

# 魅力山西

## CHARMING SHANXI

编委会主任 于幼军  
Board Director Yu Youjun  
主 编 高建民  
Chief Editor Gao Jianmin

山西出版集团·山西教育出版社  
SHANXI PUBLISHING GROUP · SHANXI EDUCATION PRESS



# 魅力山西

## CHARMING SHANXI

编委会主任 于幼军  
Board Director Yu Youjun  
主 编 高建民  
Chief Editor Gao Jianmin

山西省商务厅  
Department of Commerce of Shanxi Province  
山西省投资促进局  
Bureau of Investment and Promotion of Shanxi Province  
山西出版集团  
Shanxi Publishing Group

联合组织编写  
Jointly Organizing and Compiling



山西出版集团·山西教育出版社  
SHANXI PUBLISHING GROUP · SHANXI EDUCATION PRESS



## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

魅力山西/高建民主编.—太原:山西教育出版社,  
2007.8

ISBN 978-7-5440-3402-9

I. 魅… II. 高… III. 山西省—概况 IV. K922.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2007) 第119210号



## 魅力山西

---

出 版 人: 荆作栋

责 任 编 辑: 杨 文 孟绍勇

复 审: 刘立平

终 审: 荆作栋

出 版: 山西出版集团·山西教育出版社 (太原市水西门街馒头巷7号)

发 行: 山西出版集团·山西省新华书店 (集团) 有限公司

印 装: 山西出版集团·山西新华印业有限公司新华印刷分公司

电脑图文制作: 山西出版集团·山西画报图片社

开 本: 889×1194 1/16

印 张: 15

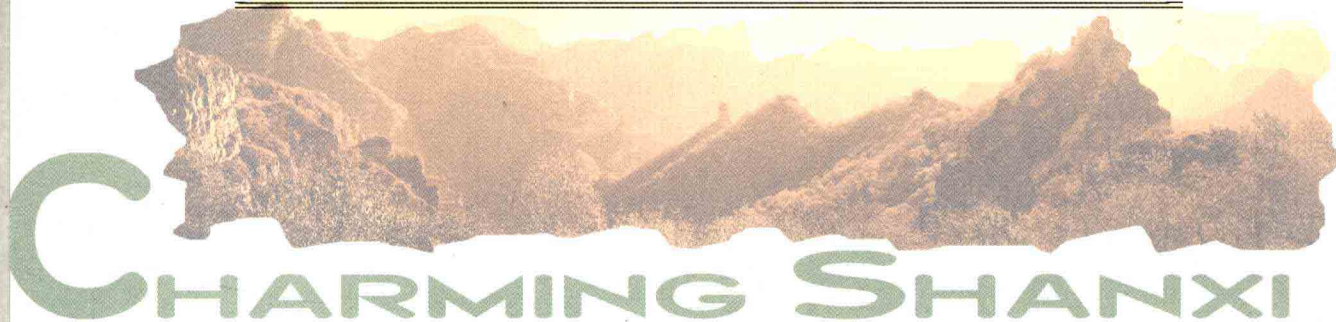
版 次: 2007年8月第1版 2007年8月山西第1次印刷

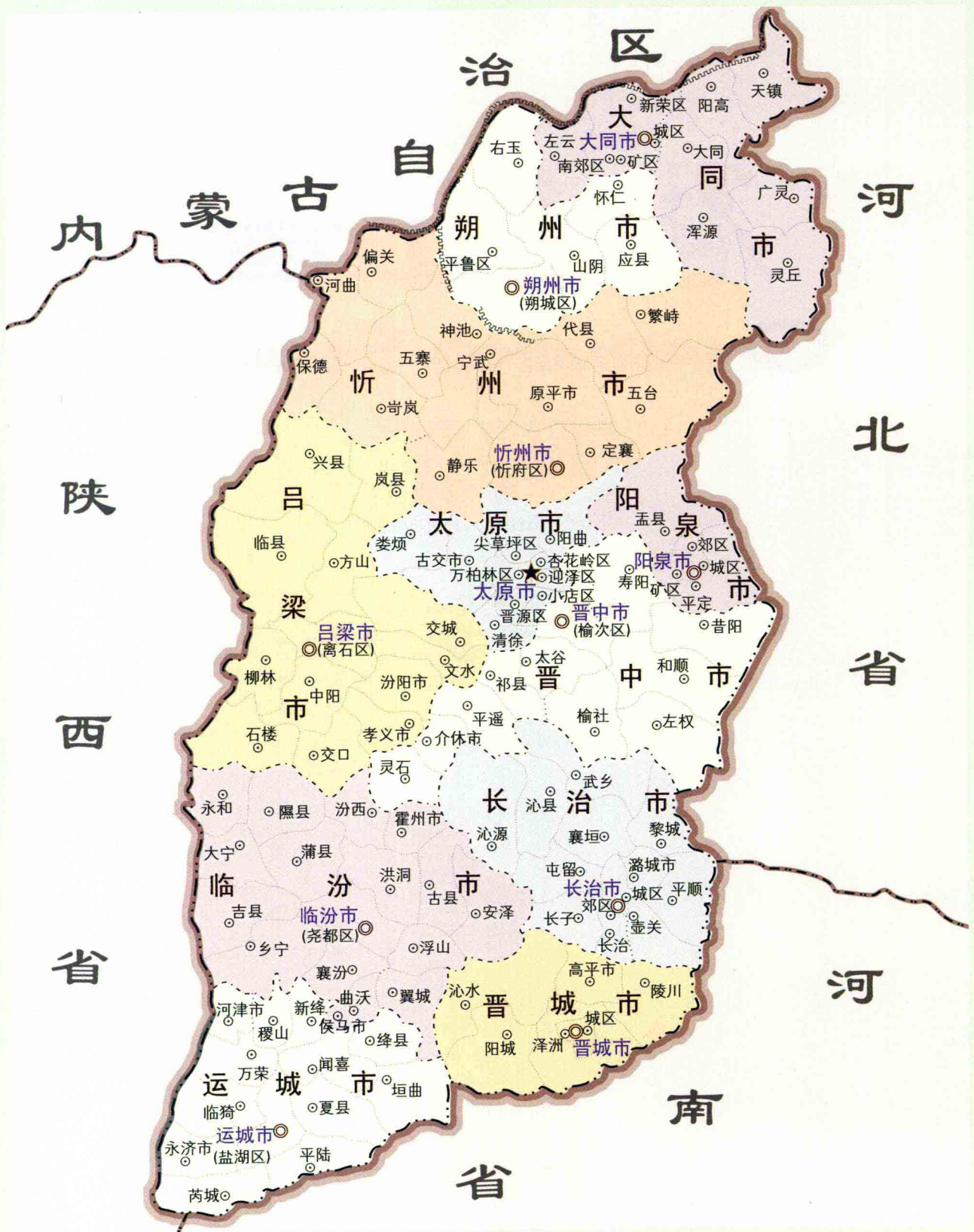
印 数: 1~8 000册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5440-3402-9

定 价: 69.00元

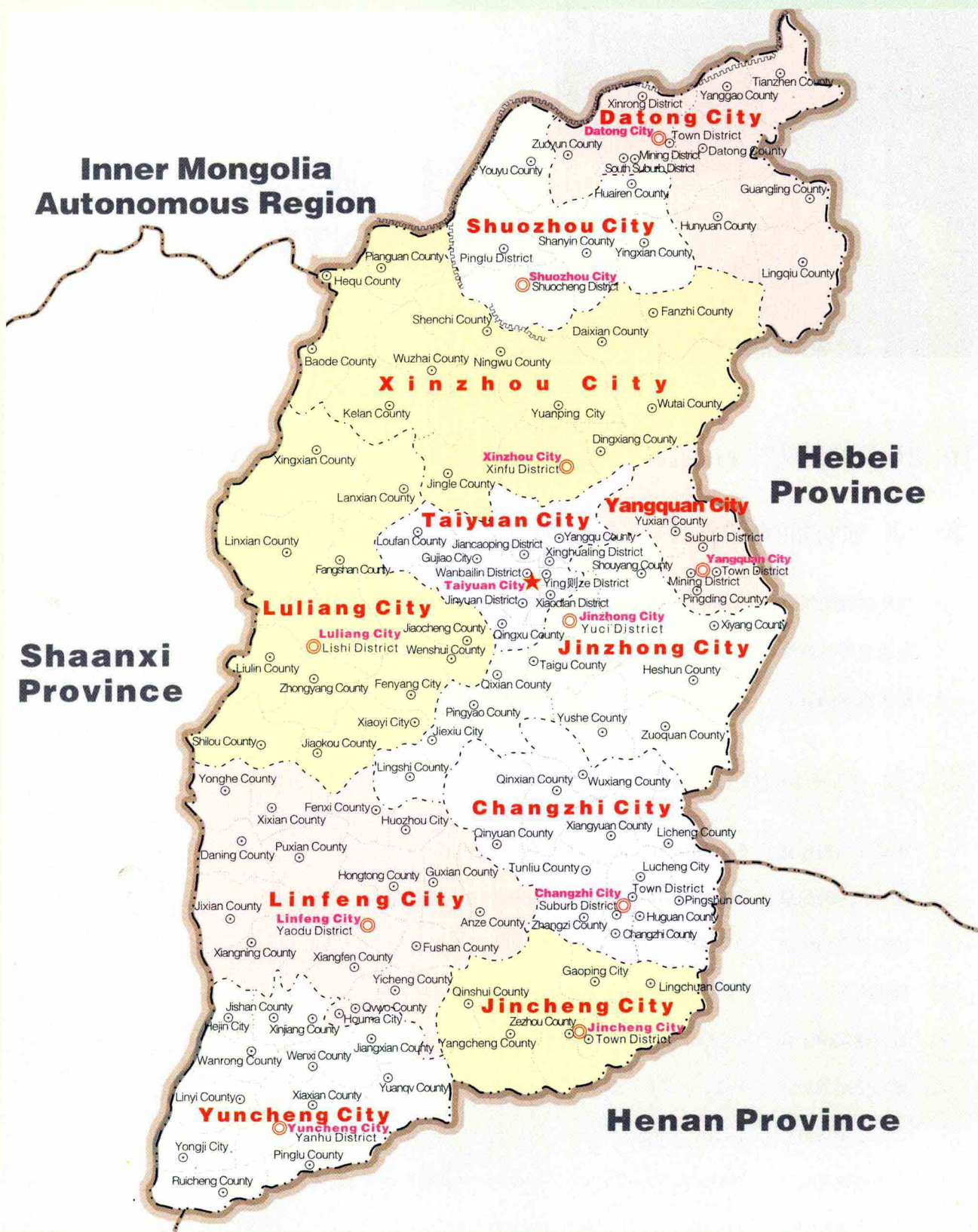
---





山西省政区示意图





Administrative Regions of Shanxi Province





# 目录

## CONTENTS

序 山西的魅力	Preface The Charm of Shanxi	于幼军 Yu Youjun	001
---------	-----------------------------	---------------	-----

### 第一章 独特的地理条件 Chapter I Unique Geographical Conditions

一 河山环绕的版图	A Land Embraced by Rivers and Mountains	006
二 复杂多样的地形	Complex and Varied Landform	010
三 得天独厚的资源	Advantaged Natural Resources	014

### 第二章 厚重的历史文化 Chapter II Profound History and Culture

一 华夏文明的摇篮	Cradle of the Chinese Civilization	020
二 变革思想的源泉	Sources of the Transformation Thought	027
三 民族融合的熔炉	A Melting Pot of Different Nationalities	036
四 佛道文化的中心	The Buddhism and Taoism Cultural Center	043
五 古代建筑的宝库	Treasure House of the Ancient Architecture	054
六 雕塑壁画的殿堂	Palace of Precious Statues and Frescoes	064
七 文学艺术的海洋	Great Achievements in Literature and Arts	073
八 名人望族的故乡	Hometown of Many Celebrities and Distinguished Families	079
九 近代商业的劲旅	Prosperous Jin Merchants in the Modern Times of China	087
十 民族精神的柱石	Mainstay of the National Spirit	094



### 第三章 繁荣的社会经济 Chapter III Prosperous Society and Economy

一 举足轻重的煤焦基地	Substantial Base for Coal and Coking	102
二 动力十足的火力发电	Dynamic Thermal Power Generation Industry	109
三 基础厚实的金属冶炼	Solid Industrial Base in Metallurgy	114
四 前景广阔的装备制造	Broad Prospective for Equipment Manufacturing Industry	119
五 潜力无限的新型材料	Limitless Potentials of New Materials	123
六 品种丰富的农副产品	Rich Variety of Agricultural Products	131
七 后发优势的高新科技	High and New Tech with the Advantage of Late but Fast Development	140
八 快速发展的文化教育	Rapidly-developed Culture and Education	145
九 欣欣向荣的旅游产业	Thriving Tourist Industry	151
十 和谐现代的城乡生活	Harmony in Urbam and Rural Life	162

### 第四章 火热的投资沃土 Chapter IV Booming Investment Environment

一 迅速拓宽的开放道路	Fast Broadening Way of Opening	166
二 硕果累累的发展成就	Glorious Achievements in Development	170
三 如火如荼的招商引资	Flourishing Investment Attraction	184
四 千载难逢的投资机遇	Precious Opportunities for Investment	192
五 日益完善的基础设施	Daily Perfecting Infrastructure	195
六 宽松优惠的引资政策	Preferential Policies for Capital Attraction	201
七 互利双赢的经营环境	Favorable Environment for Business Operation	211
八 便捷高效的行政服务	Easy and Efficient Administrative Service	215
九 热忱周到的窗口平台	Platform for Warm and Best Service	219
十 招商引资的成功范例	Successful Examples for Investment Attraction	225

后 记	Postscript	233
-----	------------	-----



# 序

## 山西的魅力

### Preface The Charm of Shanxi

中共山西省委副书记 山西省省长 于幼军

Vice Secretary of Shanxi Provincial Committee of the CPC  
Governor of the People's Government of Shanxi Province

Yu Youjun

山西是拥有永恒而迷人魅力的省份。这种魅力，也许不那么豪华富丽、也不那么典雅柔媚，但却更为质朴、厚重和实在。

山西的魅力，蕴涵于悠久而厚实的历史文化之中。这块山水环绕的黄土地，是孕育华夏文明的主要摇篮，推动中国古代历史进程的主要区域，中国传统多元文化交流融合的中心地区。五千年中华文明给这块土地留下了大量瑰宝。宋辽及以前的地面建筑占全国总量的72%，国家级重点文物保护单位271处，占全国总数的11.5%，雄居全国第一。因此，山西被誉为中华文明的“主题公园”和“历史建筑艺术博物馆”。

山西的魅力，受惠于得天独厚的自然资源。这片苍茫而起伏的三晋高原地下到处是宝：拥有全国四分之一的优质煤炭资源，储量居全国第一；煤层气储量达10万亿立方米，占全国总储量的1/3；铝土矿储量占全国的1/3，金属镁储量和生产、销售量均居全国第一，金、银、铜、铁、锰、硅等储量居全国前列。以“黄河之水天上来”而著名的黄河壶口瀑布，彰显“母亲河”黄河雄浑磅礴之美；位

Shanxi is a province with a special charm of attracting the people forever which may not be so luxurious and abundant, nor so elegant and gentle, but it is more modest, more generous and more honest.

The charm of Shanxi can be found in the deep of its profound history and culture. This Loess Land, surrounded by the mountains and rivers, is the major cradle which has cultivated Chinese civilization, the major region which has promoted the process of ancient Chinese history and the center which has communicated and melted the traditional multi-culture. Chinese civilization with a history of 5,000 years has left a great amount of treasures on this land, such as the ancient buildings on the ground earlier than the Song and Liao Dynasties occupying 72% of that of the whole country and 271 major historical relics under the protection of the state level, which is 11.5% of that of the whole country and has listed at the top of China. Therefore, Shanxi has been honored as “the Thematic Park” and “the Museum of Historical Architecture”.

The charm of Shanxi is coming from the advantaged natural resources. There are treasures buried under the boundary of this broad and fluctuant land of Shanxi: possessing one fourth of the best quality coal of the whole country with the reserve ranking the top of China, 10 trillion cubic meters of coal bed methane which occupying one third of the whole country, one third of bauxite reserve of the whole country, the first place of the reserve, production and marketing of magnesium metal in the whole country and the leading place in the reserves of gold, silver, copper, iron, manganese and silicon in China. The famous Hukou Waterfall on the Yellow River, which has been noted as “the water of the Yellow River coming down from the heaven”, shows vividly the beauty of power and majesty of the Yellow River while Mt. Wutai, which is the most important one among the four Buddhist Mountains, is famous as a “cool world”



居四大佛教名山之首的五台山堪称“清凉世界”，令人神往；还有北岳恒山、太行山、吕梁山、中条山等等，真是雄关山色，黄土风情，汾水风韵，异彩纷呈，是大自然对山西的慷慨恩赐。

山西的魅力，得益于经济社会的快速发展进步。新中国成立以来，尤其是改革开放之后，山西已建设成为中国重要的能源和工业基地，在全国经济格局中占有独特地位。煤化工、装备制造、材料工业、旅游产业正在崛起，高新技术产业、物流商贸服务业、食品加工业和文化产业也具有无穷的发展潜力。近些年来，山西的公路、铁路和航空交通运输已交织成网，科技、教育、卫生等事业和产业欣欣向荣，城乡居民的生产和生活方式，正加快向现代化迈进。

山西的魅力，植根于山西人民质朴无华的诚信品格和自强不息的进取精神之中。讷言重行而对国家、民族、社会、友

attracting all the people to go there for a visit. There are also other famous natural sceneries with the special feelings of loess and the charm of Fen water, such as Mt. Henshan on Beiyue, Taihang Mountains, Luliang Mountains and Zhongtiao Mountains, each showing its extraordinary splendor and they are all the generous gifts of the nature.

The charm of Shanxi profits from the fast development and progress of society and economy. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially the opening to the outside world, Shanxi has been established into a key base of energy and industry in the country which is playing a special role in the economic structure of the nation. Coal chemical, equipment manufacturing, material industry and tourist industry are growing with a rapid speed while high and new technology, logistics and commercial service, food processing and cultural industry in the province have a boundless potential for the future development. In recent years, the transportation of highway, railway and aviation in the province has already been interwoven into a complete network. The science and technology, education and sanitation are flourishing day by day while the life and production of the people both in urban and rural areas are marching towards modernization with an accelerated pace.

The charm of Shanxi has deeply rooted in the simple, modest and honest character and the spirit of constantly striving to become stronger and stronger of Shanxi people. Holding the motto of "action speaking louder than words" and the loyalty to the country, nation, society, friends and relatives are the traditional and precious character of Shanxi people. Facing the difficulties and





人、亲人忠诚守信，是山西人可贵的品格；而不畏艰苦、艰难、艰险，不屈不挠地奋斗、奉献和牺牲，则是山西人宝贵的精神。山西人的这种品格和精神，数千年来一脉相传，最早可追溯到“女娲补天”、“精卫填海”、“愚公移山”等远古神话传说之中。明清晋商之所以能货通天下、汇通天下，成为海内外一支商业和金融劲旅，靠的就是这种品格和精神。山西在抗日战争和解放战争中形成的太行精神、吕梁精神，在新中国成立后形成的大寨精神等，都是在不同历史阶段对山西优秀传统品格精神的继承和弘扬。

山西的魅力，建立在难得的投资机遇和良好的投资发展环境之上。大踏步地扩大开放和招商引资入晋，是山西省委、省人民政府在“十一五”期间作出的一项重要战略决策。山西不仅具有矿产资源丰富、工业基础较好、营商成本较低等承接产业转移综合比较优势，兼有地理位置适中、连接东西

hardship boldly and striving unflaggingly, dedication and sacrificing are the valued spirit of Shanxi people. These characters and spirits of Shanxi people, which have been inherited for many thousands years, can be traced back to the ancient myths and legends as “the goddess trying to mend the heaven”, “Jinwei working endlessly to fill the sea” and “the old foolish man removing the mountain” and relying on these characters and spirits, the merchants from Shanxi during the Ming and Qing Dynasties had become a strong force of commerce and finance within the country as well as abroad through their expansion of business and banking business to every corner in the world. Taihang Spirit, Luliang Spirit which was formed during the Anti-Japanese War and the Liberation War, and Dazhai Spirit formed after the founding of new China, are the heritages and further promotion of the traditional character and spirit of Shanxi people during the different historical stages.

The charm of Shanxi is founded on the base which provides a favorable environment for the opportunity of investment and development. Further speeding up the opening pace and invitation of business into the province is the major strategy worked out by the Provincial Party Committee and the People's Government of Shanxi Province during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. Shanxi is not only favorable in the advantage of the transformation and development of the industries with the rich mineral resources, good foundation of industry, comparatively low cost for the business operation, but also in the convenient





部而畅达全国之便利，再加上中央决策实施的中部崛起战略以及在山西实施煤炭工业可持续发展的试点政策，更使山西加快科学发展、和谐发展如虎添翼。山西的所有产业、行业领域已全面对外开放，已建立起一套便捷高效的行政服务体系和窗口服务平台，各级政府依法规范行政，主动热情为投资者和企业提供高效优质服务，社会各方对外来投资者“高看一眼，厚爱三分”，重商、亲商、安商和富商的环境已在全社会形成。

山西是一片适于耕耘播种和放飞理想的热土，也是一块能够收获希望和圆人梦想的沃土。欢迎海内外的各界朋友，来山西投资兴业、观光旅游和开展经济文化合作交流。让我们携手收获合作发展的丰硕成果，共同分享山西的无穷魅力！

geographical location connecting the west and east and reaching the whole country. The strategy of supporting the development of the middle issued by the state and the pilot policies of the province for implementation of sustainable development for the coal industry have further promoted the scientific and harmonious development of the province. All the sectors of the industries and business in the province have been opened to outside, a complete administrative service system and service platforms with high efficiency have been set up. The authorities in all levels are providing their administrative services of high quality in accordance with the laws and regulations wholeheartedly and efficiently. All the departments and sectors in the society are paying their great concern to the investors from outside and a best environment for paying attention to the business, loving and helping them to make more profits has been created in the whole society.

Shanxi is a place suitable for the cultivation and creating of one's career, it is also a place for harvesting one's hope and realizing their dreams. The friends from all circles are welcome to Shanxi for doing business, making investment, sightseeing or implementing the economic and cultural cooperation and exchanges. Let us harvest our plentiful and substantial achievements hand in hand and share the charm of Shanxi together.



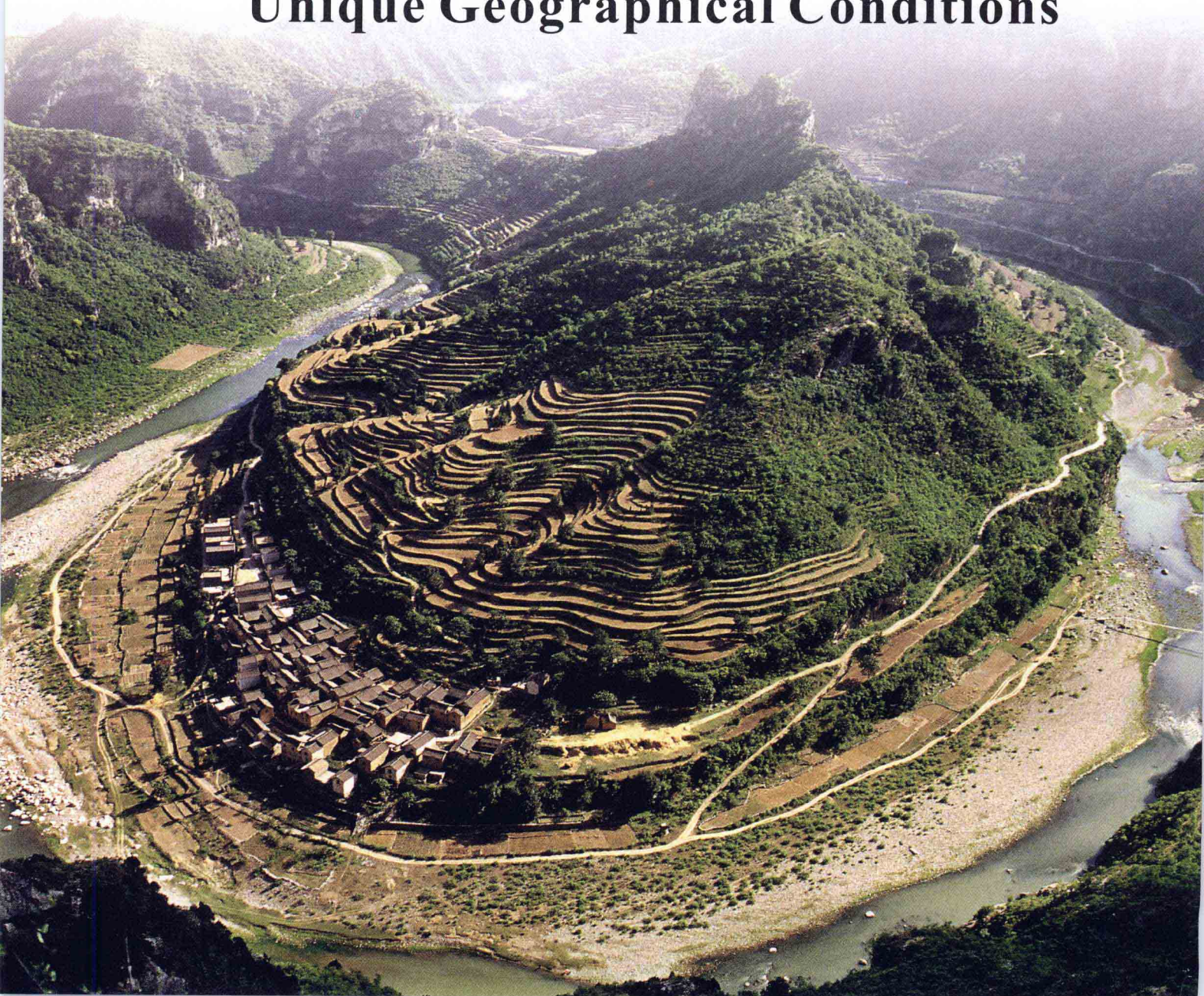


# 第一章

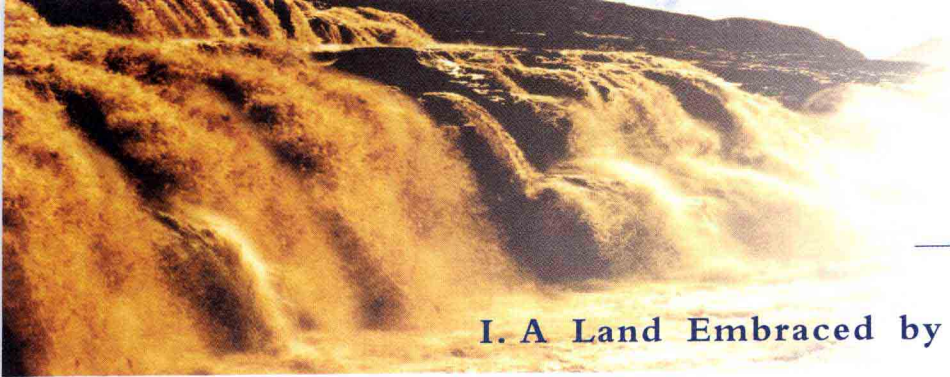
## 独特的地理条件

### Chapter I

### Unique Geographical Conditions







## 一 河山环绕的版图

### I. A Land Embraced by Rivers and Mountains

#### 1. 省名及建制沿革

“山西”因其地理位置处于太行山西面而得名。山西省简称“晋”，因为山西省在中国古代的西周时期和春秋时期为晋国故地。山西省又简称为“三晋”，因为春秋末年韩、赵、魏三家分晋这一重大历史事件发生在山西境内，并由此拉开了中国封建社会的序幕。

山西省在中国古代的西周初期，属于唐国封地，后因唐国临于晋水，又改国号为晋。春秋时期，山西为“春秋五霸”之一晋文公所治的晋国所在地。韩、赵、魏三家瓜分晋国后，与秦、楚、齐、燕四国并称为“战国七雄”。秦朝时，在山西境内设太原、上党、雁门、河东、代郡五郡。汉朝在山西设并州，唐设河东道，宋设河东路，辽代时山西属西京道。山西设省始于元朝的中书省。明朝设山西行中书省于太原，后又改为布政使司，统管山西5府3县。清朝正式设山西省，辖9府、16州、108县。民国时期，山西先设3道，辖105县，后废道而由省直辖县。1949年10月，雁北地区划归察哈尔省；1952年11月察哈尔省撤销，雁北地区13县和大同市又划归山西省。

#### 2. 地理位置

山西省位于中国第二大河流黄河的中游，中国四大高原之一的黄土高原东翼，地处我国中部，地理坐标为北纬 $34^{\circ} 34' 48''$ 至北纬 $40^{\circ} 43' 30''$ 之间，东经 $110^{\circ} 14' 42''$ 至东经 $114^{\circ} 33' 17''$ 之间。全省版图轮廓呈东北向西南倾斜的平行四边形，南北长度约682千米，东西宽度约385千米，总面积为

#### 1. History and Changes of the Name of Shanxi

Shanxi literally means “West of the Mountains—Taihang Mountains”. It is briefly named Jin because it was the territory of the State of Jin in the West Zhou Dynasty and in the Spring and Autumn Period and later was carved up by the states of Han, Zhao and Wei during the Warring States Period, so it is also known as Sanjin meaning Jin of the Three.

In the early period of the West Zhou Dynasty, Shanxi belonged to the State of Tang. It was named Jin because it is by the river Jin. During the Spring and Autumn Period it was the territory of Jin, one of the five powerful states and later one of the seven powerful states after it was divided into three in the Warring States Period. In the Qin Dynasty there were five prefectures within Shanxi: namely Taiyuan, Shangdang, Yanmen, Hedong and Daijun. In the Han Dynasty it was named Bingzhou, in the Tang Dynasty Hedongdao; in the Song Dynasty Hedonglu; in the Liao Dynasty Xijingdao. Shanxi became a province in the Yuan Dynasty and has been kept until today.

#### 2. Location of Shanxi Province

Shanxi is in the middle reach of Yellow River and eastern part of the Loess Plateau, between  $34^{\circ} 34' 48''$  and  $40^{\circ} 43' 30''$  in north latitude and  $110^{\circ} 14' 42''$  and  $114^{\circ} 33' 17''$  in east longitude. Slanting southwestward, in shape it looks like a parallelogram with 682 kilometers long and 385 kilometers wide, a total area of 15.63 sq. Km..

In the east of Shanxi stands Taihang Mountains which serves as a natural screen and also a meeting place of Loess Plateau and Plain of North China. It borders on Hebei Province to the east, Shaanxi Province to the west with Yellow River as the natural border, Henan Province to the south and Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region to the north with the Great Wall as the dividing line, an important line of agricultural area and nomadic area in old times.



15.63万平方千米。

山西省的东部，有巍然耸立的太行山作为天然屏障，与河北省为邻，是起伏连绵的黄土高原与广袤无垠的华北平原的连结带。山西省的西面和南面，均以日夜奔涌的滔滔黄河为天堑，西面与以中国古代帝都王陵众多著称的陕西省隔河相望，南面与中国当今第一人口大省河南省以河为界。山西省的北面，跨越蜿蜒起伏的长城，与“天苍苍，野茫茫，风吹草低见牛羊”的内蒙古自治区毗邻，而长城自古以来就是中国传统社会农耕区域和游牧区域的重要分界线。

### 3. 山西省具有承东启西和连接南北的区位优势

中国当代的经济区域，划分为东部、中部和西

■ 南北走向的太行山是山西东部的屏障。此图为太行山的秋天景色。

Taihang Mountains ranges from south to north and is the natural barrier at the east side of Shanxi. This photo is the autumn scenery of the mountain.

### 3. Location Advantage of Linking West with East and North with South

Now in China the economic zones are divided into three: western, central and eastern parts. Shanxi is in the central part, an advantageous place for absorbing fund, technology, information and talents in the developed eastern part and for making use of rich natural resources and human resources in the western part as well.

Judging from geography, it is located in the transitional area from inner land to the coastal area. Metropolitan cities such as Beijing and Tianjin, big ports such as Tianjin and Qinhuangdao are within reach of several hours ride via highways and railroads, a great convenience for the mutual economic support and management of the economic zone around Bohai Bay.

In the same way, Shanxi, Henan, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region can also support each other in the economic development. Through Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Shanxi can trade with Russia and Mongolian; through Henan, so-called central land of China, Shanxi's trade can reach central area, even the east and the south of China.





部三大地带，山西省地处中部经济带。山西的这一经济区位，既有利于引进东部经济发达地区的资金、技术、信息和人才，又有利于利用西部经济地区丰富的自然资源。

从海陆位置上看，山西省位于中国沿海向中国内陆的过渡地带，尤其是北京、天津等大型城市和天津、秦皇岛等大型港口，与山西省仅有一山之隔，高速公路和铁路数小时便可到达，有利于山西省与“环渤海经济圈”的经济互补和一体化运作。

处于中国中部经济带北端的山西省，与南部邻省河南省和北部邻居内蒙古自治区，同样在经济发展过程中有很强的互补性；同时，通过内蒙古自治区可以与俄罗斯、蒙古国发展贸易，通过自古就被称作“中原”的河南省，山西的经济和贸易可与华中乃至华东、华南连为一体。

#### 4. Population and Administrative Zone of Shanxi

According to the statistics in 2004, Shanxi has a population of 33.3507 million with urban population 14,128,100. The five basins from north to south are densely populated due to different natural conditions, historical reasons and economic elements whereas the mountainous areas in the east and west are sparsely populated.

Now Shanxi has 11 cities: Taiyuan, Datong, Yangquan, Changzhi, Shuozhou, Jincheng, Jinzhong, Xinzhou, Linfen, Yuncheng and Lvliang, and 119 counties or districts.

Taiyuan is the capital city of Shanxi Province, an open city known to the world.

008



■ 运城五老峰全貌  
Overview of Wulao Summit in Yuncheng



#### 4. 人口和行政区划

据2004年统计，山西省总人口为3 335.07万人，其中城镇居民为1 412.81万人。由于自然条件、历史原因和经济发展水平等因素影响，形成了以纵贯全省南北五大盆地和以同蒲铁路线、大运路为中轴的人口密集带，以晋东南盆地和太焦铁路沿线为主体的人口密集区，但在东部、西部的山区和丘陵区，人口相对疏少。

现在，山西省有11个省辖市，分别是太原市、大同市、阳泉市、长治市、朔州市、晋城市、晋中市、忻州市、临汾市、运城市和吕梁市；11个省辖市共辖119个县、区和县级市。

山西省的省会设在太原市，是在国内外颇具知名度的中国内陆开放城市。



■ 雁门关古长城。在中国古代，这段长城以南是传统的农耕区域，以北是畜牧和农耕混杂区域。

The photo shows the ancient Great Wall at Yanmenguan Citadel. In ancient China to the south of this Great Wall segment was the traditional agricultural area, and to the north was the intermingling areas of agriculture and husbandry.





## 二 复杂多样的地形

### II. Complex and Varied Landform

#### 1. 山地、丘陵和盆地

从飞机上鸟瞰，山西省是一个被苍茫厚实而连绵起伏的黄土覆盖着的省份，黄土覆盖厚度大多在100米~150米。全省境内有山地、丘陵、高原、台地、盆地、河谷多种地形地貌，山区和丘陵占全省总面积的2/3以上，大部分山区和丘陵区的海拔都在1 000米~2 000米之间。境内东北部的五台山叶斗峰为全省最高处，海拔为3 058米；境内东南部的西阳河流入黄河处为全省最低处，海拔仅有180米。境内由北向南峙立着两列并行山脉，东边一列为太行山系，西边一列为吕梁山系，全省最大的河流汾河夹于两山之间从北向南流淌。“两山夹一水”是山西

#### 1. Mountains, Hills and Basins in Shanxi

Shanxi is on the Loess Plateau. Its landforms vary from mountains, hills, plateaus, basins, tablelands and valleys, of which more than two thirds are mountainous or hilly areas, and the elevation is between 1,000m-2,000m. The highest point is Yedou Peak in Wutai Mountains, rising 3,058m above the sea level; the lowest point 180m, located at the meeting place of the Xiyang River and the Yellow River. From north to south parallel two mountain systems: Taihang Mountains in the east and Lvliang Mountains in the west. Between them is the Fenhe River, the longest river in Shanxi running along with them.

The landform of Shanxi is basically divided into three areas: mountainous areas in the east, basins in the middle, and plateau areas in the west. In the east stand the

■蜿蜒近1 000千米的黄河，是山西省西部和南部的自然天堑。此为石楼县境内的“黄河第一湾”。

The Yellow River, runs several thousands of kilometers, is the natural barrier of the west and south sides of Shanxi. This photo shows the First Curve of Yellow River in Shilou County.

