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中国县市商贸文图通典 (上)

中国县市商贸文图通典编辑委员会 编

主编 冯学敏 副主编 赵映冈 等

四川人民出版社

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序

宋宝瑞 (四川省人民政府省长)

人类文明史,经历了火与铁的漫长砥砺以后,到近 200 年才加快了步伐,跨越了 19 世纪的机械时代,尤其近 30 年,像火箭启动,闪电般飞越了 20 世纪的电气加原子时代,现在,即将跨入 21 世纪的信息时代。这个时代,即电脑时代。一旦“电脑网络相联(Internet)时,民族、国家的许多价值观将会改变”^①,时间、空间与经济的依存关系,将变得冷漠寡情。信息,作为一种资源将逐渐“全球化”、个性化,人们将追求“新的希望和尊严”^②。如果将这种信息,转化为物质和精神财富,那将使一个国家的综合国力极大提高。

在中国特色的社会主义制度下的市场经济迅速发展的今天,催开了各地区、各行业求生存、求发展的意识之花,同时也铸造了相互竞争的齿轮。在这个经济大潮面前,适者生存,悖者消亡。那种旧传统观念,鸡犬声相闻,老死不相往来、井底之蛙的妄自尊大,以及懒惰无为,都将会被经济浪潮淹没。只有顺应历史潮流,接受新事物,学习新科技,依靠自身的内功和信誉创业,勤奋苦干的明白人,才有可能步入辉煌的殿堂。

为了求生存、求发展,各地区、各行业之间互相了解便是首要条件。这种互相了解就是互通信息,把大量的信息,经过筛选,挑选出切实可行的互相有利的项目进行实施。无论宣传自己,招商引资、生产销售、投资生利,一句话,供求双方都离不开互通信息。

中国是一个发展中的泱泱大国,资源丰富,市场广阔,劳动力充沛,发展潜力很大,要都了解它们,谈何容易!即使有一定见识的人,也不过大体了解某些大、中城市。县,是我国的基本行政单位,全国有 2500 多个县、市,星罗棋布般座落在 960 万平方公里的国土上,纵横数千里,方圆数万里,要想都了解它们,的确是个大难题,对于普通人而言,更是望洋兴叹。缩小到人们的生活中来看,也有类似情形:有的人对自己生活圈内的人比较了解,对于圈外的环境甚至家乡不知凡几,乃至住在同一幢楼房的人也互不相识。应当说这是现代人生活中的一种弊病。

面对这个大难题,两年前四川人民出版社便策划编辑一套书,试图解决这道难题。这就是现在的大型工具书《中国县市商贸文图通典》。其目的是让广大读者了解祖国,认识家园,热爱祖国,建设祖国。

全书采取文字和地图并列的结构。其中文字部分,每个县、区、市大体上有 11 个栏目,即位置、政区、地貌及资源、历史、产业及骨干企业、商贸市场、名特产品、教科文卫、交通通讯、名胜古迹、政府办公室电话号码等。力图用很少的文字包涵较多的内容,提纲挈领,既概括又具体,让读者花较少的时间吸取大量的知识。其中地图部分,有主要街道、商业街区、著名商店、

① 美国作家尼古拉·尼葛洛庞帝所著《数字化生存》,海南出版社 1997 年 2 月第三版。

② 同上。

F156/371

医院、邮电局、车站、码头、民航售票处、邮政编码、长途电话区号等。这种地图是示意图,不同于比例地图,显示城区的主要街道,给读者一个轮廓印象和大体走向。“欲知山中事,需问采樵人”,即使拿着最精密的地图也免不了询问当地人。

将全国县以上城市展示出来,恰似织成了一张硕大的信息网络,为县以上各地区、各行业架起了一座立交桥,也为他们装上了神话般的“千里眼”,提供了一部高浓缩的中国基本信息总汇。当你站在祖国任何一个角落,透过任何一只网眼,可以观察到令你惊喜的东西。那些琳琅满目的金、银、宝石、稀有金属矿;那些赫赫有名的石油、天然气田;那些茫茫的大森林、珍稀动物保护区;那些丰富的粮食、棉花、油料、蔬菜、水果、海产品基地;还有那门类多样的轻纺、机械、化工、建材、食品产业,鳞次栉比的骨干厂矿,花色万千的商贸市场,蜚声中外的名特产品,无价之宝的名胜古迹;更有那教科文卫的莘莘学子,未来的希望。凡此种种,不胜枚举,读者阅读此书,一定会对祖国的伟大、富饶、美丽而感动自豪,而且还会感到书中的魅力:是孕育投资项目的智慧库,寻找致富的金钥匙,事业成功的好帮手。

本书博采群书,扬长避短,富于开拓性和创造性的编辑了这套书。具备了三大优势:①材料最新。截止于1997年春季。②全面、系统。全国2534个县、区、市(含台、港、澳)一个不缺。③文图互补。每个县、市的文字简介旁配有地图,做到了简明实用,让读者一目了然。如此内容全面、系统,新颖、准确、实用的书,在国内目前尚属第一部。

为了使本书的内容准确、新颖,他们特请了全国333个地级市政府秘书处或地方志办公室帮助审稿,回信率达84%。这些政府部门非常认真负责,增删内容,订正疏误,甚至重新撰写。对编辑工作给予了热忱的支持和鼓励。例如广西玉林地区行署办公室来信说:“你们做了一件大好事,你们辛苦了!”黑龙江鸡西市地方志办公室来信说:“这是一件值得称颂的事……对繁荣各地经济将起到不可估量的作用。”成都市政府办公厅来电话说,“你们有什么不清楚,可随时联系,随时为你们提供情况。”面对这些支持和鼓励,编辑和员工如久旱逢甘霖,感到无比的振奋。可以说,这部《通典》没有各级政府和300多位审稿人的辛勤劳动是无法成功的。我们向他们致以崇高的敬礼和衷心的感谢。

两年半来,从策划到本书问世,编辑部和四川省地理研究所50多人撰文绘图,含英咀华,三易其稿,不知寒暑节假日。照排部的同志们,百改不厌。关心本书的朋友们四处奔走,无私奉献。尽管他们受到巨大的经济压力,然而并没有打着旗号向各级政府或企业伸手要过一分钱,自觉维护国家新闻出版形象。大家一个心愿:为祖国经济建设作贡献。

本书也有缺陷,个别地方因诸多原因未收到征求意见的回信,最终由出版社审定的这部分稿子,可能某些易变性栏目,难免有疏误。但,瑕不掩瑜。况且,祖国建设和社会主义市场经济变化日新月异,很难赶上不断变化的形势。这个缺陷只有留待日后再版时修订。

下世纪初,当我国“信息高速公路”形成,电脑普及到家庭的时候,本书将如它的老祖宗——木刻版、活字版一样,告别历史舞台,到博物馆里去安息。到那时,编一套《中国乡镇通典》之类的书,涵盖数万个乡、数十万个村镇,几亿字的庞大计划,在电子面前、下一代人手里,就变得轻而易举。

信息时代的朝霞已经升起,新鲜的太阳即将喷薄而出。

Preface

Song Baorui
Governor of Sichuan Province

The human civilization, after having experienced the harsh temper of fire and iron, quickened its advance in recent two centuries. It went through the machine age in the 19th century, and then flashily entered the age of electronics and atom. It has been developing very rapidly especially in recent 30 years. Now it will soon get into the information age in the 21st century. This is the computer age. Once the internet links different parts of the world, people's value on nations and countries will change and the independent relation between economy and time and space will become much less important. Information as a kind of resources will gradually become "globalized" and individualized, people will seek for the realization of their new hope and honor. Once this information is transformed into material and spiritual wealth, the national synthetic strength would be greatly enhanced.

Today, China's market economy develops rapidly under the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. It has awakened the conscience for survival and development existing in different regions and different trades, meanwhile it has also formed a mechanics of competition among them. Only the fittest survives in this economic tide, a tide which would sweep away all the old concepts as the idea of being neighbors without visiting each other until their death, the fog-in-well mentality of self-centered people and the psycho of inertia and incompetence. In this sense, only those far-sighted people who are ready to go with historical development, to accept new ideas, to learn new scientific knowledge and those people who start their undertaking by relying on their own ability, credit, diligence and hard work can have a bright future.

It is the first important prerequisite for all regions and trades to keep mutual understanding in seeking for survival and development. Mutual understanding means that each supplies information that others need so that they can find out the projects profitable to both of them by screening the information, choosing the best from them and put them into use. In a word, no matter what they do, they need information to advertise themselves, to call for clients, to carry out production and market their products or just to make investment to get interests.

However, it is not easy to get information of all aspects about such a big developing country as China is, which has rich natural resources, plentiful labor resources and wide markets. Even a man of wide experience only knows something of some big and medium-sized cities, whereas China's basic administrative unit is county. There are more than 2,500 counties in China's territory of 9.6 million square kilometers. Indeed, it is difficult to know them all, even impossible for common people. The similar thing happens in our daily life. We are familiar with people of the same circle of our profession, but we know little about people beyond this bound even though they are fellow townsmen or neighbors. This does not fall in with our modern life.

Being confronted with this difficult problem, we began our plan to compile the large reference book *A Complete Guide to Business in China with Sketch Maps* two years ago with an attempt to resolve it. It is intended to offer a help to the reading public in knowing and understanding China, so that they would dedicate their love to China and make contribution to constructing China.

The texts and maps are in juxtaposition in this book. The texts fall into 11 columns accounting for each county's location, administrative division, configuration, natural resources, industries, key enterprises, commercial centers, special local products, departments of education, culture, scientific research and public health, transportation and communications, scenic spots and places of interests, telephone numbers of government offices. We try our best to make the texts less in words but rich in content, highly generalized but specially specific, so that the readers can get a lot of information by spending little time. The maps indicate the main streets, the business quarters, the well-known department stores, hospitals, post offices, stations, wharves, booking offices for plane tickets, or the local telephone numbers. This kind of maps are sketch maps which differ from the maps drawn to scale, which indicate the main streets of the towns or cities so as to give the users a general picture of where they are. Of course it does not mean he can find any place from the maps without asking the natives. As the Chinese proverb goes: "If you want to know what happens in the mountains, you have to ask the wood cutters." Even if he has a most detailed map in hand, he has to consult the local people. A guide to all the cities and county towns is just like an information network, a highly condensed data, which puts up a cross-over bridge to anywhere for the people of different trades and different regions, and makes them far-sighted. No matter where they are, they can easily find out the information they need from this book, such as the number one mine of gold, silver, diamond, the number one oil and gas field, the largest forest and rare animal farm, the number one production bases of grain, cotton, oil crops, vegetables, fruits and marine products.

They can also find out from it a variety of industries in textile, machine building, chemical engineering, building material and food, and quite a number of key enterprises of them. Besides, it will also bring them to the various markets where they can find the world-known specialties. It can also make them possible to appreciate the fascinating places of interests and scenic spots at home or consult the outstanding scholars in cultural and educational fields without stepping out their houses. In a word, having this book in hand, they will not only know all about China but also be deeply moved by China which is so vast, so beautiful and so richly endowed and they will be aroused an ardent love for her and a feeling to make contribution to her construction.

There are not a few of books similar to it. Examples are *Atlas of China*, *A Dictionary of China's Cities*, *A Complete Collection of Chinese Firms in Commerce and Industry*, *A Dictionary of China's Counties and Cities*, *Atlas of Chinese Cities with ZIP Codes*. In addition, there is a lot of catalogues of the titles and names falling into trades or specialties. To some extent, they play a role in providing information. But, on the one hand, they have become outdated as time goes by, on the other they are not so useful for reference because they are incomplete and unsystematic, containing in it only the information of cities of prefecture level and higher, with less or even without the records of counties and the cities of its same level.

Having extensively accepted the good merits of other books of the same kind and avoided their shortcomings, the compilers compiled the present book in a creative way. It is superior in three aspects. First, the information is the latest. The collection work continued until the spring of 1997. Second, it is comprehensive and systematic in content. It covers 2,534 counties, prefectures and cities (including those of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macaw areas), with no one omitted. Third, it is concise and useful. The brief introduction to each county is illustrated by a map, which makes the readers clear at a glance. It is the first book which is all-inclusive, systematic, accurate and useful in content.

In order to make this guide exact in content, the compilers especially invited the secretariats and the offices of local records of 333 governments of prefectures of the whole country to go over its manuscript, 84% of whom did the work seriously and conscientiously. They added what is needed and canceled what is unnecessary, even prepared new draft for it. They all gave enthusiastic support and encouragement. A letter from the office of Yulin Prefecture, Guangxi Province, says: "You have done a very significant work." Another letter from the local records office of Jixi Municipality, Heilongjiang Province, says: "You have done a thing worth admiring. It will play an inestimable role in promoting the economic prosperity of different parts of the

country. "The General Office of Chengdu Municipal Government spoke to the compilers over the telephone: "If you come across anything you are not clear about Chengdu, don't hesitate to contact us. We are ready to do anything you need at any time." All of the editorial staff felt tremendously excited to hear such words of support and encouragement which are just like rain in a long drought. It may be said that this guide could not be completed without the hard work done by more than 300 authors and the persons who went over the manuscripts. We hereby avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to them the assurances of our highest consideration and express our hearty thanks to them. From its planning to its appearance, more than 50 people from our editorial department and Sichuan Research Institute of Geography continued working for this guide for two and half a year, forgetting their holidays. They discussed every particular with great consideration and made three different drafts of both its words and sketch maps before they had it in final form. The ladies in the photo composition and typesetting department never got tired of making changes in composing and typesetting. Our friends who were concerned with this guide went around campaigning for its publishing, making a selfless offer as a tribute. Although we were in great financial straits, we did not ask for a single copper from governments at different levels or from any firms under any signboard, conscientiously maintaining the good image of a state-run publishing house. All of us cherished an unanimous desire: to make a contribution to China's economic construction.

This guide also has some shortcomings. Some local governments did go over the final proofs for various reasons. In the sections whose final drafts were not gone over by the local governments but by the compilers, information may seem outdated, even worse, some errors may exist. But anyhow, one flaw can not obscure the splendor of the jade—the defects of this guide can not obscure its virtues. Moreover, China's construction is forging ahead and bring about changes day after day, it is very hard to follow the changing situation. So we have to leave this shortcoming to overcome in the next edition.

In early next century when China's information highway is in shape and computer comes to common people's house, this book, just like woodcut and type, will leave its historical stage and be left in a collection house because it is quite easy then for the next generation to complete a huge project, a project as to compile *A Guide to China's Town and Township* including several ten thousands of townships, several hundred thousands of villages.

The information age has shed its first light, and a fresh new era is on its way.

凡 例

一、大型工具书《中国县市商贸文图通典》记载了全国 2534 个县、市的概况，其中包括 11 个栏目：位置、政区、地貌及资源、历史、产业及骨干企业、商贸市场、名特产品、教科文卫、交通通讯、名胜古迹、政府办公厅、室电话号码。同时，每个县、市配有城市街道示意地图，图中有主要街道、商业街区、著名商店、医院、邮电局、车站、码头、航空港等，便于读者按图索骥。有个别新设县和大、中城市中的新设县级区，因来不及绘图，故有文无图，留待将来再版时补绘。

二、书中的内容经过了全国绝大多数地级市政府秘书处和地方志办公室审订，内容准确可靠、新颖翔实。所取材料截止于 1997 年春季。

三、查看城市街道图时，请先熟悉目录后的“图例”。

四、书中《序》的英文译文和《目录》中地名的英文，主要供外国人参考，让他们了解本书大意。

五、附录中有“全国直拨电话区号、市、县政府办公厅（室）电话号码，邮政编码总表”以便读者联系。

六、本书的目的是让广大读者了解祖国，认识家园，热爱祖国，建设祖国。其读者对象主要是各级政府部门，工农商企业和图书馆，博物馆、机关、学校。也可作为媒体部门、旅游部门，以及个人作为馈赠单位或亲友的高雅礼品、家藏用书。

发展信息网络
共谋振兴之策

中国县市商贸文图通典

曹寿通

一九九六年十二月

为中国经济建设奔线搭桥

杨崇江

一九九七年六月廿三日

信息资源产业化

市场经济信息化。

辛丑年

丁丑夏

中国县市商贸文图通典

杨超为本书题辞

《中国县市商贸文图通典》

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地图图例

| | | | |
|---|---------|---|----------|
|  | 主要街道、公路 |  | 集贸市场 |
|  | 一般街道、公路 |  | 宾馆、酒店 |
|  | 商业繁华区 |  | 餐厅、饭店 |
|  | 铁路及车站 |  | 单位、机构、团体 |
|  | 立交道口 |  | 娱乐场所 |
|  | 古城墙 |  | 商店、百货 |
|  | 公园、绿地 |  | 体育场 |
|  | 政府驻地 |  | 河流、渠道、水面 |
|  | 学校 |  | 水运航线 |
|  | 医院 |  | 码头 |
|  | 汽车站 |  | 名胜古迹 |
|  | 银行 |  | 邮电局 |