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The imposing Kuimen Gorge







兩江環一城

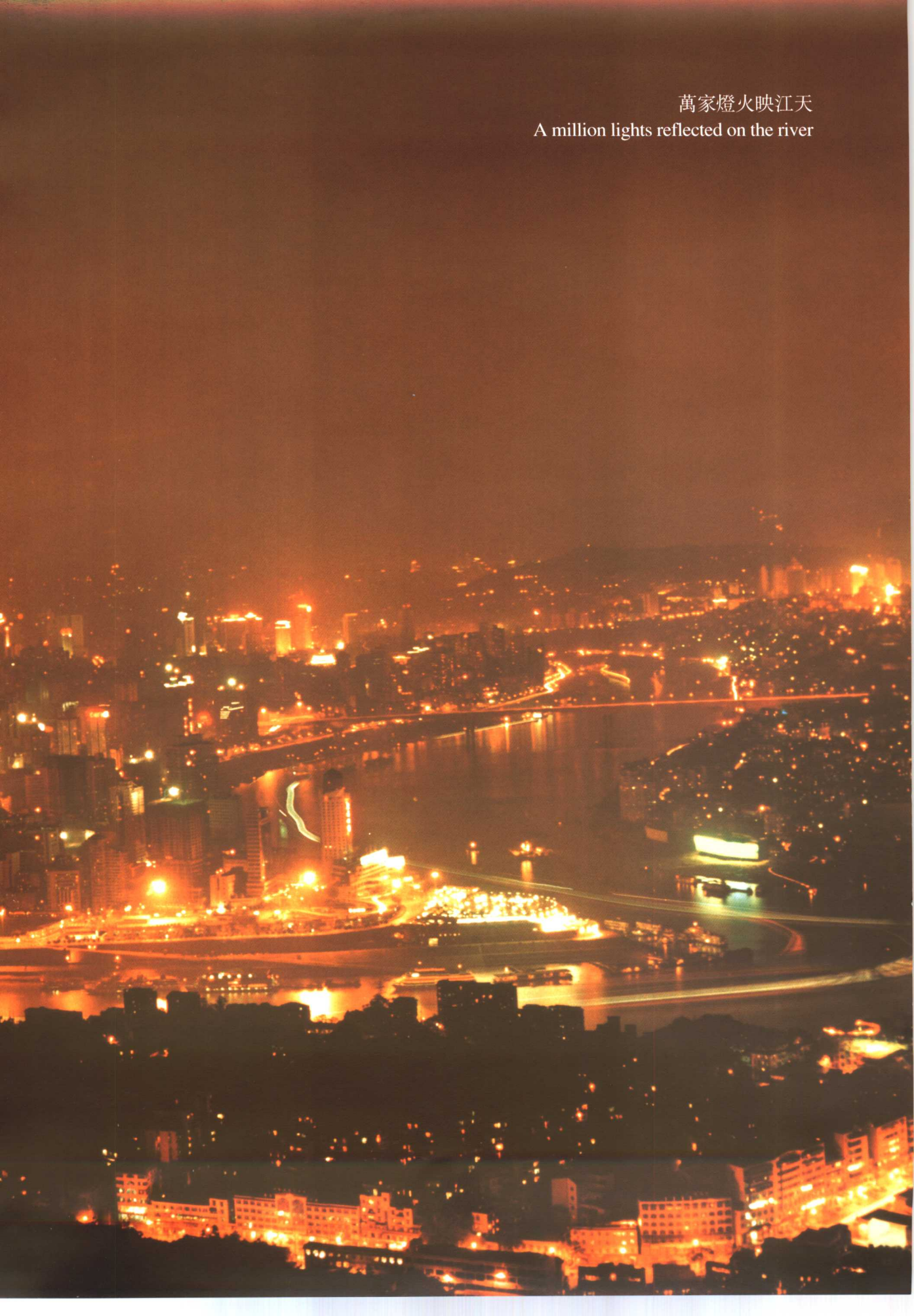
A city in the embrace of two rivers





萬家燈火映江天

A million lights reflected on the river



魅力重慶

展現在您面前的這本《中國重慶》畫冊，將帶您走進她，一個既具有悠久歷史，又充滿現代魅力的城市——重慶。

重慶市，位于中國西南部，地處長江上游，1997年設立為中央直轄市，轄區面積8.24萬平方公里，現轄40個區、縣（自治縣、市），總人口近3100萬，是中國最年輕的直轄市，也是中國行政轄區面積最大、人口最多的直轄市。重慶城市中心區正當浩瀚的長江和秀麗的嘉陵江匯合處，兩江環抱，依山傍水，參差錯落，百態千姿，以“山城”、“江城”而聞名海內外。

重慶是一座已有三千多年歷史的古城。公元1189年，南宋皇太子趙惇在此地先封恭王，后又繼帝位，即宋光宗。他自詡“雙重喜慶”，重慶由此得名。因境內的嘉陵江古稱渝水，故今重慶市簡稱“渝”。重慶不僅歷來是州、郡治所之地，而且歷史上曾三次為都。公元前十一世紀，為古代巴國國都；公元1363年，元末農民起義軍領袖明玉珍建大夏國定都重慶；第二次世界大戰期間，重慶被國民政府定為陪都，也是同盟國遠東戰區司令部所在地和中共中央南方局所在地，更成為風雲際會的世界知名城市。

半個多世紀，特別是近二十年來，重慶日益崛起，已發展成為中國西南地區最大的工商業城市和長江上游最重要的物資集散地；成為全方位對外開放，追趕世界經濟浪潮的特大城市。

今天的重慶，已基本形成了大工業、大農業、大交通、大流通的宏觀經濟格局。作為中國六大工業基地之一，重慶工業門類齊全，配套能力強，是全國重要的機械、醫藥、綜合化工和儀器儀表生產基地，形成了以汽車摩托車為主體的機械工業、以天然氣化工和醫藥化工為重點的化學工業、以優質鋼材和優質鋁材為代表的冶金工業等三大支柱產業。重慶還是全國著名的優質水果、榨菜、桐油、烤烟等經濟作物的重要產地，桑蠶繭、家禽、家畜、茶葉等農產品也有較高的市場占有率；中草藥、苧麻等資源在全國乃至世界都很有影響。重慶擁有四通八達的水、陸、空立體交通運輸體系，還有面向世界的數據信息、情報交換中心和全球最大的程控電話本地網，是長江上游和中國西南地區最大的交通樞紐和郵電通信樞紐。重慶得長江“黃金水道”之利，長久以來就是中國西南地區和長江上游的商貿中心，是進出中國大西南的水上門戶，商品流通興旺發達。重慶也是中國西南地區重要的金融中心，金融業發展較快，一批外資銀行已陸續到重慶設立辦事機構，開展多種金融業務。

長江、嘉陵江、烏江，滋潤着廣袤的巴渝大地，養育了三千萬勤勞聰慧的巴渝兒女。三千年綿延的歷史，閃爍着巴渝文化、三峽文化、抗戰文化的光芒，輝映着雄、奇、險、秀的巴山渝水，吸引着越來越多的中外游客前來旅游觀光、探踪尋迷，旅游產業正在成為新的經濟支柱。百年前的開埠通商，尤其是二十多年來的對外開放，使重慶在面向世界和新世紀時更加成熟與大氣——歷史的、現實的、自然的、人文的無不展示着重慶美好的形象，塑造重慶的美正在成為巴渝兒女的共識和自覺行動。完成百萬三峽移民、國有企業改革、農村經濟發展、環境保護與建設“四大任務”，已經邁出了堅實的一步。

豐富的自然資源，雄厚的綜合經濟實力，加之直轄市的設立、三峽庫區的開發和國家西部大開發戰略的實施等千載難逢的歷史性機遇，重慶有條件成為中國西部最具投資開發潛力，實現跨越式發展的地區之一。到本世紀二、三十年代，重慶要建設成為長江上游的商貿中心、金融中心、科教文化信息中心，交通、通信樞紐和長江上游高新技術產業基地；率先實現國家提出的“經濟繁榮、社會進步、政治穩定、民族團結、山河秀美”的西部大開發戰略目標，並逐步向國際大都市邁進，實現重慶新的振興。優越的地理環境，使重慶擁有承東啓西、左右傳遞的特殊區位優勢和戰略樞紐地位，將在國家的西部大開發中發揮“龍頭”作用、“窗口”作用和輻射帶動作用，在新的世紀譜寫出重慶發展史上的新篇章。

Chongqing: a Charming City

The picture album *Chongqing China* you are reading now will take you into Chongqing, a city with both a long history and the charm of modern times at the same time.

Chongqing is situated in southwest China on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, covering an area of 82,400 square kilometers, with a population of nearly 31 million. It was made a municipality directly under the central government in 1997 and became China's youngest, largest and most populous municipality directly under the central government. Under its jurisdiction now there are 40 districts and counties, autonomous counties and cities of the county level. The central part of the city is embraced by the majestic Yangtze River and the charming Jialing River, with hills rising and falling here and there, presenting a variety of scenes, and, therefore, it is known to the world as a famous mountain city and river city.

Chongqing is an ancient city of more than 3,000 years. In 1189, Zhao Dun, a royal prince of the Southern Song Dynasty and ruler of what is present-day Chongqing, was first promoted to Prince of Gong, and then became Emperor Guangzong. He considered these events "a double happiness", and so he named the city "Chongqing", meaning "double happiness". As the Jialing River that runs part of its course in the city was called the Yushui River in ancient times, Chongqing is called Yu for short. This place used to be the seat of *zhou* or *jun* for a long time in ancient times, and three times it served as the national capital. During the 11th century B.C., it used to be the capital of the State of Ba; in 1363 A.D., it was made capital of the state of Great Xia by Ming Yuzhen, a leader of a peasant uprising toward the end of the Yuan Dynasty; and during World War II it became well-known in the world as the city was made the wartime capital of the nation, the seat of the Far East Theater Command of the Allied Forces, and the place where the South China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was located.

For more than half a century, especially in the last 20 years, Chongqing has been on the rise and has developed into the largest industrial and commercial center in southwest China and the most important commodity distributing center on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. Now it is a city wide open to the outside world and an important metropolis in the world economy.

Today, a macroeconomic pattern of big industry, big agriculture, big communication and big circulation of commodities has been established in Chongqing. As one of the six major industrial bases in China, Chongqing has various branches of different industries with a strong capacity to form complete sets in its products. It is an important base in China for machine-building, the production of medicine, synthetic chemicals, meters and instruments. Three prop industries has been established, namely, mechanical industry with cars and motorcycles as the main body, chemical industry with natural gas chemistry and medical chemistry as the key, and metallurgical industry represented by production of quality steel and quality aluminum materials. Chongqing is also well-known as a key producer of such industrial crops as quality fruits, mustard tubers, tung oil and flue-cured tobacco. Its agricultural products such as silkworm cocoon, poultry, livestock and tea take a considerable share of the market. Its resources in Chinese medicinal herbs and ramie also have a considerable position not only in China but also in the world. The city has a three-dimensional transport system that links it up with other areas by air, by land and by water. It has a digital information center, an information exchange center and the world's largest local network of program-controlled telephone system. All this makes it the largest hub of communications and postal and telecommunications in southwest China and on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.

Endowed with "the gold water route" of the Yangtze River, Chongqing has long been the business and trade center in the southwestern part of China and on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River and the gate to southwest China by water. Business is thriving here. Chongqing is also an important financial center in southwest China and finance has been developing vigorously. A number of foreign bankers have set up their offices and agencies one after another here in Chongqing and are offering various kinds of financial service.

The Yangtze, the Jialing and the Wujiang rivers are moistening the broad land of Chongqing and nursing the thirty million industrious and intelligent Chongqing people. The city's history of three thousand long years sparkles with the Ba-Yu Culture, the Three Gorges Culture and the Culture of the War of Resistance Against Japan. The natural charm of its mountains and rivers, together with its brilliant cultures, are attracting more and more tourists from home and abroad to Chongqing. Tourist industry is becoming a new pillar industry in the city's economy. Being open to the outside world for the last 20 years has made Chongqing, an open trading port for a hundred years, more mature and confident. The fine image of the city finds expression in many ways--historically and contemporarily, naturally and culturally. To make the city more beautiful has become the common desire and willing act of the Chongqing people. The city has taken a firm step forward in fulfilling the four tasks of resettling a million people from their homes to be submerged in the reservoir area, reforming of state-owned enterprises, developing rural economy and environmental protection and construction.

The rich natural resources, the great comprehensive economic power, and the rare historic chances of being established as a new municipality, development of the Three Gorges Reservoir Area and implementation of the strategic plan of developing the western regions of China have provided favorable conditions for Chongqing to become one of the areas in west China that have great potential for investment and development and that may develop by leaps and bounds. By 2020s -- 2030s, Chongqing will have become the center of business and trade, finance, science, education, culture and information, the hub of transport and telecommunications, and the base for high and new technological industries on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. It will be the first in attaining the strategic goal for development of western China set by the central government: "economic prosperous, social progress, political stability, national unity and beautiful natural scenery". And then it will proceed to becoming an international metropolis and achieve the aim of a new rejuvenation of Chongqing. The favorable geographic position has offered Chongqing special advantages of linking up the western part and the eastern part of China and has placed the city in a key strategic position. All this will ensure Chongqing to play a leading role and to serve as a window, a radiator and a driving force in the development of China's west regions, and to open up a new chapter in the history of the city's development in the new century.

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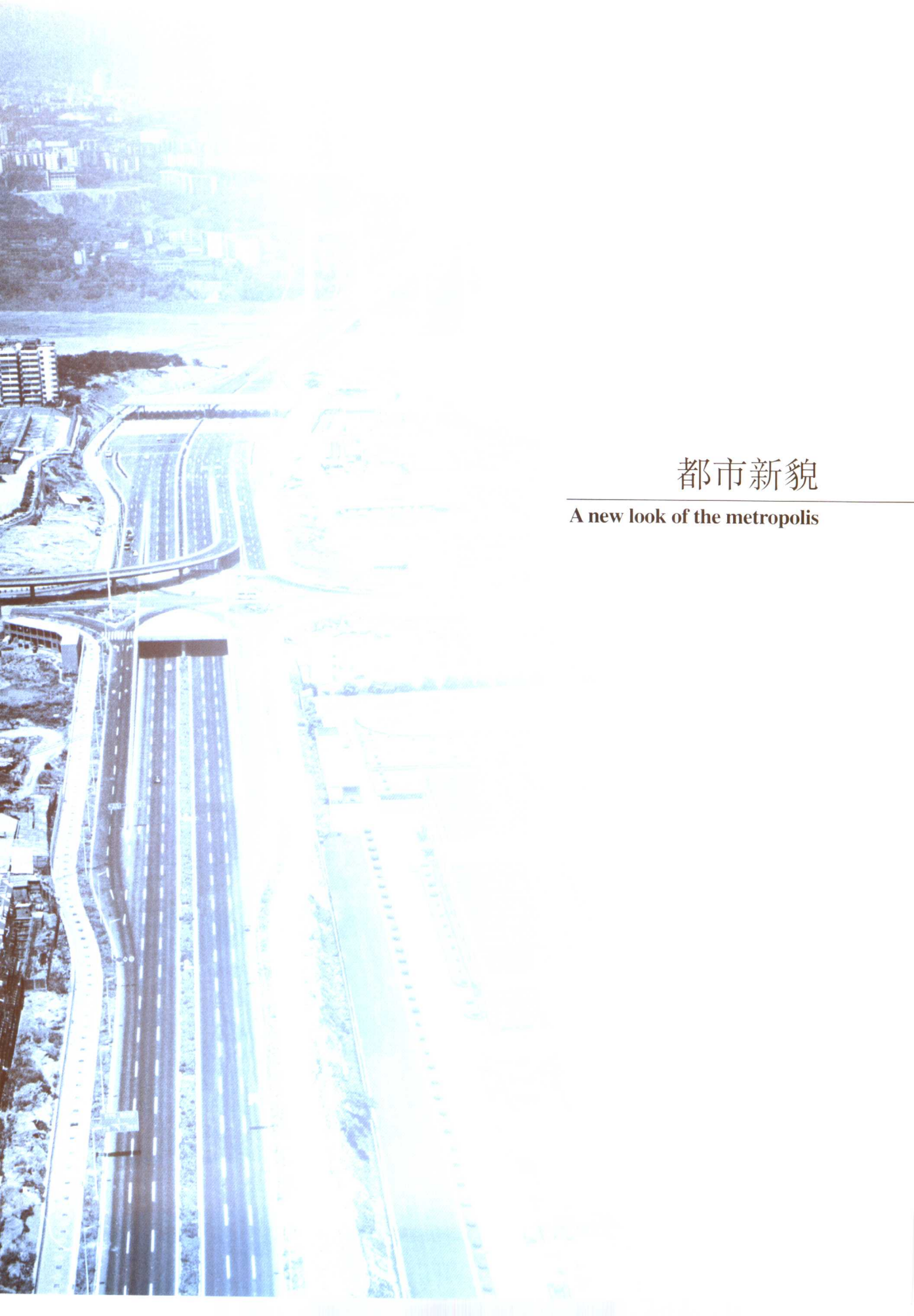
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都市新貌

A new look of the metropolis

