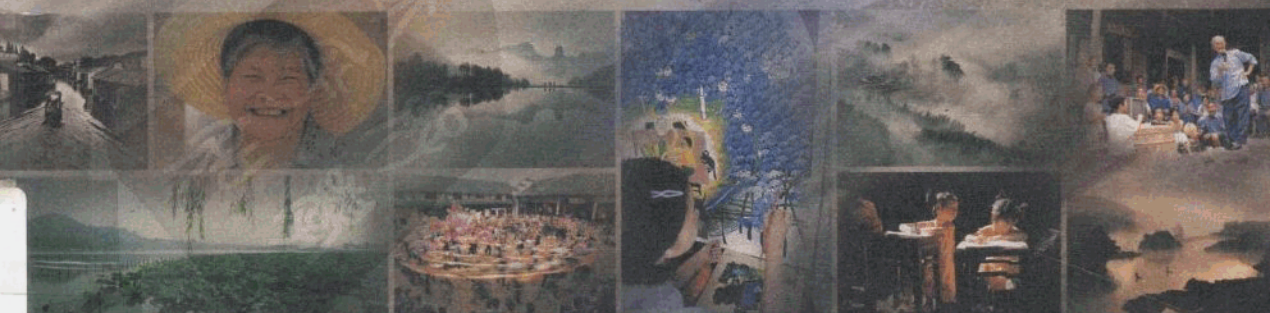


走进浙江

Focusing On Zhejiang



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浙江省人民政府新闻办公室 编
浙江省对外文化交流协会

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INTRODUCTION

前言

有这样一块神奇的土地，青山本有七分，再添得绿水一分、良田二成，构成了七山一水二分田的锦绣山河，可谓物华天宝，人杰地灵。这就是中国浙江。

一条名唤钱塘的大江，从西向东蜿蜒而来，纵贯全境，行程 605 公里，在杭州湾澎湃入东海。这条江古时被称为浙江，是这块东南沿海地带丘陵密布之处的母亲河，“浙江”的地名由此而来。

浙江地处中国东南，濒临万顷东海。浙江的海岸线，以美丽的语言来形容，真可以说用黄金镀成。妩媚妖娆的曲线，勾勒 1840 公里，摇曳出浙江东南绰约的风姿。那 101800 平方公里的土地，形如心状，跳动在中国最富庶的长江三角洲平原上，养育着 4600 多万人口。在这块中国人口最稠密的土地上，人们过着安居乐业的生活。

浙江的文明曙光，可以追溯到远古时代。中国古代传说中的三个圣人，浙江就占据了两个。传说中的舜，在浙江上虞培植了稻谷，使人类不再茹毛饮血；传说中的大禹，治理洪水，最后长眠在绍兴的会稽山，使人类远离了滔滔之灾。而 7000 年前的河姆渡文化和 5000 年前的良渚文化，是先民们创造的世界上最早的人类文明，使浙江成为中华文明的发祥地之一。

浙江实在是大自然青睐的美丽所在，江山如画，物产丰富。先民们智慧勤劳，建设着自己美好的家园。因此，尽管朝代更迭，时事变迁，浙江一直都是一块和丰富之地。至南宋(1127-1279 年)建都临安(今杭州)，历时 150 年之久，浙江成为当时中国政治、经济、文化、军事的中心。临安的百年繁华，成为今天浙江丰厚的历史遗产。此后历朝历代，浙江在中国的版图上，始终处于富饶文明之土，由此也开放出灿烂的文明之花。哲学、文学、戏剧、美术、宗教等，无不有卓越的成果，展示于后来的人们。浙江大地，群星璀璨，名家辈出。尤其是 20 世纪初以来，无论是经济、政治，还是军事、文化，浙江都处于举足轻重的地位。

“弄潮儿向涛头立，手把红旗旗不湿。”走进新时代的浙江，在中国改革开放的大潮中，更是开风气之先。20 余年来，浙江人民在浙江大地上上演着有声有色的历史正剧，创造着亘古未有的奇迹。专业市场、民营企业、区域特色经济等，浙江的许多创新和发展都走在了全国的前列。财富以惊人的速度在这块土地上聚集、创造，知识在这里得到了极高的重视，中外优秀的文化在这里传承、发扬和开拓。今天的浙江，已成为中国经济、社会全面发展最快的地区之一。

面向新世纪，放眼全世界。浙江是可以自豪地挺起胸膛，敞开双臂与世界接轨，迈开脚步走向世界。

This is a land of fascination. Seventy percent of it is cocooned under green mountains, ten percent being farmland, and twenty percent crisscrossed by or strung with waters. A pleasant climate, rich resources, and talented people, are additional factors contributing to the charms of this land, which is none other than Zhejiang Province in East China.

The 605-km-long Qiantang River meanders its way eastward across this land before emptying into the East China Sea at the Hangzhou Bay. The river, which nurtures the hilly southeastern coastal areas, was known in ancient times as "Zhejiang River". Obviously the province derived its name from this river.

The southeast Chinese province of Zhejiang is separated to the east from the East China Sea by a 1,840-km-long coastal line that is evocative of the Golden Coast and curvaceous enough to accentuate the beauty of Southeast Zhejiang. This 101,800-square-km land takes the shape of a heart imbedded in the fertile Yangtze River Delta, and is home to 46 million people living in peace and contentment.

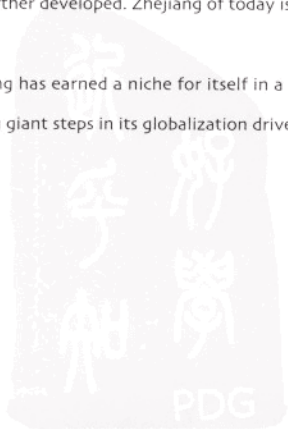
The civilization of Zhejiang goes back to remote antiquity. Of the three deified sages of Chinese mythology, two came from Zhejiang. The legendary King Shun developed paddy rice in present-day Shangyu, Zhejiang, thereby delivering humanity from primitive barbarism. Yu the Great dedicated himself to taming the great rivers, and by the time he breathed the last breath in Guiji Mountain, Shaoxing, his fellow countrymen were free from the menace of floods thanks to his Herculean efforts. The Hemudu Culture of 7,000 years ago and the Liangzhu Culture of 5,000 years ago were among the earliest civilizations of mankind, and because of them Zhejiang is acclaimed as one of the cradles of Chinese civilization.

Zhejiang is a favorite of Mother Nature. Its land is picturesque and its resources are abundant. By their diligence and industry, our ancestors turned this place into a nice home for posterity. Dynasty after dynasty has come and gone, yet Zhejiang still remained

a land of peace and plenty. During the 150 years after the Southern Song Dynasty(1127-1279) established its capital in Lin'an (present-day Hangzhou), Zhejiang was the political, economic, cultural and military centre of China, and Lin'an was a booming city for well over a century, leaving the province with a rich cultural legacy. In the years that followed, Zhejiang remained a land of prosperity, and its achievements in philosophy, literature, theatre, arts and religion were the pride of the local people. An impressive galaxy of people have filled history with their deeds, and this land with their renown. Since the beginning of the 20th century, Zhejiang has figured prominently in China in economics, politics, national defense or culture.

Zhejiang is also a trendsetter, marching in the van of the new age and in the upsurge of reform and opening up to the outside world. The last 20 or 50 years have seen the local people make history and economic miracles. Specialized commodity markets, privately-run enterprises, and distinctive regional economies —— these and other developments have put the province in the front ranks nationwide. It is a place where wealth is being created and accumulated at astonishing speeds, knowledge is being cherished more than anything else, and the finest Chinese culture is fermenting with foreign cultures and being carried forward and further developed. Zhejiang of today is one of the fastest growing regions in the nation's economic and social scene.

Zhejiang has earned a niche for itself in a world that has just stepped over the threshold of a new century. On that basis it is making giant steps in its globalization drive.



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THE SCENERY

风光的浙江

浙江多山又带水，层峦叠嶂，水汽氤氲，构成了一幅钟灵毓秀的山水画卷。

浙江有天目山、会稽山、天台山、括苍山、雁荡山等名山，有西湖、千岛湖、东湖、南湖、东钱湖等名湖，有钱塘江、瓯江、楠溪江等名江，其中又以11个国家级风景名胜名胜区为浙江山水之精品。

浙江的山水，有一种精致的美，错落有致，比例均衡，色泽丰富，灵气扑面，引得历代文人墨客用大量的诗词、图画来歌咏它、赞叹它、描绘它。从魏(220—265年)晋(265—420年)山水诗，到唐(618—907年)诗宋(960—1279年)词，到书法字画，可以找到许许多多有关浙江的脍炙人口的篇章。比如，一首唐人吟咏杭州的《忆江南》，妇孺皆知，令人神往；而一幅元代(1206—1368年)所作的《富春山居图》画卷，又引得多少人魂牵梦萦。浙江的风光也由此声名远播。

“山不在高，有仙则名。”再好的山水，也要有人来参与，有人来解读。人在其中，更增添了景色的分量。比如兰亭，因东晋(317—420年)大书法家王羲之在此作《兰亭集序》，而今茂林修竹，曲水流觞，成为中国书法圣地。又如唐宋时期的大文豪白居易、苏东坡，曾在杭州为官，疏浚西湖，留下了今日西湖名胜白堤和苏堤。因此，浙江风光，既在山水，亦在文化。自然景观、人文景观、自然与人文相结合的景观都同样发达，令人叹为观止。

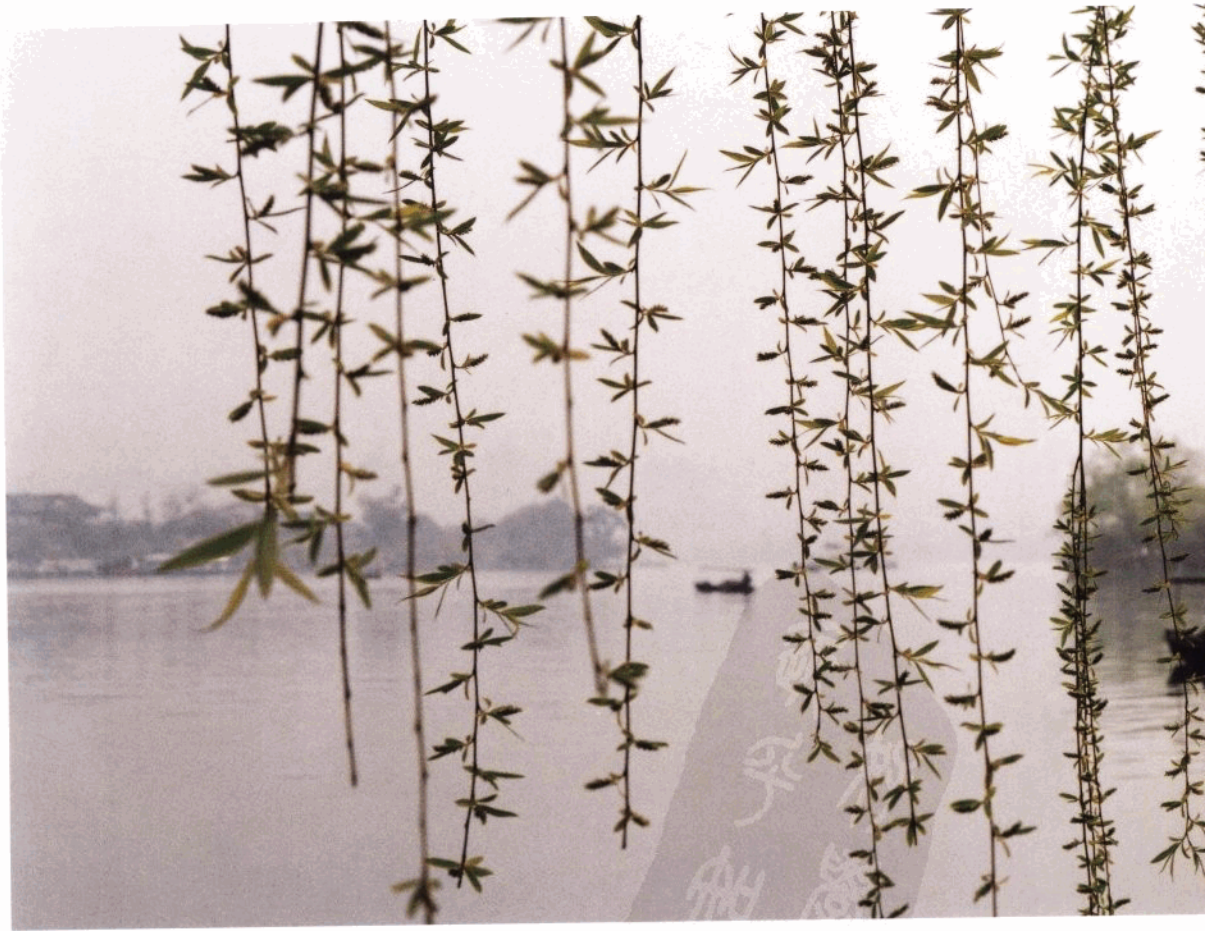
Mountains, whose thickets of towering peaks and sheer cliffs wreak up a topographical turmoil, and rivers and lakes, mirroring the sky and the world around them in their bosoms, combine to form a landscape of picture-perfect dimensions.

The Tianmu, Guiji, Tiantai, Guancang, and Yandang are among the most famed moun-

tains in Zhejiang. The West Lake, the Thousand-Island Lake, the East Lake, the South Lake and the Dongqian Lake are its most renowned lakes. And the Qiantang, Oujiang, and Nanxi are its mighty rivers. Adding to this list of landmarks of Zhejiang are also 11 national scenic resorts.

Exquisite beauty is a hallmark of the landscape of Zhejiang. Scenic spots are providently spaced, and their diversity of colors cultivates a cultural ambience steeped in tradition and folklore. The literati and men of letters through the ages never grudged their language, poetic, pictorial and otherwise, when they sang the praise of this piece of land. From the landscape poems of the Kingdom of Wei (220-265) and the Jin Dynasty (265-420), the poems of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), and the *ci* lyrics of the Song Dynasty (960-1279), to the works of calligraphy and painting created during the intervening years, there is no lack of famous pieces that sing the praise of this land. The Tang poem *Remembering the Region South of the Yangtze* are still on the lips of people old and young, and the Yuan-Dynasty (1206-1368) painting *Abode in the Fuchun Mountain* is still mesmerizing countless people. These works of art have helped spread the reputation of Zhejiang far and wide.

"It doesn't matter whether a mountain is high or low. It becomes famous so long as it is associated with the immortals." That is to say, only with traces of people can a land come alive and kicking. The Orchid Pavilion, where people of yore gathered in a bamboo grove and drank from cups left to float on a winding canal, became a sanctuary of Chinese calligraphy because of the celebrated calligrapher Wang Xizhi's *Preface to the Collection of Poems of the Orchid Pavilion*. The two causeways, namely the Bai Causeway and the Su Causeway, add beauty to the West Lake because they were built by the two literary giants — Bai Juyi and Su Dongpo — during their respective tenures of office in Hangzhou. It suffices to say that the fascination of the land of Zhejiang stems from both nature and cultures. The combination of natural beauty and a rich cultural legacy is what makes the province many people's place-in-dream to be.



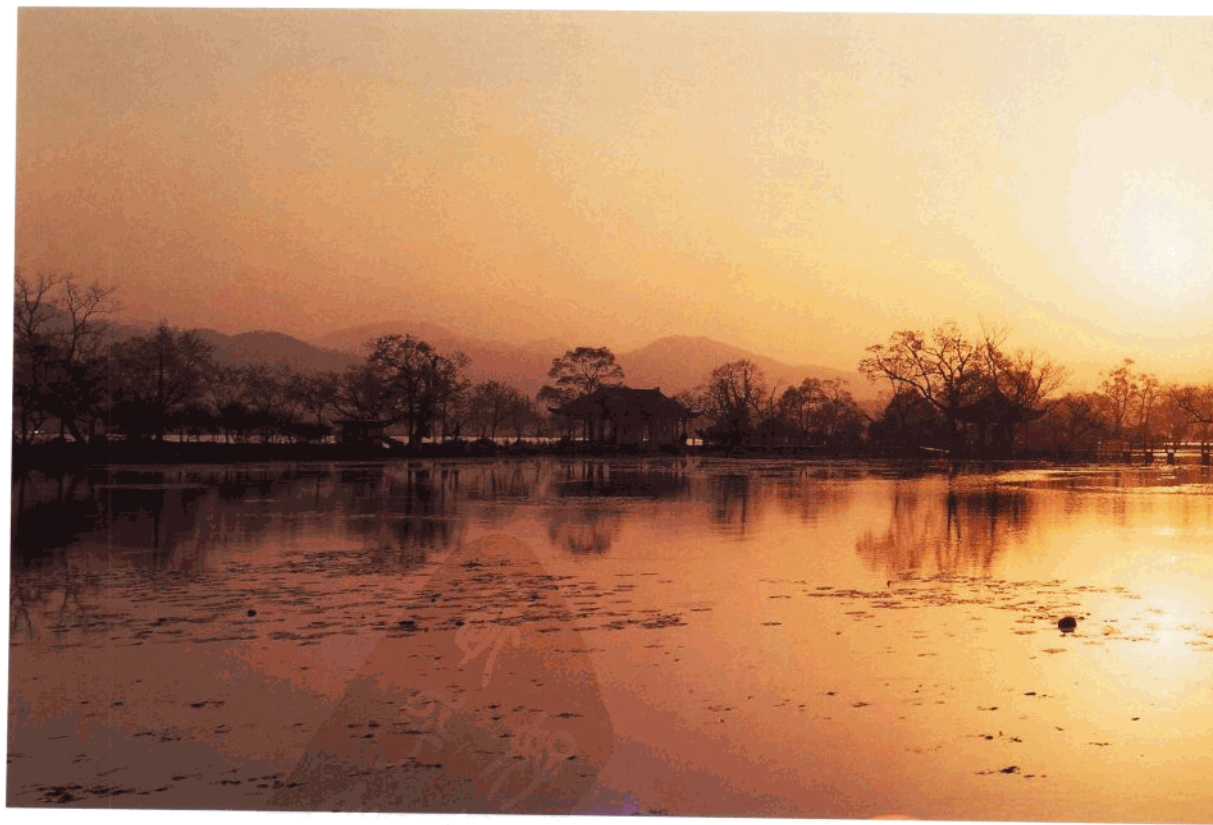


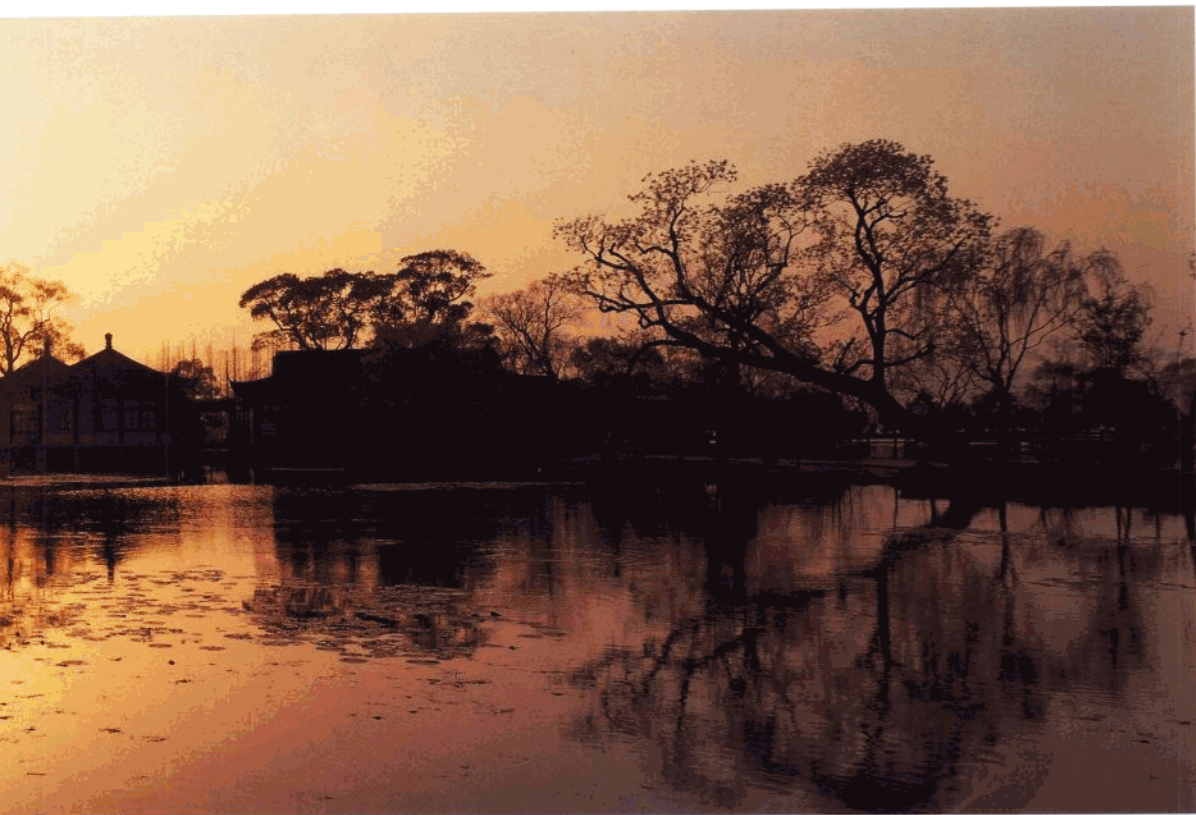
◆ 西湖春早 钱明撰 (中国浙江)
West Lake in Early Spring, by Qian Ming (Zhejiang, China)





◆ 西湖之夏 郎水龙摄(中国浙江)
West Lake in Summer, by Lang Shuilong (Zhejiang, China)





◆ 西湖之秋 田園攝(中国浙江)
West Lake in Autumn, by Tian Yuan (Zhejiang, China)

