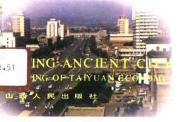
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市的作用。 能沉重化工基地中心城充分发挥太厉作为山西

一九九二年六月

Publicize Taiyuan, bulib Taiyuan and give full rein to Taiyuan's function as the centre city of Shanxi energy resources, heavy and chemical industries base.

By Wang Senhao Governor of Shanxi Province June, 1991, 中共山西省委常委 太原市委书记 中共太原市委副书记 太原市市长

孙 英

孟立正

在广袤的黄土高原东畔,在富饶的晋中盆地北埠,有一 座东西北三面环山,汾河纵贯其中的古城。它就是山西省省 会,全省政治、铥济、交通、文教、科技和信息的中心城市 ———太愿。

太原, 是我国发展史上开发较早的地区之一, 有着悠久的历史, 璞璨的文化和发达的短珠。文明的古变、李家社、河口、石千峰四石器文化告诉人们, 平在十余万年以前, 法成功。大者称, 生态、繁衍在这块古老的费土地上, 创造了太原的平别文明, 攀挂的义并, 阖家沟、大井路、光社、东太蛰以及山城峁等多处新石器文化, 都生动地揭示出约在六千多年前, 太原的汾河谷地, 已经是一个人口校营, 经济和少化都相当发达的部落区域。 尤其值得一提的是, 20世纪50中代企太原南部纬坦村一带发现的"并迎型文化", 为太原的发展支添补了空白。这个反映平商时期的文化遗址, 与连

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今发现的黄河中、下游商农文化, 相互印证, 别树一帜。 太履的城市发展, 也有着久远的历史。问世于周季的楚

和恶(今清徐清源條)、 孟邑(今阳由大盂镇),城起于森 版的晋阳古城(今太原南郊晋源镇一带),以及创建于北宋 那郡、太原国、并州、太原府、山西行省乃至祖国北方政治、 瑟济、文化、军事、交通的租业。有"年谷融 熟, 人 庶 多 實","極於富庶,人才辈出","检验的唐王朝以及制格的 五代十国中的后居、后晋、后汉、北汉,或以太原为陪都, 或发祥于太原,或建都于此,以至素有"先城"的别称。

在中国近代史上,太原是一个觉醒核平的城市,有着光荣 约率命斗争史,1919年"五四"运动之后,中国共产党早期活动 家、平命先驱高君宁, 亲自创建了太原社会主义青年国和太 原第一个共产党小姐, 周思来、刘少寺、彭真、徐向荫、薄 一次等老一军无产阶级革命家都曾在这里战斗和生活, 建立 了光辉的业绩。

太原,物华天宝,黄源丰泽,煤炭开采,侧铰冶炼、陶 茂坡制, 年代久远, 周名迢远。近代以来, 太原也是一个工 业发展较早的城市,基础工业比较భ厚。但是由于地坝和历 中旬图景,城市比较侗寨、经济发展十分建设。

公元1949年中华人民共和国建立以后,古城太原发生了深刻的巨变,尤其是1978年以来的10多个年失中,太原迎着政 车大捌的巨变,大步强上模块之路。政治上的安定围站,经济 上的远猛发展,使这座古老的城市青春焕发,日新月昇,创 读了历史上任何时期无可比拟的辉煌旅驶,成为以冶金、机 斌、能源、化工为支柱的工业门类比较齐全的能源重化工基地 的中心城市。 国民经济实现了社会总产值、国民生产总值、工 业利税总额、建鼓业总产值、运输加电业总产值、社会商品零 售总额、比口商品供货总值、地方附近收入、城乡居民人均 购买力,城市建设租赁等10个翻番。一个崭新的,更加光辉 课栏的新太原,正沿着邓小平同志提出的"建设有中国特色 社会主义"的大道驱施。

(英译 王俊兰)

Foreword

On extensive loses plateau, at 'the edge of rich Jinzhong basin, there is a ancient city with unending hills on its east, west and north and Fenhe River running through from north to south, which is the capital of Shanxi Province, and svering as the political, conomic, communication, education, science, culture, technology and information centre of Shanxi Province. The city is called Taiyuan.

Taiyuan is one of the districts which developed relatively earlier in Chinese development with long history, splendid culture and thriving economy. The culture in the Stone Age found from Gujiao Lijiadu, Hekou, and Shiqianfeng counties tell people that over ten thousands years ago, Taiyuan ancestors already lived, worked and developed on this ancient loess plateau and created the earlier Taiyuan civilizatirn as well. The culture of the Stone Age found in Yijing, Yanjiagou, Dajingyu, Guangshe, Dongtaibao and Shanjiagou, Guangshe, Dongtaibao and S

chengmao districts all vividly reveal that some six thousands years ago, Fenhe valley aiready became a tribe with relatively large population, developed comony and thriving culture. It deserves to be mentioned that the culture remains in Shang Dynasty called "Xudan Type Culture" found in Xudan Village, South District of Taiyuan fills in the gaps of Taiyuan development history.

The development of Taipuan City also has a very long history. Gengyangyi County (Qingyuan County of Qingxu District nowadays) and Mengyi County (Damesg County of Yangquan District nowadays) set up in the Zhou Dynasty, Jingyang City (Jingyuan County in South District nowadays) found in the Spring and Autumn Period, Taipuan City established in Taipengxingguo Period of early Song Dynasty were once the political, economic, cultural, military centre and communication hub for not only Taipuan City, but also Shanxi Province and North China in various ages of the past, The city also had high reputation for its good grain harvest, thriving economy, rich resources and talented people emerging in succession.

From Northern Qi Poriod of Northern Dynastics, Tang Dynasty to Later Tang, Later Jin, Later Han, Northern Han Period of Five Dynastics, some of them took Taiyuan as their capital or second capital, some started from Taiyuan, so the city got another name called "Dragon City", Taiyuan is a city with glorious revolutionary tradition. After the May 4th Movement in 1919, early protagonist and revolutionary pioneer of the Communist Party of China Gao Junyu personally founded Taiyuan Socialist Yuth League and First Taiyuan Communist Party Group. Proletarian revolutionist of the odler generation Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Peng Zheng, Xu Xiangqian and Bo Yibo once lived, worked and made great achievements here.

Taiyuan City is well known for its rich resources, coal mining, steel and copper making and ceramic industries. In Chinese modern history, Taiyuan also belongs to the earlier developed is dustrial city with solid industrial foundation. But owing to historical factor and geographical location, the ity was somewhat secluded and its economy developed sl.wly.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, a great changes have taken place in Taiyuan. City. Especially in later over tea years since 1979, with the reform waves of our country, the city has set its foot on vitalizing road. Stability and unity politically, rapid coolomic development has made the city change with each passing day and win brilliant achievyements on all fronts. Taiyuan has grown into

a centre city of energy resources, heavy and chemical industries base with coal, metallurgical, machinery and chemical industries as its pillars, National economy has increased ten times on total social output value, total national output value, total amount on industrial interst rate, total output value on construction, transportation, post and telecommunication firelds, total amount on retail, total value on export surplay, local revenue, average purchasing power and investment on municipal construction. An entirely new and more brilliant Taiyuan is marching on rapidly along the road of "building the socialism with Chimese characteristics" put forward by Comrade Deng Xiapping.

In order to let more people, more regions, and aore countries know Taiyuan and understand Taiyuan, in order to make 2.6million Taiyuan citizens love Taiyuan more, build Taiyuan further and do his best for Taiyuan economic development, reform and opening, Comrade Ruiwu, Kefu and other comrades edit and write this series about Taiyuan on its history, economy, products and resources, construction, communication, cwlture education, historical figure, folk custom, streets evolution, historical relics and local products, in all twelve respects. Taking this opportunity, we would like to extend our congratulation on this

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publication. We sincerely hope it can be used as a window for our friends both inside and outside the country to understand Taiyuan, and become a motive force for Taiyuan citizens to love and build up Taiyuan.

By Sun Ying

Standing Member of Shanxi Provincial Committee and Secretary of Taiyuan Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China Meng Lizheng
May.r of Taiyuan City and Deputy Secretary of Taiyuan Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China

篇首撷语

太原,古称晋阳。大约创建于公元前 497 年, 距今已近 2500年。

早在太原城创立以**前,我**们的祖先就在这方土地上**辛勒** 耕耘。牛息、繁衍。

太原的历史象黄河一样源远流长,可以当之无愧地列于 中华民族发祥敢的名册中。

从刀耕火种的远古到飞船登月的今天,太原的经济发展 更中充满了神奇的色彩。

历史,既在这块黄土地上刻下了美好的回忆,也留下了许多令人难以忘怀的苦涩。

在慢慢退去的历史大潮的余音中,新时代工业革命、技术革命的浪潮风驰电掣般地接随而来。

旧制度的推翻,新中国的建立,生产关系的变革,促使 生产力取得跳跃式的发展。

太原在国民经济发展中的地位,随着自身发育的进程而 不断提高,已成为全国经济一盘棋中一枚举足轻重的棋子。

构成太原骨架和肌肉的工业、商业、农业,在现代经济 的礁陶下、逐渐成熟,日趋率满。

为了在历史的基础上更深一步地了解太原,认识太原, 让我们沿着工业、商业、农业这三个消蛎的线 条, 領 着 过 去、现在、将来的发展踪迹,去做一次轻松而有意 义 的 漫 游。

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主导的跃动

工业篇

工业是太原经济的命脉,也是太原城市的骨架。了解太原,必须了解太原的工业,认识太原,也必须先认识太原的工业。 工业。

太原的工业是个什么情况?太原工业发展的来龙去脉如何? ······

历经坎坷沧桑史

在被人们誉为"煤铁之乡"的太原这个地方,石窝窝里刨掉一层浮土,就可得到乌黑晶亮的煤,山沟 沟里 不 须劳作,随处可拣到暗红色或褐色的铁矿石,制造陶瓷所需的粘土等原料更是俯拾皆是,取之不尽。

便利的资源条件,促进了太原冶锅业、炼铁业、铁器制造业和陶瓷业的发展。据历史文献记载,太原 手 工 业的出现,可追溯到春秋战国之际。也就是说,太原手工业的出现和城市的创建、几乎在一个时期。

据《战国策》记载,赵襄子向臣下询问制 造 武 器之计

时,谋臣张孟谈对他说:"公宫之室,皆以炼铜为柱质,请 发而用之,则有余铜矣。"这说明,早在公元前497年以前, 兴建汾水之滨的晋阳城宫殿时,太原地区已经有了相当发达 的冶铜工业。

从晋阳城宫殿中铜柱的制造开始,太原的金属冶炼业得到了发展,在全国金属冶炼史中占据了重要的一席。

1954年,考古工作者发现镌有"晋阳"字样的铜质"布币",说明远在战国时期,太原已有了铸造货币的能力。此后,隋开皇十八年,在晋阳"立五炉"铸钱。唐代设"太原冶",北宋置"永利监",都是专管铸造货币的机构。这更进一步证实了,冶铜技术的发达曾使太原成为全国货币的铸造中心之一的史实。

太原治铜技术的发达,还有在太原金胜村汉墓中出土的 镌刻精致、"雪白明亮耀人眼目"的"规矩镜"为证。据历 史记载,铜镜作为太原名产,在宋朝时曾被皇帝责令每年上 贯"大铜鉴"十面。

冶铁业、铁器制造业和陶瓷制造业,在漫长的历史岁月 中一直扮演着太原手工业的主角。

岁月的冲刷,风雨的侵蚀,几乎把地面上可用作佐证的 遗迹、遗品荡涤一光,但毕竟还有少量的珍品保存了下来。 大量埋藏在地下的残瓷锈铁、珍玩古币,以及记载在书本之上的蝇头小草,雄辩地说明了,太原的手工业在历史上曾经相当发达,有过一枝独秀、独占鳌头的光辉时期。

远古太原的手工业的雏形,尽管用现在的眼光看,仅限于为维持生存而进行的简单加工的范畴,但其中也不乏在历史上进出火花,使人难忘的光辉之处。

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