

福建简介
BRIEF INTRODUCTION

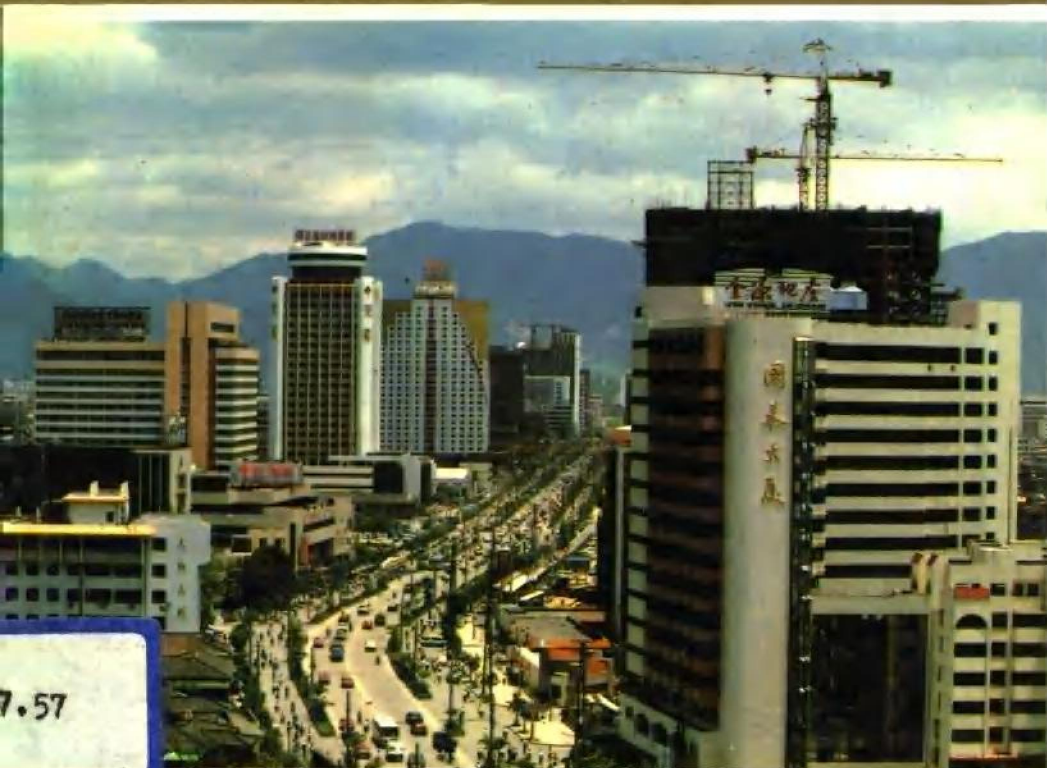
改革开放中的福建

FUJIAN

REFORM AND OPENING TO
THE OUTSIDE WORLD

福建省新闻办公室 编

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福建省新闻办公室

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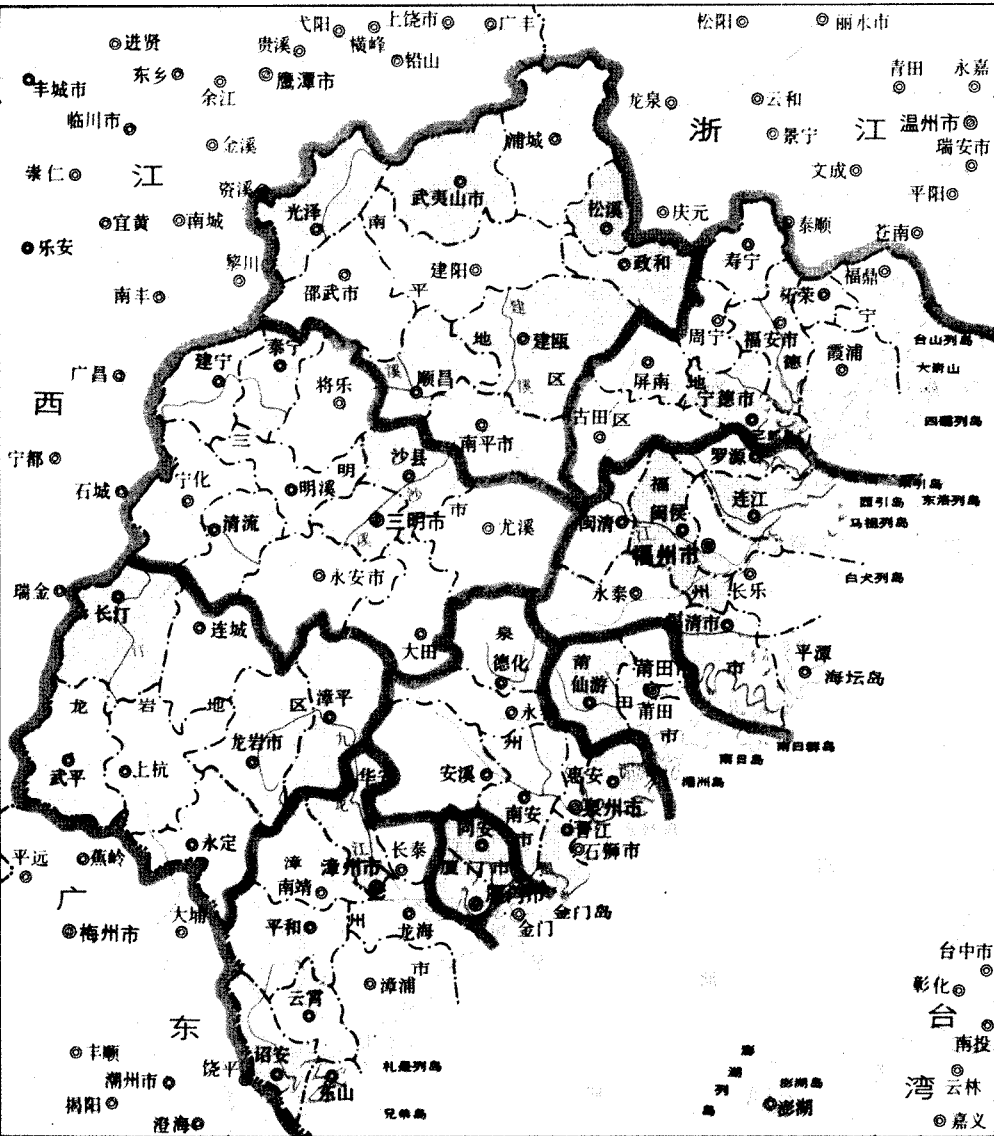
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福建政区



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美丽富饶的土地

THE RICH AND BEAUTIFUL PROVINCE



在中国东南沿海，台湾海峡的西岸，有一片美丽富饶的土地，这就是福建省。在改革开放的大潮中，福建已愈来愈被世界所注目。

【自然地理】福建省地处东经 $115^{\circ}5'$ — $120^{\circ}50'$ 、北纬 $23^{\circ}35'$ — $28^{\circ}18'$ 之间，东西宽约 540 公里，南北长约 550 公里，面积 12.14 万平方公里。它北与浙江省交界，西与江西省毗邻，南与广东省接壤，东隔台湾海峡与台湾省相望，两地最近距离仅 72 海里。

福建西枕武夷山脉，东临东海之滨，地势西北高，东南低。境内峰岭连绵，山地、丘陵占全省面积 80% 以上。沿海地区，由于江海的交互作用，形成了冲积、海积平原，其中较大的有漳厦、福州、莆仙和泉州等平原。

福建的河流具有自成流域、独立入海的水系单元特征。其主要特点是，河流多，流程短，流量大，水流急，含沙量少，水力资源十分丰富。

福建的海岸线长 3324 公里，约占全国海岸线总长的 $1/5$ 。海岸线曲折程度，为全国之冠。全省自北往南形成了大小 125 个港湾。其中较为重要的有沙埕港、三沙湾、三都澳、罗源湾、福州港、福清湾、兴化湾、湄洲湾、后渚港、厦门港和东山湾等。这些港湾不冻不淤，而且外有岛屿拱卫，两侧有半岛或岬角环抱，形成“口小腹大”，水深浪小的天然良港。沿海岛屿星罗棋布，多达 1404 个，其中面积达 100 平方公里以上的有平潭、金门、厦门和东山四岛。

福建地处亚热带，濒临太平洋，属亚热带海洋性季风气候。闽西北的武夷山脉像天然的屏障，挡住了北方冷空气的侵入，而海洋的暖湿气流又可源源不断地吹进陆地。这就使得福建大部分地区冬无严寒，夏无酷暑，雨量充沛。全省日照时间长，无霜期为 240-330 天，年平均气温在 $17.0-21.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ 之间，年平均降水量为

1400-2000 毫米。同时，由于福建多山，谷地和山地的气候垂直变化显著，从而造就了许多不同的生态环境，为各种生物的生息繁衍和农、林、牧业的生产提供了有利的条件。

【历史沿革与行政区划】福建从秦王朝设立闽中郡起（公元前 214 年），至今已有 2200 多年的历史。福建也因“闽中郡”而简称“闽”。到了南宋时期（约 12 世纪初），福建下辖一府五州二军，因而也有“八闽”之称。公元 1356 年，福建正式建省。现在福建省的行政区划设福州、厦门、莆田、三明、泉州、漳州 6 个省辖市和南平、宁德、龙岩 3 个地区行政公署，共辖 13 个县级市、51 个县（含金门县）和 17 个市辖区。省会为福州市。

福建行政区划表

地市名称	辖市县区数	辖市、县、区名称
福州市	13	鼓楼区、仓山区、台江区、马尾区、郊区、福清市、连江县、罗源县、闽清县、永泰县、长乐县、平潭县、闽侯县
厦门市	7	思明区、开元区、鼓浪屿区、杏林区、湖里区、集美区、同安县
莆田市	4	城厢区、涵江区、莆田县、仙游县
三明市	12	三元区、梅列区、永安市、明溪县、清流县、宁化县、大田县、沙县、尤溪县、将乐县、泰宁县、建宁县
泉州市	9	鲤城区、石狮市、晋江市、惠安县、南安市、安溪县、永春县、德化县、金门县
漳州市	10	芗城区、龙海市、云霄县、漳浦县、诏安县、长泰县、东山县、南靖县、平和县、华安县
南平地区	10	南平市、邵武市、武夷山市、建瓯市、顺昌县、建阳县、浦城县、光泽县、松溪县、政和县

宁德地区	9	宁德市、福安市、福鼎县、霞浦县、古田县、屏南县、寿宁县、周宁县、柘荣县
龙岩地区	7	龙岩市、漳平市、永定县、上杭县、武平县、长汀县、连城县

【人口与民族】据统计，到1992年底，福建省人口为3116万人。福建人口的文化素质比较高。每万人中具有大学文化程度的123人，高中文化程度的698人，初中文化程度的1687人。在9个地、市中，每万人拥有初中以上文化程度的人数，最高的是厦门市，3522人；福州市次之，3025人。省内民族以汉族居多，此外还有畲、满、回、苗、高山、蒙古等31个少数民族。通用汉语普通话，并有闽南话、福州话、莆仙话和客家话等多种方言。

【资源】福建山多海阔，自然条件得天独厚，蕴藏着丰富的矿产资源、水力资源、森林资源、物产资源和旅游资源。

福建已发现97种矿产资源，已探明的大中型矿产地130多处。其中储量居全国前五位的矿产有13种，包括玻璃和建筑用沙、叶腊石、花岗岩、石灰石、高岭土、萤石、钨矿和铜矿等。此外，铁、锰、铌、钽和煤也是福建的重要矿产。

地处丰水带的福建，境内有29个内河水系，663条河流，年径流量为1168亿立方米。全省水力蕴藏量为1046万千瓦，可供开发装机容量在500千瓦以上的水力，容量为705万千瓦，居华东地区的首位。目前正在兴建的闽江水口电站装机容量为140万千瓦，是华东地区最大的水力发电站。

福建山多，森林也多，是中国四大林区之一。木材生长期短，森林年生长率达5.6%（全国平均为2.7%），木材产量居全国第三。全省有林地面积580万公顷，森林覆盖率达43.18%，蓄积量3.78亿立方米。植物种类多达3000余种。主要树种有马尾松、杉木、建柏、柳杉、樟、楠、栲、油茶、油桐和毛竹等。在山区和

林区还盛产松香、栲胶、笋干、香菇、银耳、莲子、药材等土特产品。

· 地处亚热带的八闽大地，日照时间长，雨量充沛，既具有发展亚热带、热带作物的生态环境，又兼有适合多种温带作物生长的气候条件。主要粮油作物有水稻、小麦、甘薯、大豆、花生；经济作物有甘蔗、茶叶、水果、烤烟、橡胶、黄红麻等。

福建海区属于亚热带海洋和大陆架浅海，是寒暖流的交汇处，又有淡水注入，为各种鱼类创造了优良的自然生态环境，水产资源相当丰富。福建海域面积约13.6万平方公里，可作业的渔场面积达12.5万平方公里。在这些海区，盛产各种鱼、虾、蟹、贝类和藻类，其中文昌鱼、石斑鱼、鲍鱼、扇贝等为珍稀水产品。

福建背山面海、山清水秀，加上历史悠久、文化发达，造就许多旖旎的自然景观和丰富的人文景观，是观光游览、休闲度假的好去处。

由于地貌构成的不同，省内主要分布有3种类型的自然景观：一是由硕大的巨石、陡峭的岩壁、幽深的涧谷和乱石累叠而成的各种洞穴所构成的饶有情趣的花岗岩胜景，如福州鼓山的喝水岩、厦门鼓浪屿的日光岩、福鼎县的太姥山、东山县的风动石等；二是在丹霞地貌发育区，巨石颜色缤纷异彩、清澈溪涧环绕回转、松竹苍翠点缀、云雾飘忽不定，交织成一幅碧水丹山的天然画卷，如著名的武夷山、连城县的冠豸山、永安市的桃源洞等；三是由石灰岩构成，地面上石林、石峰屹然耸立，地底下溶洞、钟乳石千奇百怪，目前已开发的主要景区有将乐县的玉华洞、永安市的石林和宁化县的天鹅洞、龙岩市的龙空洞等。

福建历史悠久、人文荟萃，早在1000多年前就与海外交往通商。福州、厦门、泉州、漳州都曾是历史上重要的对外通商港口。尤其是泉州，为中世纪海上丝绸之路的起点，曾与埃及的亚历山

大港齐名。2000 多年的积淀，源远流长的民族文化，不仅给福建留下了众多建筑风格独特、建造技艺精湛的古寺庙、古塔、古桥和古城堡，还造就了众多的名流英杰，如王审知、蔡襄、李纲、朱嘉、宋慈、郑成功、林则徐、陈嘉庚等等。他们的旧居遗迹、纪念堂馆、祠庙陵墓以及题刻手迹，遍布八闽大地。省内现有全国重点文物保护单位 19 个，省级文物保护单位 167 个。福州、泉州、漳州为全国历史文化名城。

【重点侨乡与闽台关系】福建是一片令无数海外游子梦萦魂绕的土地。海外有众多的闽籍华侨、华人、港澳同胞以及台湾同胞。福建是中国的重点侨乡之一。福建人民的出国史，可追溯到 2000 多年前的秦汉时代。唐宋以后，日渐增多，到了 1840 年鸦片战争后，大量福建人民被迫出国谋生。他们带着古老的中华文化和勤劳、勇敢、俭朴的优良传统飘洋过海，世世代代与侨居地的人民友好相处，依靠辛勤劳动谋取生计，为开发和发展当地的经济、文化事业，捍卫侨居国的独立自由作出了不可磨灭的贡献。目前旅居海外的闽籍华人、华侨达 800 多万人，分布在世界五大洲 90 多个国家与地区，特别是东南亚各国。闽籍海外乡亲素有热心故土公益事业的传统。近年来，他们在支持桑梓兴办各种公益事业的同时，还牵线搭桥，为福建的改革开放和经济建设作出了很大贡献。

福建与台湾一水之隔的地理位置、同宗共祖的血缘亲情，以及同音共俗的传统文化，形成了闽台两地的特殊关系。早在 1700 多年前，福建就有人横渡海峡，迁徙到台湾。明末清初为躲避战乱和灾荒，福建人民大批向台湾移民。郑成功收复台湾时，又从福建带去了数万子弟兵及其眷属。福建移民带去了生产技术、传统文化、家乡方言、风俗习惯、宗教信仰，在宝岛辛勤劳作，世代繁衍，对台湾社会经济和文化的发展作出了特殊的贡献。据台

湾公布的统计数字，2000 多万台湾人口中，祖籍福建的占 80%。居住在福建境内的台胞也有 1 万多人。因此，尽管海峡两岸人为地隔离了 40 余年，但是两岸人民的民间交往从未间断。从 1978 年起，福建先后和平潭、东山、惠安、霞浦三沙、福州、泉州、漳州、厦门和莆田建立了 9 个台湾同胞接待站，之后又陆续开放 24 个港口作为台湾渔轮的停泊点，热情接待骨肉同胞来闽避风修船、寻根谒祖。近年来，到福建探亲访友、投资经商、旅游观光的台湾同胞剧增。自 1987 年 11 月台湾当局放宽对台湾同胞来大陆探亲的限制后，闽台两地的经贸合作和文化交流展现出了广阔的前景。

此外，在香港、澳门地区也居住有 80 多万福建籍同胞。福建的这些特点，决定了福建同海外具有广泛的联系，这也是福建扩大对外开放的一个独特的优势。



On the coast of South-East China and on the west bank of the Taiwan Straits lies a piece of beautiful and richly endowed land—Fujian Province, which is growing ever more world-famous at the high tide of economic reforms and opening to the outside world.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Fujian Province is located between 115°5' -120°5' east longitudes and 23°35' -28°18' north latitudes, and measures 540km across from east to west and 550km from north to south, with an area of 121,400km². It is adjacent to Zhejiang Province on the north, Jiangxi Province on the west, Guangdong Province on the south and facing Taiwan Province on the east across the Straits, the shortest route across which is no more than 72 nautical miles.

With the Wuyi Mountains in the west and the Donghai Sea to the east, Fujian lies in an area that slopes from the northwest down to the southeast, with ranging mountains and rolling hills that take up more than eighty percent of the total land area and the alluvial and submerged coastal plains, mainly consisting of the Zhangzhou - Xiamen Plain, the Fuzhou Plain, the Putian - Xianyou Plain and the Quanzhou Plain.

The river basins in Fujian Province are typical of separate systems—each river runs into the sea on its own course. The Province is noted for its abundant water resources with numerous short-course rivers, large flows, swift current and low rate of sandiness.

Fujian Province boasts its 3324 km meandering coastline,

which is about one-fifth of China's total and is second to none in its curvature throughout the country. Along the coastline from north to south are 125 natural harbors varied in size. Among the largest are Shachengwan, Sanshawan, Luoyuanwan, Fuzhou Seaport, Fuqingwan, Xinghuawan, Meizhouwan, Houzhu Seaport, Xiamen Seaport and Dongshanwan, which are not only ice-free and silt-free but also guarded by islets and surrounded and protected by capes or peninsulas to form the narrow-mouthed, big-bellied and deep-water ideal waveless natural harbors. There are as many as 1404 islands and islets clustering along the coastline, including the four islands of Pingtan, Jinmen, Xiamen and Dongshan with an area of more than 100 km² each.

Situated in the semitropics and facing the Pacific Ocean, Fujian Province is favored with a subtropical maritime monsoon climate. With the natural defence of the Wuyi Mountains in the Northwest to keep the cold currents from coming from the north and with the vast maritime space to keep sending in the warm and moist currents, most part of the province is neither too cold in winter nor too hot in summer with plenty of rainfall. Fujian has a longer sunshine time and can usually assure of 240 to 330 frost-free days every year. The average annual temperature ranges between 17°—21.6°C and the average rainfall in a year is between 1,400mm to 2,000mm. As Fujian is a mountainous province, it has marked differences in vertical climate between valley and mountain areas that help provide a beneficial ecoclimate for the living and multiplying of different plants and animals and for the cultivation and production of agriculture,

forestry and livestock throughout the province.

EVOLUTION IN HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Fujian has a long history of 2200 years with its remotest origin of Minzhong Prefecture established in the Qing Dynasty in 214 BC, and was thus entitled "Min" for short. Then in the Southern Song Dynasty (early in the 12th century), Fujian was called "Eight Min" for there were one prefecture, five administrative divisions and two military regions under its jurisdiction. Fujian Province was officially founded in 1356. Today the province's jurisdictional organization is divided into the six municipalities of Fuzhou, Xiamen, Putian, Sanming, Quanzhou and Zhangzhou right under the provincial government and the three administrative prefectures of Nanping, Ningde and Longyan with twelve cities and fifty-two counties (including Jinmen County) and seventeen districts under the municipal governments.

Administrative Divisions of Fujian Province

Names of Municipalities or Prefectures	Number of Cities, Counties and Districts	Names of Cities, Counties or Districts under the Municipalities or Prefectures
Fuzhou Municipality	13	Gulou Dist. , Cangshan Dist. , Taijiang Dist. , Mawei Dist. , Suburban Dist. , Fuqing County, Lianjiang County, Luoyuan County, Mingqing County, Yongtai County, Changle County, Pingtan County, and Minhou County

Xiamen Municipality	7	Simin Dist. , Kaiyuan Dist. , Gulangyu Dist. , Xinglin Dist, Huli Dist. , Jimei Dist. , and Tong'an County
Putian Municipality	4	Chengxiang Dist. , Hanjiang Dist. , Putian County, and Xianyou County
Sanming Municipality	12	Sanyuan Dist. , Meilie Dist. , Yong'an City, Mingxi County, Qingliu County, Ninghua County, Datian County, Shaxian County, Youxi County, Jiangle County, Taining County, and Jianning County
Quanzhou Municipality	9	Licheng Dist. , Shishi City, Jinjiang County, Hui'an County, Nan'an County, Anxi County, Yongchun County, Dehua County and Jinmen County
Zhangzhou Municipality	10	Xiangcheng Dist. , Longhai City, Yunxiao County, Zhangpu County, Zhao'an County, Changtai County, Dongshan County, Nanjing County, Pinghe County, and Hua'an County
Nanping Prefecture	10	Nanping City, Shaowu City, Wuyishan City, Jian'ou City, Shunchang County, Jianyang County, Pucheng County, Guangze County, Songxi County, and Zhenghe County
Ningde Prefecture	9	Ningde City, Fu'an City, Fuding County, Xiapu County, Gutian County, Pingnan County, Shouning County, Zhouning County, and Zherong County

Longyan Prefecture	7	Longyan City, Zhangping City, Yongding County, Shanghang County, Wuping County, Changting County, and Liancheng County
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POPULATION AND NATIONALITY

According to the census by the end of 1992, Fujian Province has a population of 31160000. People in Fujian Province are fairly well-educated. Out of each ten thousand people, there are 123 college graduates, 198 senior middle school graduates and 1687 junior middle school graduates. People are best-educated in Xiamen Municipality, where 3522 out of every 10000 have received an education from a junior middle school or a higher school; and people in Fuzhou come second with 3025 out of per 10000 having received a similar education. Fujian people are predominantly of Han nationality; there are still another 31 nationalities such as She, Man, Hui, Gaoshan and Mongolian in the province. Common speech is generally spoken throughout the province, while Southern-Fujian dialect, Fuzhou dialect, Putian-Xianyou dialect and many other local dialects are also heard in it.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Favored with a broad area of mountains and waters, Fujian is abundant in potential resources of minerals, water, forestry and agricultural products, and sees much prospect of tourism development within its domain.

97 different minerals have been found in Fujian and more than 130 large and medium-sized mineral deposits have been identified. In terms of proven reserves, 13 of those various miner-