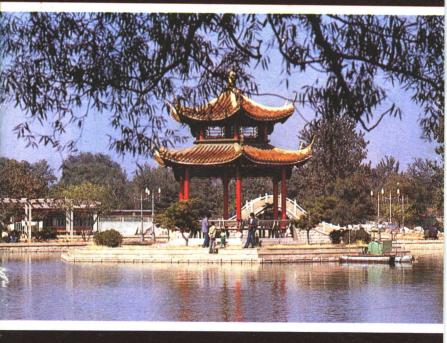
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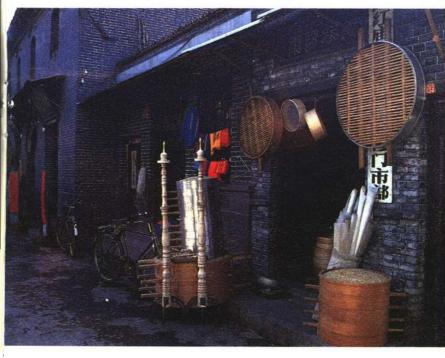
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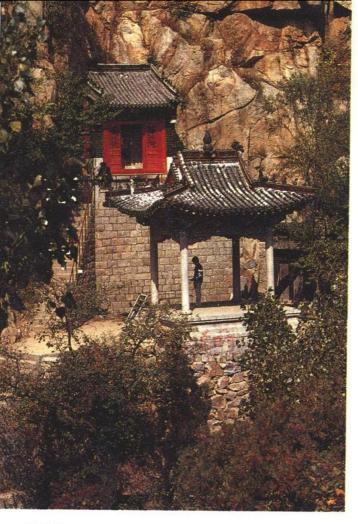
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### 地 理 概 况

淄博地处山东中部,鲁中山区和华北平原的接壤地带,地势南高北低,为一簸箕状盆地。

淄博由张店、淄川、博山、周村、临淄5个区和桓台县组成,总面积3424平方公里。人口275万。南部边缘的鲁山是最高山,主峰海拔1108.3米。孝妇河、淄河发源于南部山区,长度分别为117公里和140公里。

淄博属暖温带大陆性气候,四季分明。冬春干燥多风,夏季湿热多雨,秋天凉爽宜人,平均气温为12~13℃,年平均降雨量为580毫米~690毫米,无霜期190天,适于多种作物生长。

## 发展简史

淄博是一块古老的土地,早在几千年以前,就是先人繁衍生息的地方。考古学家发现,淄川王母山北峰有原始人堆积起来举行墓葬或偶像崇拜的天然石块建筑物。临淄区的宋家庄西、田旺、桐林等地多次发现有属于大汶口文化和

龙山文化的遗址。

齐国古都临淄是2800多年前规模最大的古城,现仍存有150多座封土高大的古冢,藏有大量文物,考古学家称之为"规模宏大的地下博物馆"。

"淄博"始建于1927年,作为政区名出现于1938年,1955年正式建市。在这块土地上,历史上曾出现过不少杰出的政治家、思想家、科学家,文学家等,如贾思勰、房玄龄、段志玄、左思、王渔洋、赵执信、蒲松龄等。

# 自然资源

淄博是一块宝地,地下矿藏主要有铝土矿,分布在淄博盆地的中部,占山东省总储量的90%。耐火粘土主要在博山、淄川、王村等地,占山东省总储量的45%。铁矿分布在黑旺、召口一带。石灰石矿分布广,品种多,质量好。陶土、瓷土主要在博山、淄川、周村等地。金属有铝、钴、铜等。此外还有赤泥、煤矸石、粉煤灰等多种再生资源。石油、天然气、煤的储量也很丰富。

#### 工业

丰富的地下资源,为淄博工业发展提供了得天独厚的条件。这儿工厂、矿山星罗棋布,是山东省石油化工、能源和原材料工业的重要生产基地。主要工业产品种类有1000多个。

陶瓷:淄博是中国五大陶瓷生产基地之一。 生产的品类主要有日用细瓷、艺术陈设瓷、电瓷、化工陶瓷、建筑卫生陶瓷、特种陶瓷和各种耐火材料。其中鲁玉瓷曾获1982年国家创造发明奖;刻瓷艺术曾在1983年慕尼黑第34届手工艺品国际博览会上获金牌。博山陶瓷厂,年产日用陶瓷1亿多件,是中国目前最大的陶瓷企业。美术陶瓷厂,生产各种名贵瓷釉、彩釉挂盘、雕塑、壁画等,远销近50多个国家和地区。博山琉璃内画,造旨较深,巧夺天工,国外誊之为"神话般的艺术"。

丝织业:淄博的周村区是远近闻名的"丝绸之乡",从丝绸的科研到生产、从设备制造到人才培养,形成了一个完整的体系。丝绸的花色品种近百个,不仅畅销国内,而且远销英、德、意、美、澳等国家。

石油化工业:石油化工是淄博工业的重要 支柱。齐鲁石油化学工业公司是中国大型现代 化石油化工基地之一。主要产品有汽油、煤油、柴油、石油苯、沥清、丙烯腈等50多种。30万吨乙烯工程,是从国外引进的大型石油化工联合装置,全部建成投产后,年总产值为25亿元,将带动和促进淄博地方工业的发展,繁荣山东经济。

冶金工业:淄博冶金工业配套齐全,既有耐火材料,又有冶金产品;有矿山开采,也有冶炼和轧材;有钢铁,也有有色金属和稀有金属,现已成为山东冶金生产基地。山东铝厂是生产46种产品的大型联合企业,具有生产多种氧化铝的先进工艺。

除此而外,淄博的机械、煤炭、电力、建 材、电子等工业也具有一定规模。主要产品有 蓄电池、电机、电器、电焊条、轴承、水泵、 医疗器械、油压机、船用柴油机等。

# 交 通 运 输

铁路干线主要有胶济线,支线有张东线、 辛泰线等。市内公路四通八达,连接各区、县, 沟通各乡、镇。



火车站 Railway Station

# 名 胜 古 迹

齐国故都一临淄 2800多年前临淄就是规模宏大的古城。现在城内城外保留有浩繁的文物古迹,有齐国古城墙、桓公台、晏婴墓、管仲墓、桓公墓等。在齐国故城郭城东北部河崖头村附近发现大规模殉马坑,东、西、北三面相连,东西各长70米,北面长75米,宽5米。坑内殉马由西南端按顺时针方向成两行排列,全部殉马约600匹。

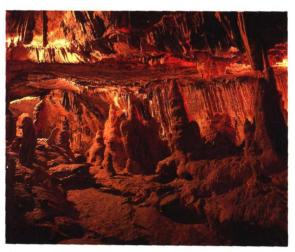
殉马坑 Burial Ground of Sacrificial Horses

(日露代》重



蒲松龄故居 蒲松龄是中国清代著名文学家,他的不朽名著《聊斋志异》脍炙人口,蜚声中外。蒲松龄故居座落在淄川区蒲家庄,由聊斋正房、东西厢房、南平房组成。正房内挂有蒲松龄74岁画像,两旁是大文学家郭沫若的手书楹联。

溶洞 位于淄博南部山中的溶洞,现已开发1500米。洞内遍布钟乳、石笋、石柱、石花、石幔,错落变化,似人似物,景致无穷。洞内有6处大厅,每厅可容数百人。洞内空气清爽,流水潺潺,游人至此,如入神秘宫殿,是我国北方罕见的溶洞。



博山溶洞 Cast Cave of Boshan



马踏湖风光 Scenery of Mata Lake

马踏湖 位于淄博北部的马踏湖,周围60 余里湖区,阡陌纵横、水道交错。几万户人家, 掩映在绿树丛中。小桥流水,芦荡荷花,老翁 垂钓,少女浣裳,洋溢着世外桃园的自然美。 这里还有许多传说中的名人轶事和历史遗迹引 人神往思索。



淄博南山风光 Scenery of Nanshan Mountain, Zibo

#### Geographical Features

Zibo is situated in the border area between the mountains of Central Shandong and the North China plains. Its location slopes from south to north, creating a U-shaped basin.

Administratively the city is composed of 5 urban districts of Zhangdian, Zichuan, Boshan, Zhoucun, Linzi and Huantai County. It covers an area of 3, 424 skm and has a population of 2.75 million. Lushan Mountain, on the southern border of the city and 1108.3 metres high, is the highest mountain in the vicinity. It also constitutes the source of Xiaofu and Zihe rivers, which are 117 kilometres and 140 kilometres Long respectively.

Zibo lies in the temperate zone with a continental climate. It has four distinct seasons with dry winds in winter and a rainy and moist weather in summer. Its yearly average temperature is 12-13 °C and the annual precipitation is 580-690 mm. Having a frost-free period of 190 days, it has the favourable conditions for growing various crops.

#### History in Brief

Zibo is a land where people began to labour, live and mutiply thousands of years ago. Archaeologists have discovered stone blocks put together by primitive men to worship the deceased and idol in the northern section of the Mountain of Goddess. Several remains of Dawenkou Culture and Longshan Culture have been excavated in west to Songjia Village, Tianwang and Tonglin areas of Linzi district.

Serving as the capital city of the Qi State, Linzi was the largest city in China about 2, 800 years ago. There are still 150 ancient tombs in the area, housing a large quantity of historical relics. These tombs are regarded as a grand underground museum by the archaeologists.

The name of "Zibo" was created in 1927 and was formally used as an administrative name in 1938. It was in 1955 that a municipal government was established. Zibo area produced quite a number of political thinkers, military strategists and literary giants in its long history. They include Jia Sixie, Fang Xuanling, Duan Zhixuan, Wang Yuyang, Zhao Zhixin and Pu Songling.

#### Natural Resources

Zibo is a land of treasure with rich natural resources. Its mineral reserves mainly consist of bauxite (in the middle of Zibo Basin and accounting for 90 per cent of Shandong's total), refractory clay (in Boshan, Zichan and Wangcun area), iron (in Heiwang and Zhaokou area), limestone (in a spread area and of rich variety) kaolin and porcelain clay (in Boshan, Zichuan and Zhoucun area) and some precious metals such as aluminium, cobalt and copper. In additin, it is also rich in resources of red clay, gangue, petroleum, natural gas and coal.

#### Industry

The rich natural resources provide Zibo's industry with favourable conditions. Now the city has become an important production base of petrochemical, energy and building material industries in the province. A complete industrial and mining system criss-crosses the area, manufecturing over a thousand varieties of products.

Zibo is also one of the five Chinese ceramics production centres. It mainly makes daily-use chinaware, artistic ceramics, ceramics for electrical, chemical, building material industries, refractory and other special ceramics. The Luyu Porcelain won the national invention reward in 1982 and the engraved artistic porcelain was awarded a gold medal at the 34th, Munich International Handicrafts Fair in 1983. Boshan Ceramics Factory, with its annual production of over 100 million pieces, is the largest enterprise of its kind in China. Boshan Artistic Ceramics Factory produces an enormous variety of fine porcelain, including glazed porcelain, engraved porcelain and ceramics tiles. These products are exported to over 50 foreign countries and regions. The inner-painted glassware, with elegant designs and supreme craftsmanship, are regarded as an "art of magic" by some foreigners.

Silk Trade: Zhoucun District of Zibo has long been enjoying the reputation as the home of silks. It has a comprehensive production network, covering the production of silks, manufacture of the equipment and the training of personnel. It makes about a hundred kinds of products, which sell well in the home market and in Britain, F. R. Germany, Italy, the United States and Australia.

Petrochemical Industry: It is Zibo's backbone industry. Qilu Petrochemical Industrial Campany is one of China's largest enterprises of its kind. Zibo produces about 50 varieties of petrochemical products. They include gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, benzene, pitch and acrylonitrile. The 300, 000-ton ethylene plant, with its major equipment imported, will have an annual output value of 2.5 billion yuan after it goes into full production. It will greatly stimulate the development of local industry and bring further vitality to Shandong's economy.

Metallurgical Industry: Zibo is the province's major metallurgical industrial centre, covering the production of refractory materials, mining, finished iron and steel products and other nonferous products. Shandong Aluminium Factory is a large complex, boasting modern technology and manufacturing 46 different kinds of products.

Besides, Zibo's machinery, coal, power, building materials and electronics industries are also of considerable size, making such products as battery, motors, electrical applainces, welding rods, bearings, pumps, medical equipment, prssing machines and diesel engines for ships.