



中國吉林

JILIN CHINA

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PREFACE

前言

吉林省地處中華人民共和國東北邊陲，是一個邊疆近海省份。

吉林省土地肥沃，森林茂密，礦藏豐富，草原遼闊，具有得天獨厚的自然資源優勢。經過四十年的艱苦奮鬥、開發建設，全省已有良好的經濟基礎，汽車、鐵路客車、鐵合金、碳素製品產量均居全國前列，初步形成了行走機械、石油化工、冶金、森工、醫藥等工業生產體系，並成為全省國民經濟發展的主導力量。中華人民共和國成立以來，特別是經過十年改革，農業發展較快，已經成為國家重要商品糧基地，幾年來，人均糧食產量，糧食商品率，糧食調出量，玉米出口量均居全國首位，人蔘、鹿茸等名貴藥品、補品聞名中外。

吉林省地理環境好，交通四通八達，有對外開放的有利條件，對外貿易不斷發展，省內市場繁榮、活躍。

吉林省科研、教育力量比較雄厚。全省有

獨立自然科學研究機構181個，社會科學研究機構37個，在光學、應用化學、固體物理、生物工程、汽車研究等方面，也居全國領先地位。吉林省有高等院校42所，平均每萬人擁有大學生數量居全國前列。電影事業在全國佔有舉足輕重地位，文學、藝術、文博、圖書、新聞、出版、廣播、電視、體育等，活躍和豐富了人民群眾的文化生活。

吉林，是一個美麗富饒的地方；

吉林，是一個富有魅力的地方；

吉林，是一個物華天寶，人才薈萃的地方；

吉林，是一個蓬勃發展又正在開發建設的地方。

《中國吉林》畫冊，將幫助您了解吉林，熱愛吉林！

謹向它的讀者，致以誠摯的敬意！

《中國吉林》編委會

PREFACE

前言

Jilin province — a borderland near the sea — is located in the Northeast of the People's Republic of China.

She enjoys exceptional advantages of very rich natural resources, such as fertile land, dense forest, rich minerals and vast grassland etc., after more than 40 years' hard struggle and construction, Jilin has laid a solid economic foundation. The output of automobiles, passenger trains, ferroalloy, carbon products heads the list in China. Jilin has established a productive system of manufacturing transport machinery, petrochemical industry, medicine, metallurgical and forest industries etc., which has become the leading force in developing the national economy in the whole province. Since the founding of new China, especially through ten-year transformation, the agriculture in Jilin has developed rapidly, and our province has become a very important commodity grain base.

In recent years, the following rank first in the State: the average grain output per person, the proportion of commodity to the grain, the amount of the grain to besent, the export amount of maize.

Rare medicinal herbs and tonic of Ginseng, pilose antler etc. have a worldwide reputation.

The geography of Jilin is very good and convenient. Traffic and transportation lines link up all parts of external opening and its foreign trade has developed increasingly. The markets in the province are flourishing.

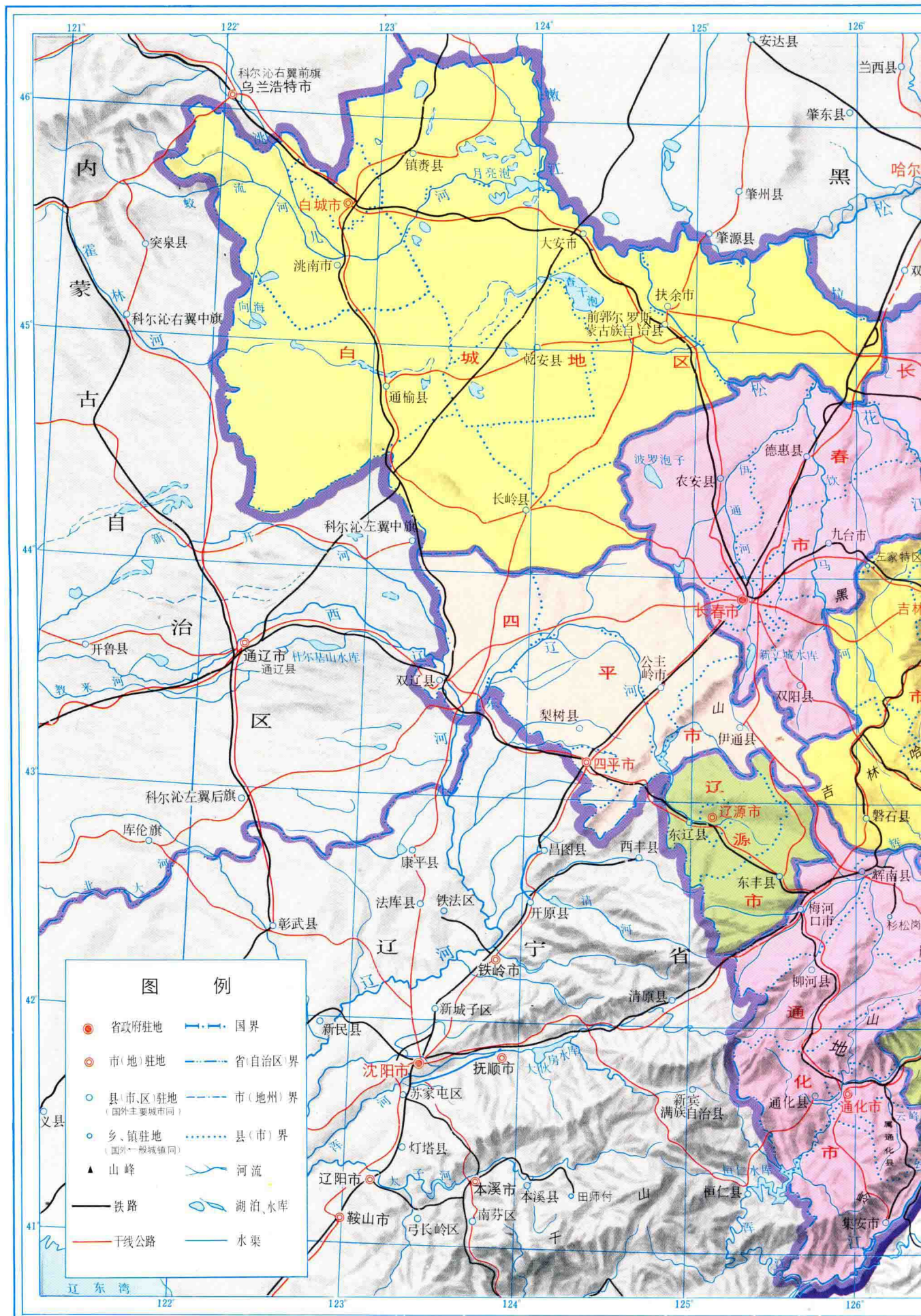
Jilin is very strong in education and scientific research. There are 181 independent natural science institutions and 37 social science institutions, its optics, applied chemistry, solid physics, biological engineering, automobile research etc. are all in the lead in China. There are 42 colleges and universities in Jilin. Its average number of students ranks front row in China. Movie industry occupies a decisive position. In the whole country, literature, arts, culture and natural science, books, news, publishing, broadcasting television, sports etc. have enlivened and enriched the cultural life of the people in Jilin.

Jilin is a beautiful and rich place, also a charming place, too. Jilin is not only a place with rich natural resources but also a galaxy of talent, Jilin is a flourishing and constructive place.

The picture book «Jilin China» will help you to know and love Jilin very well.

Now give our sincere respects to her readers!

«Jilin China» editorial board



注：本图上中国国界线依照地图出版社1980年出版的1:400万《中华人民共和国地图》绘制

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比例尺 二百六十萬分之一

祖國的吉林省

吉林省位於中華人民共和國東北的中部，東經121°38′～131°19′，北緯40°52′～46°18′。東部與蘇聯接壤，東南部以圖們江、鴨綠江為界，與朝鮮民主主義人民共和國相望。南部臨遼寧省，西部接內蒙古自治區，北部與黑龍江為鄰。全省幅員面積187,400平方公里，佔全國總土地面積2%左右。總人口2373萬多人。長春市是吉林省的省會，全省政治、經濟和科學文化的中心。地處松遼平原腹地，幅員面積18881平方公里，城區面積105平方公里。屬中溫帶半濕潤溫帶氣候地區。全市轄朝陽、南關、寬城、二道河子、市郊5個區和榆樹、農安、九台、德惠、雙陽5個市縣，全市總人口5893000人，城區人口為160多萬人，有漢、滿、朝鮮、回、蒙古、壯、苗等26個民族。

吉林市是吉林省的第二大城市，是全國較大的甲級開放中心城市，位於吉林省的中部偏東。東接延邊朝鮮族自治州，西鄰長春、遼源，南達渾江、梅河口，北靠黑龍江省。吉林市歷史悠久，早在五、六千年前就有人類在這繁衍生息。吉林市轄永吉、舒蘭、蛟河、磐石、樺甸5個市縣和昌邑、船營、龍潭3個區，一

個郊區和一個左家特區。

四平是吉林省新興的工業城市。東臨遼源，西接白城和內蒙古自治區，北與長春毗連，南和遼寧省接壤，地理位置十分重要，歷來是兵家必爭之地。四平是省轄市，轄鐵東、鐵西區和公主嶺市、梨樹、雙遼、伊通滿族自治縣3縣，共計77個鄉36個鎮，市區人口為35.8萬。

遼源市位於吉林省南部，原名為西安市。1952年因同古城西安重名，改為遼源市。1962年歸四平專區，1983年成為省轄市，轄東豐、東遼兩縣，市內設西安、龍山兩區。

通化市位於吉林省東南部。東接渾江市，西鄰遼寧省寬甸、桓仁、新賓、清源縣，南濱鴨綠江與朝鮮民主主義人民共和國相望，北連東豐、磐石、樺甸。1985年為省轄市代管梅河口市，轄通化、集安、柳河、輝南四市縣和東昌、二道江兩區。

渾江市位於吉林省東南部，系省轄市，轄撫松、靖宇、長白3個縣和八道江、三岔子、臨江3個城區。渾江市人民政府駐八道江鎮。

白城地區位於吉林省西北部，科爾沁大草原東端，總面積46092平方公里。白城行政公

署駐白城市，轄白城市、洮南市、大安市、扶余市，通榆、乾安、長嶺、鎮賚、前郭爾羅斯蒙古族自治縣等9市縣。

延邊朝鮮族自治州位於吉林省東部，東與蘇聯毗連，南隔圖們江與朝鮮民主主義人民共和國相望，西鄰吉林渾江，北接黑龍江。州內國境線總長755.2公里，全州總面積42700平方公里。延邊朝鮮族自治州成立於1952年9月3日。轄延吉、圖們、敦化、琿春、龍井5市及和龍、安圖、汪清3縣。自治州人民政府駐延吉市。

Jilin Province of China

Jilin province is located in the northeastern middle part of the People's Republic of China, between 121° 38' - 131° 19' E and 40° 52' - 46° 18' N. The eastern border is contiguous with the Soviet Union, the boundary of the southeast is Tumen River and Yalu River, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea comes in sight, bordering on the Liaoning province in the south, the west borders on the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the north is close to Heilongjiang province. The area of province is 187,400 square kilometres, about 2 per cent of the total area of China. The total population is more than 23,730,000.

Changchun is the capital of Jilin province, and the centre of politics, economy, science and culture. Situated on the centre of Songliao plain with a territorial area of 18,881 square kilometres, the area of the city proper is 105 square kilometres. The weather condition belongs to a mid-warm, mid-moist mild climate. The city contains 5 districts of Chaoyang, Nanguan, Kuancheng, Erdaohezi and Chengjiao; 5 counties of Yushu, Nongan, Jiutai, Dehui, Shuangyang; and its total population is 5,893,000, city's population is over 1,600,000. There are 26 nationalities, such as Han, Man, Korean, Mongolian

Jilin, the second largest city, lies in the mid-east of Jilin province. It is also a bigger open city in whole country. Connected with Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, the west is Changchun, Liaoyuan, and the south

reaches Hunjiang, Maihe, the north is against Heilongjiang province. Jilin City has a long history, with records of human settlement as long as five to six thousand years ago. Five counties of Yongji, Shulan, Jiaohe, Panshi, a suburb and a Zhuojia special region are directly under this city's command.

Shiping is a new industrial city, its east faces to Liaoyuan, the west reaches to Baicheng and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, its north is connected with Changchun, and the south neighbour is Liaoning province, its geographic position is very important, Shiping municipality is directly governed by the province government. This city contains Tiedong, Tiexi districts and the city of Gongzhuling and three counties of Lishu, Shuangliao, Yitong, as well as 77 villages and 36 towns.

Liaoyuan lies in the south of Jilin province, its original name was Xian and was changed to Liaoyuan in 1952, to prevent confusion with ancient Xian city. Under Shiping prefecture in 1962, in 1983 it became a city directly under Jilin government. It controls two counties of Dongfeng and Dongliao. It is divided into two districts of Longshan and Xian, with a population of 463,000.

Tonghua is located in the southeast of Jilin province, with Hunjiang city to the east and to the west Kuandian, Huanren, Xinbin, Qingyuan counties of Liaoning; its south faces Yalu River and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, its north is connected with Dongfeng, Panshi, Huad-

ian counties. Tonghua was placed directly under provincial government in 1985, and also directs Meihekou City. Tonghua, Jian, Liuhe, Huinan counties and two districts of Dongchang, Erdaojiang.

Hunjiang City is in the southeast of Jilin, it is also a municipality under provincial government. The city itself has a three districts of Badaojiang, Shanchazhi and Linjiang, and contains three counties of Fusong, Jingyu, Changbai. Hunjiang municipal government is located in the town of Badaojiang.

Baicheng City is in the northwest of Jilin and situated in the east end of Keerchin grassland; its total area covers 46,092 square kilometres. Baicheng administrative office is in this city. The office includes four cities: Baicheng, Taonan, Daan, Fuyu and five counties of Zhenlai, Tongyu, Qianan, Changling, Qianguo Mongolia Autonomous county.

Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture lies in the east of Jilin province. Its eastern neighbour is the Soviet Union. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea lies across the Tuman River. The west faces Hunjiang county, the north is connected with Heilongjiang. The total area is 42,700 square kilometres with boundary line of 755.2 kilometres. This prefecture was founded on Sep. 3, 1952. Five cities of Yanji, Tuman, Dunhua, Hunchen, Longjing and three counties of Helong, Antu, Wang-Qing are all under Yanbian government, and the capital is in Yanji City.

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神奇的長白山

長白山俗稱老白山，古名不咸山，唐朝稱太白山，滿族稱長白山為“果勒敏珊延阿林”，意為長白山。長白山是松花江、鴨綠江、圖們江三江的發源地。

長白山雄偉壯麗，拔地凌空。吉林省境內最高峰為白雲峰，海拔2691米，是東北第一高峰。位於長白山之巔在白雲、天文、鹿鳴、天壑、鐵壁、龍門、觀日等群山環抱之中，有一池湖水，即長白山天池。天池系中朝兩國界湖，

最深處 373 米，是中國最深的天然湖，天池湖面海拔2188米是東北地區最高湖泊。

天池水經乘槎河從北口溢出在1250米處形成68米落差的瀑布。瀑布下有溫泉，均與二道白河相通，為松花江之源頭。

天池是複式截頂錐狀火山的火山口，周圍盡是溢出的基形岩漿形成的大面積溶岩被。據記載，1597、1668、1702年仍有火山在活動。

Mysterious Changbai Mountains

The popular name of the Changbai Mountains is “Laobaishan”, the ancient name is “Buxianshan”. It was called “Taibaishan” in the Tang Dynasty; The Man Nationality called it “Guoleiminsanyanalin”, meaning Changbai Mountain. Changbai Mountains are origin of three rivers —



遠眺長白山

A distant view of Changbai Mountain

Songhua River, Yalu River, Tumen River.

The Changbai Mountains stand out of the vast forests and shoot into the blue sky. The highest Baiyun peak in the Jilin province is 2,691 metres above the sea level and first peak of the northeast. Located on the summit of the Changbai Mountains and surrounded by mountains such as Baiyun, Tianwen, Luming, Tianhe, Tiebi, Longmen, Guanri, there is a lake, that is "Changbaishan Tianchi". It is the boundary lake between China

and Korea. Formed naturally by a reservoir of crater water, the lake has an area of 9.32 square kilometres and a depth of 373 metres, the deepest natural lake in China. The surface of Tianchi Lake lies 2,188 metres above sea level. It is the largest lake of the northeastern area.

The water in Tianchi spills out of the northern side and forms the renowned Changbai waterfall, dropping 68 metres at 1,250 metres elevation. There is a hot spring in the lower reaches of the waterfall connects with

Erdaobaihe River.

Tianchi is a compound crater of top-cut volcano shaped like an awl, surrounded by overflowing magmatic rocks, so that the lava coverlet of a large area was formed naturally. It is recorded that the volcano was still active in 1597, 1668 and 1702.





巍巍長白

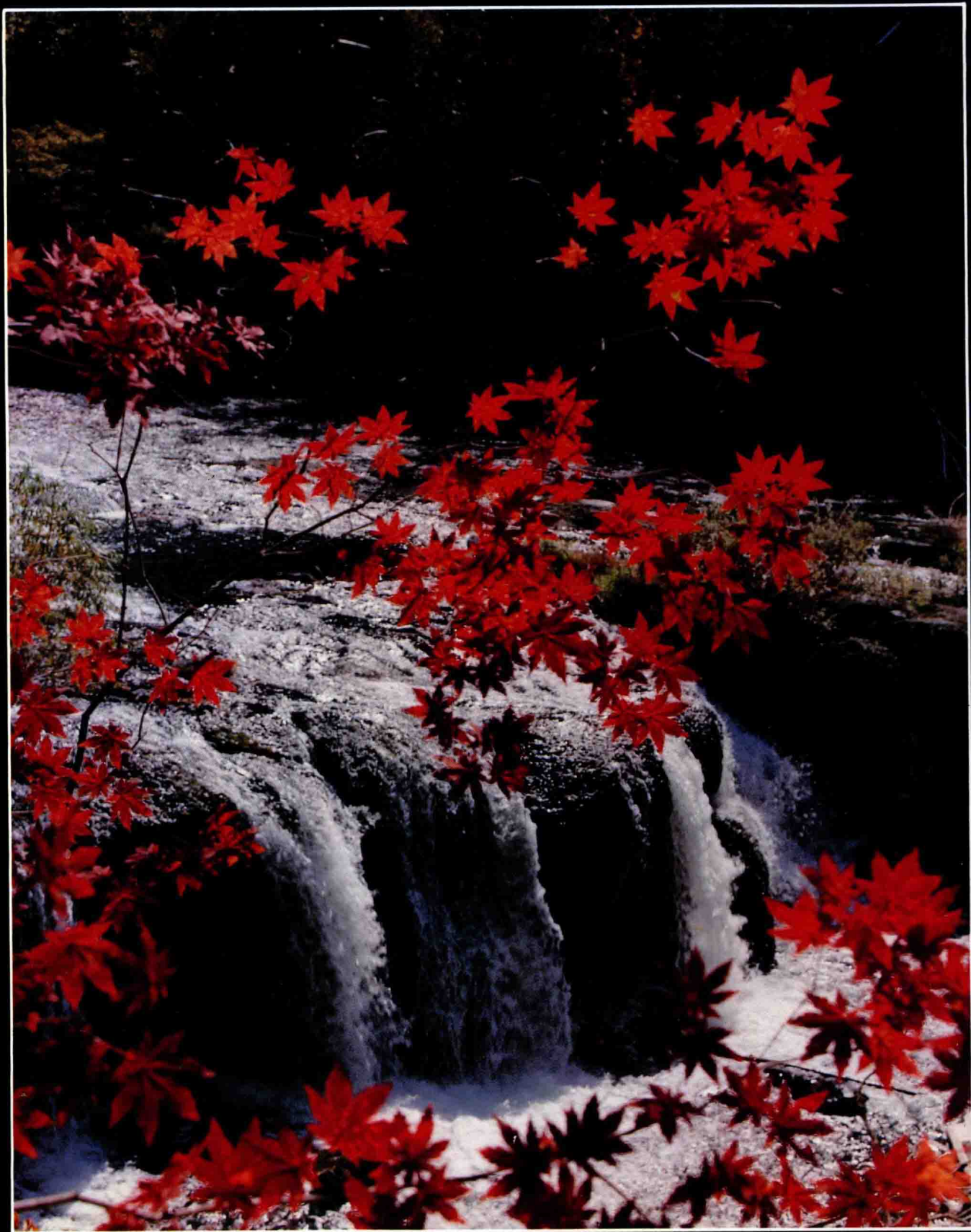
Towering Changbai Mountain





長白雲海

A cloud sea of Changbai



紅葉映溪水

Red maples mirrored on the brook