

精工錄

SEIKO

大銀幕呢絨

五洲大旅社

中

花街

鳳大飯店

台灣風情

Scenic Taiwan

第五街

益毛料

偉勃西服

四川民族出版社
香港源盛廣告設計公司畫冊編輯部

攬擷寶島 絢麗多姿

Taiwan, a Beautiful Treasure Island

日月潭的煙波，阿里山的雲雨，高山族的風情……

這裏奉獻給讀者的《台灣風情》，是一幅雄偉壯麗的彩色畫卷，一幅鄉情濃郁的風俗畫，一組瑰麗奇特的田園交響樂章。

台灣這個 36000 平方公里的美麗小島，自古以來就是中國的神聖領土。日出日沒，潮漲潮落，年年月月，朝朝代代，延前續後，繁衍生長着勤勞、智慧的炎黃子孫。中華兒女在這裏叱咤風雲，演出了多少可歌可泣的故事。

攬擷青山綠水，飽餐鄉土秀色。台灣景觀，壯麗天成，是神州大地上獨放異彩的一株奇花。她素有“美麗之島”、“亞洲植物園”、“珍稀動物寶庫”、“蘭花之島”、“水果之島”、“蝴蝶王國”的美稱。這是大自然的巧奪天工的傑作。

迷人的台北名勝景觀，使人一見傾心；

絢麗多彩的民間藝術，獨樹一幟；

富有民族特色的傳統建築，別具一格；

淳樸可愛的民族風情，自然天成；

民俗慶典“大拜拜”，熱鬧非凡；

……

這裏經歷了漫長的歲月和難苦的歷程，擁有美不勝收的壯麗山河，留下了珍貴的人文景觀和文化古迹。

台灣山水，一枝獨秀。

台灣，一個野趣濃郁、極具自然美的旅遊勝地。置身於綠島的露天溫泉、長濱的文化遺址、壽村的山鄉風情、靜甫的海天一色，人的心境會淨化，人的性格會受到陶冶，足以舒吐污濁，潔淨心靈。

紅葉村的紅裝，次高山的素裹，南海學園前的春花，福隆海濱的夏泳，却更嫵媚迷人，美妙神秘，有如夢境一樣迷人，仙都一樣美麗，倘若身臨其境，定會樂不思歸。

長懷夕照青山意，常繫春暉寸草心。世界各地有幸來台灣一遊的旅人，對這夢幻般的風光莫不感情驚歎，一旦離開她的懷抱，仍不免夢魂縈繞，意掛情牽。今天，這冊《台灣風情》，不僅可以供人們“按圖探勝”，還可以“異日圖將好景歸”，使海內外的人們能作畫中游！

海峽兩岸，龍年獻瑞。願《台灣風情》的出版，化作人們盼祖國昌盛、望祖國統一的心聲。

The misty waves of the Sun-Moon Lake, the clouds and rains of Mount Ali, the special customs of the Gaoshan Nationality and many more are all by your hands.

The picture album Scenic Taiwan here is just like a roll of paintings, genre with strong country flavour, or a symphony presenting a unique idyll.

Taiwan, a beautiful island with an area of 36,000 square kilometres, has been a part of China's sacred territory since ancient times. It has nourished the industrious and wise Chinese generation after generation, who have demonstrated numerous earthshaking heroid deeds.

Collected into this album are green mountains, limpid waters as well as fascinating local customs. Taiwan is like a beautiful flower of the motherland, blossoming in radiant splendour. It has also enjoyed the reputation of an "Island of Beauty", a "Botanical Garden in Asia," a "Treasure House of Rare Animals", an "Island of Orchid", an "Island of Fruits" and a "Kingdom of Butterflies". All these are just the wonderful creation of nature.

Taipei's scenic spots are so charming that they make visitors like them at the first sight.

The gorgeous collection of folk art has its unique style.

Traditional Chinese architectures are marked by strong national characteristics.

Local customs appeals to people with their special simplicity and naturalness.

And the +Ta Paipai+ festival is of hustle and bustle.

This land, undergone untold hardships in the past long years, is, however, enriched with numerous beautiful and magnificent mountains and rivers in addition to so many rare cultural relics which reflect the hardwork and footprints of our ancestors.

Taiwan's landscape is unique in many ways.

Taiwan is a tourist attraction with natural beauty and strong appeal. Your heart will be lit up and your temperament will be moulded when you come to the hot spring at Lutao, the cultural remains of Changping, the mountain village of Shoushan or the seaside town of Chinpu.

The red leaves of Hongye (Red Leave) Village, the snow-white landscape of Chikaoshan, the spring flowers in the Botanical Garden, the seaside resort of Fulung are as charming as a dreamland, and as beautiful as the Capital of the Immortals. If you come here yourself, you will be happy enough to forget to leave.

A long-cherished memory of the green mountains under the shades of setting sun keeps constant sterrings of love for nature, as the Chinese saying goes. Those who are fortunate enough to tour Taiwan will surely sing their praise of its beautiful sceneries, hoping to live in the dreamlike island all their lives. This photo album can not only serve as a guidebook for travelers, but also enable people, either Chinese or foreign, to "tour" this treasurous island in pictures.

The publication of this photo album is a good omen for the people living on both sides of the Taiwan strait. Let us hope that the album will stimulate the common aspiration of millions of people for the prosperity and reunification of the whole country.

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祖国的宝岛

祝《台湾风情》首次出版发行

黄寿田

1988年4月

序

許川

Preface

by Xu Chuan

台灣自古是中國的不可分割的有機組成部份。近年來，海峽兩岸同胞以及全世界華人越來越關心台灣和祖國大陸的和平統一。台灣同胞希望了解大陸現況，大陸同胞關心台灣省情，於是，《台灣風情》畫冊應運而生。

在遠古時代，台灣和大陸連成一體，只是由於後來的地殼運動，出現一條海峽，使台灣成為我國最大的一個島嶼，與福建省隔海相望，距離僅200公里。

台灣本島和澎湖羣島總面積約36000平方公里。本島南北長394公里，東西最寬處144公里，環島一週1139公里。另有屬福建省的金門、馬祖，其中與大陸廈門近處僅有2310米。

據台灣“內政部”1987年6月底為止的統計，台灣及金門、馬祖居住着1959萬同胞，多數為漢族，其中閩南人約佔80%，客家人約佔百分之18%，高山族人約佔2%，普通話和閩南話通用。

台灣史迹源流研究會發表宣言認為：台灣歷史文化的根柢在大陸。它以台灣出土的史前遺址證明，其中的大坌坑文化與廣東湖安、廣西東興貝丘遺址相近；圓山、芝山岩文化，係起源於福建、廣東、浙江；鳳鼻頭出土的彩陶與黑陶，是從祖國大陸東南沿海傳過去的，是分佈在黃河中下游、沿海地區和華南地區的“幾何形印紋陶文化”的遺跡。

台灣農、林、漁資源豐富。米、糖、茶是馳名中外的三大產物，蔗糖產量曾佔全國百分之70%，有“米糖農業”之稱。台灣又是我國著名水果之鄉，有香蕉、菠蘿、柑桔、荔枝、芒果、楊桃等80多種，以香蕉為主，一年四季都有收穫。台柚是上等果品，清代移植四川，如今四川井研縣已成“台柚之鄉”。森林覆蓋佔全省土地總面積一半以上，其中經濟林木約佔五分之四，樟科樹木居世界之冠，樟腦、樟油產量約佔世界產量的70%。台灣又是祖國的重要漁產區，魚類多達500多種，高雄、基隆、蘇澳、花蓮、新港、澎湖等地是著名漁場。

地下礦藏資源不足是台灣的一大缺陷，所需礦產原料大部份依靠進口。

台灣是多山的島嶼，山地、丘陵約佔本島面積三分之二，500米以上的高地佔45%。玉山山脈的主峯海拔3997米，是全島第一峯；此外，3500米以上的高峯共有15座。儘管如此，島上公路相當發達，總里程達到17580公里。1978年建成南北高速公路，北起基隆，南抵高雄的鳳山，途經十四個縣、市，長373.4公里，路面分為八、六、四車道三種，每日行車約35000輛次，平均時速90公里。

台灣旅遊資源十分誘人。阿里山的森林、雲海和日出被稱為三大奇觀。日月潭的風姿同杭州的西湖媲美，成為“台灣八景”中的絕勝。北投溫泉風景區素有“溫泉之鄉”的美稱，水溫高達攝氏90度，可以煮雞蛋。烏來山地風景區的烏來瀑布長82米，寬10米，雲霧瀾灩，景色綺麗，水流沖雲霧而出。龍潭“小人國”觀光區，把中國五千年悠久歷史文化集中在桃園縣境內，共有近70個景觀，其中有萬里長城、北京紫禁城、蘇州拙政園、龍門石窟、清代承德行宮、盤城遺址，以及阿房宮等建築。“小人國”觀光區佔地總面積據稱目前居世界首位。

1949年以來，台灣經濟的發展大體分為四個階段：1949年至1952年是經濟恢復與農業發展階段；1953年至1962年是代替進口工業發展階段，這兩個階段主要依靠美國“經援”，重點解決吃飯、穿衣問題。1963年至1972年是促進出口工業發展階段，主要依靠外國貸款和私人直接投資，發展出口加工業，台灣經濟由內向型轉為外向型發展階段，成為台灣經濟的“黃金時代”。1973年至今，為發展重化工業階段。可以預料，台灣與大陸加強經濟、科技、文化交流，互為取長補短，不僅對海峽兩岸經濟、科技、文化發展可以達到互利，而且必將密切海峽兩岸炎黃子孫的同胞手足之情。我們願與台灣同胞携起手來，為完成祖國統一大業共同奮鬥。

Taiwan has been one of the component parts of China since ancient times. In recent years, the people of the Chinese origin both in and out of China have showed great concern for the peaceful reunification of China. The Taiwan people hope to know the mainland and so do the mainlanders. To meet their demand, we publish this picture album *Scenic Taiwan*.

In the remote antiquity, Taiwan and the mainland belonged to one continent. Because of the crustal movement, a strait appeared later on and Taiwan became the biggest island of China which is only 200km away from Fujian Province.

Taiwan Island and Penghu Islands have a total area of 36000 square kilometres. Taiwan Island itself stretches 394km from the north to the south, 144km from the east to the west and 1193km in perimeter. Chinmen and Matzu are only 2310 metres apart from Xiamen in Fujian Province.

According to the statistics made at the end of June, 1987, by Taiwan's Ministry of the Interior, Taiwan, including Chinmen and Matzu, has a population of 19.59 million. They are mostly the Hans. Of them, 80% are the South Fujianese, 18% the Kejias and about 2% are of the Gaoshan Nationality. Standard Chinese pronunciation and south Fujian dialect are both popular.

Taiwan's Historical Origin Research Institute declares Taiwan's culture originated from the mainland. The pre-historical cultural relics unearthed from Taiwan has proved that Tacaken's culture is similar to that of Chao'an of Guangdong and Beiqiu of Guangxi's Dongxing. The culture of Tushan and Tzishanyan is derived from Fujian, Guangdong and Zhejiang. The painted and black potteries came from the coastal areas of Southeast China. They were the Geometrical Figure Pottery Culture which were widely spread over the ancient lower and middle reaches of the Huanghe (Yellow River), the coastal areas and South China.

Taiwan is rich in agriculture, forest and fish resources. Rice, sugar and tea are the three main produces which enjoyed high reputation both in and out of China. The output of cane sugar is 70% that of China. Hence the honor "Rice-sugar Agriculture". Taiwan is "the home of fruits". There are altogether more than 80 species including banana, pineapple, orange, lichee, and carambola. Bananas, the king of fruits, can be harvested all year round. Taiwan pomeloes are fruits of top quality. They were transplanted to Sichuan Province early in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Today Sichuan's Jingyan county has become another home of Taiwan pomeloes. Forest covers half of the total area. Economic forest is 80% and camphor and camphor oil occupy 70% of the total output of the world. Taiwan is also important fish-producing area in China. There are as many as 500 species. Kaohsiung, Keelung, Su-ao, and Hualien, Hsinkang and Penghu are the most famous fishing grounds.

Taiwan is short of mineral resources and a great part of the minerals needed are imported.

Taiwan is a hilly island. Mountains and hills cover two thirds of its total areas. 45% of the mountains are over 500 metres in altitude and the main peak of Mountain Morrison, the highest of the island, is 3997 metres above sea level. Besides, 15 of the mountains are 3500 metres in height. In spite of this, highway transportation is well developed, totalling 17580 km long. The North-South Expressway starts from Keelung in the North-South Expressway starts from Keelung in the North and ends in Fengshan of Kaohsiung, covers 14 counties or cities with a total length of 373.4km. The road has 8, 6, or 4 lanes. On the road can run 35000 vehicles every day at a speed of 90km per hour.

Taiwan abounds with rich attractive tourist resources. The forest, the cloud-sea and the sunrise of Mount Ali are considered as three natural wonders. The Sun-Moon Lake, as beautiful as the West Lake in Hangzhou of Zhejiang Province, is the most beautiful of the eight scenes in Taiwan. The Beitou Hot Spring Scenic Area is honored as the "Home of hot springs". The water temperature is as high as 90°C, high enough to cook eggs. The Wulai Waterfall in Wulai Mountain Scenic Area is 82 metres long and 10 metres wide. The water falls from mist and clouds, presenting a fascinating view. The Scenic Area "Window on China" in Lungtan concentrates China's 5000-years-old history in ancient Taoyuan Country. In it there are 70 scenes including the Great Wall, the Forbidden City in Beijing, the Humble Administration Garden in Suzhou, Longmen Grottoes, Chengde Palace of the Qing Dynasty, Pancheng Remains and Afang Palace of the Qiu Dynasty. "Window on China" is the biggest tourist attraction in the area in the world.

Since 1949, Taiwan's economy has been developed in four stages. From 1949 to 1952, its economy recovered and agriculture developed. From 1953 to 1963, its industry developed, chiefly relying on importation. In these two stages, the American Economic Aide was depended on and the main stress was laid on solving the problem of daily necessities. From 1963 to 1972, export processing industry progressed on the basis of foreign loan and private investment. Taiwan's economy came to its golden age. Since 1973, heavy and chemical industries have developed. It is expected that the exchange of economy, science, technology and culture will be strengthened. Taiwan and Mainland can make up for each other's deficiencies and learn from each other. This will not only promote the development of economy, science, technology and culture, but also deepen the brotherly affection of the Chinese people living on both sides of the Strait. We hope to cooperate with the Taiwan compatriots to realize the lofty goal of peaceful reunification of the whole county of China.

風光名勝

Scenic Attractions

國父紀念館 Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Hall, Taipei.





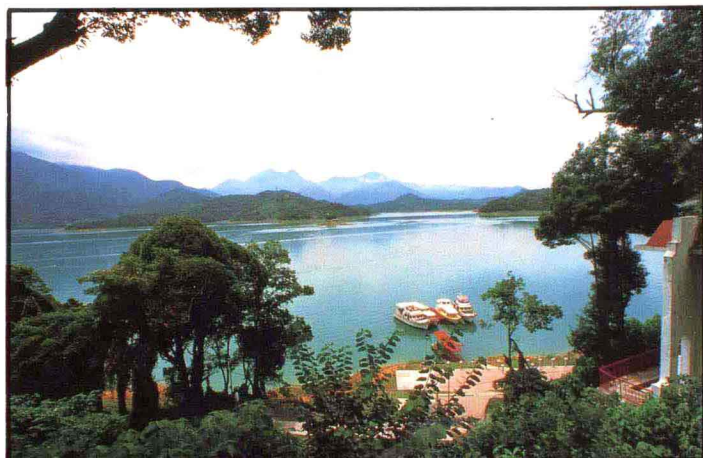
台北市中心鳥瞰
New Park, Taipei.



忠烈祠
Martyr's Shrine



日月潭風光之一
Sun-Moon Lake (Scene No.1)



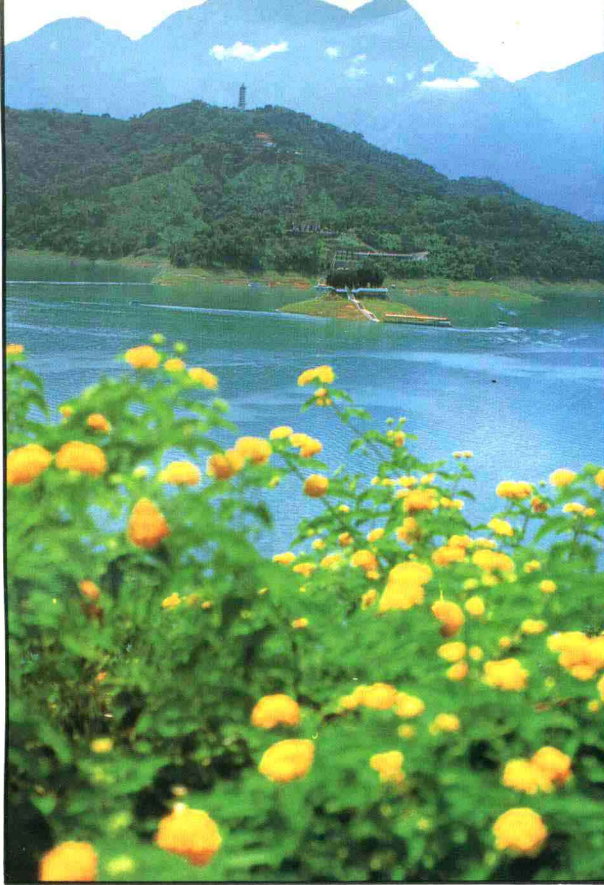
日月潭風光之二
Sun-Moon Lake (Scene No.2)

日月潭風光之三
Sun-Moon Lake (Scene No.3)



日月潭風光之四
Sun-Moon Lake (Scene No.4)



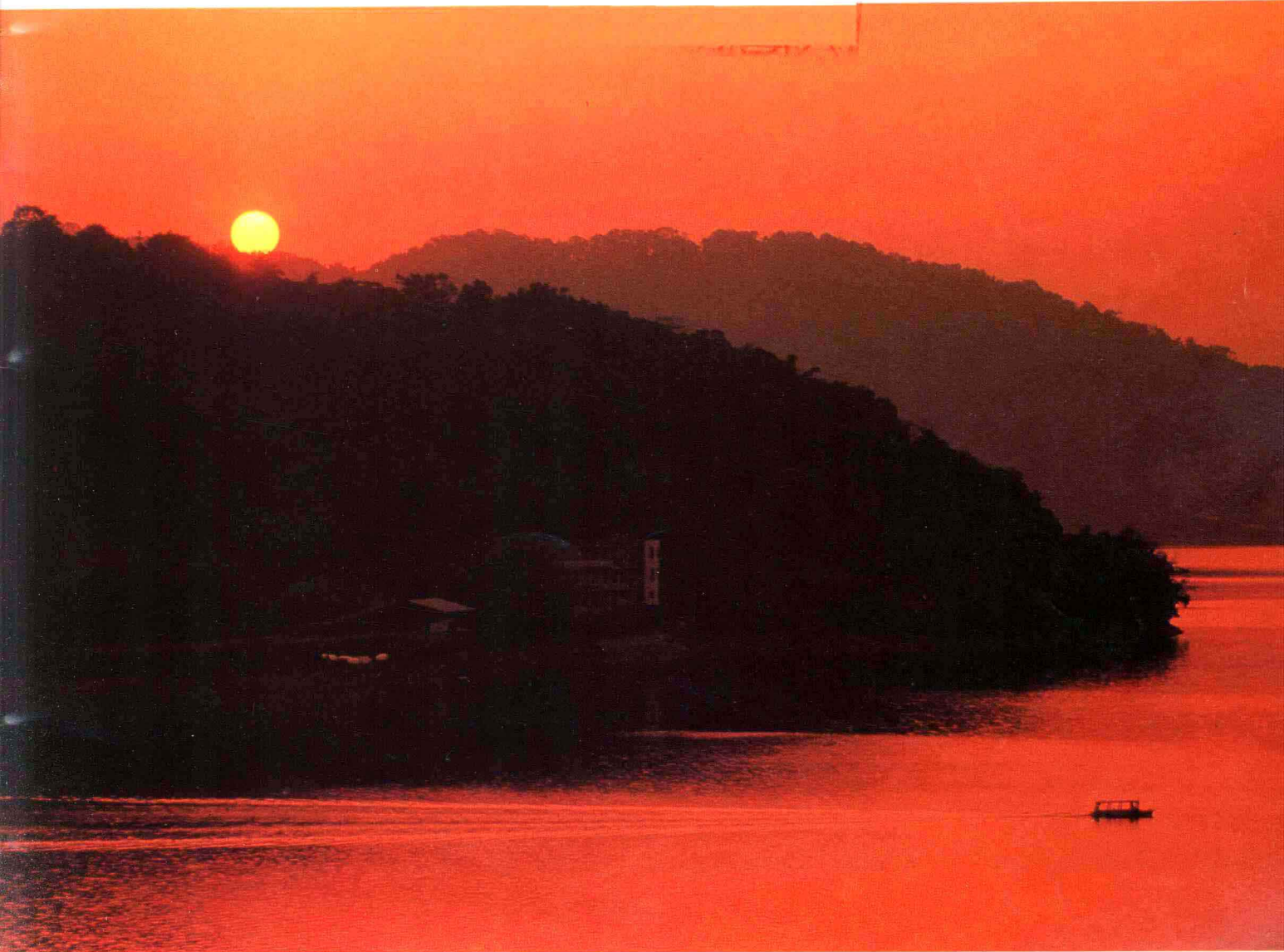


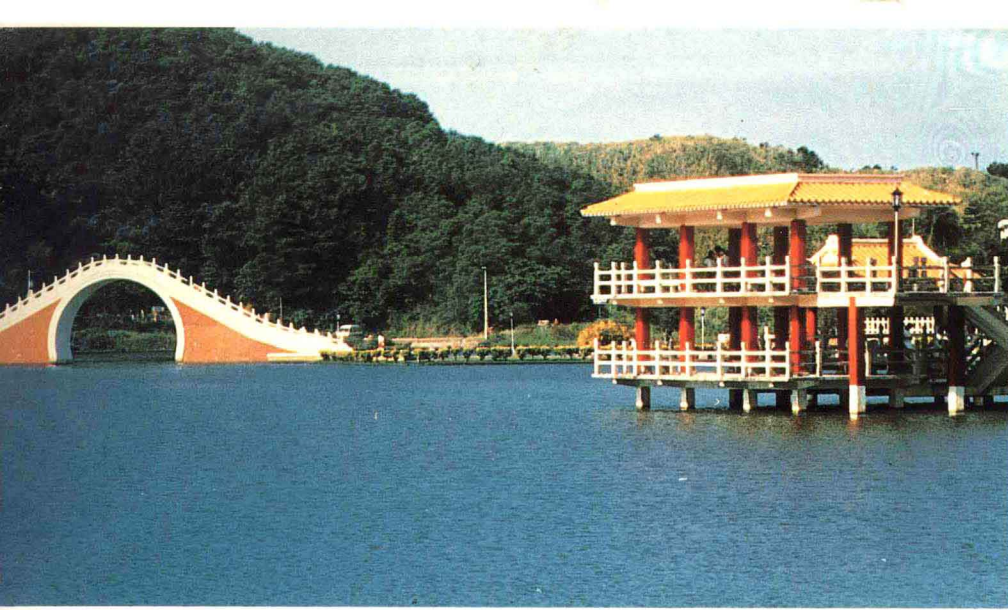
日月潭風光之五
Sun-Moon Lake (Scene No.5)



日月潭風光之六 Sun-Moon Lake (Scene No.6)

日月潭風光之七 Sun-Moon Lake (Scene No.7)







1	2	3
4	5	

- 1 大湖公園
- 2 台北市的龍山寺
- 3 高雄澄清湖景觀
- 4 台北市中山南路椰林大道
- 5 陽明山公園的花時鐘

- 1 Ta-Fu Park
- 2 Lungshan Temple
- 3 Cheng Ching Lake—Kaohsiung
- 4 Coconut tree Avenue and the Gate of Taipei
- 5 Yangmingshan Park Flower Clock





墾丁公園森林遊樂區
Entrance to Recreational
Grounds of Kenting National Park

台南延平郡王祠
Tainan-Worship Shrine
Dedicated to Prince Cheng Cheng-Kung (Koxinga)





基隆港口的白玉觀音像
The Statue of Goddess of Mercy
(80 feet high), Keelung

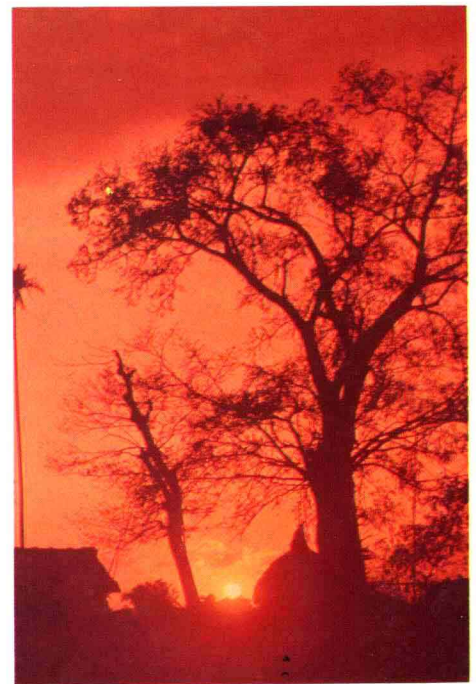
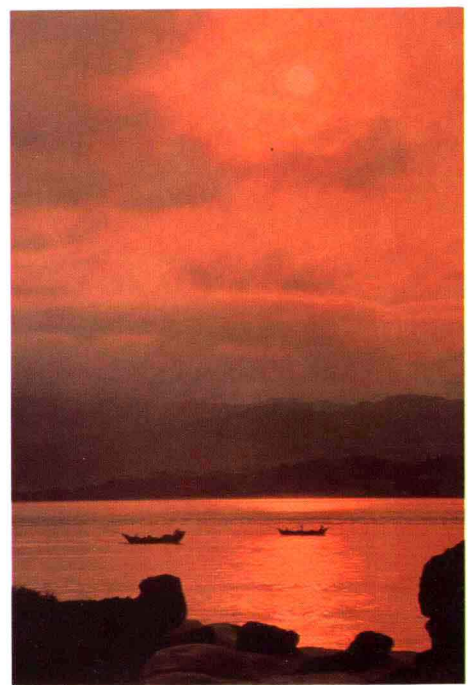


太魯閣峽谷中的長春祠及瀑布
Taroko Gorge's Evergreen
Temple and Water Falls



觀光小人國
Visiting "Window on China"





1			4
			6
2	3	5	

- 1 日雲暮矣
- 2 邊胸生層雲・決皆入歸鳥
- 3 日暝晚以將入
- 4 黃昏時漁船出海捕魚
- 5 一日之計在於晨
- 6 煙如織日初垂

- 1 Cloud-Sea in Mount.
Ali & Yu-shan Transmutation
- 2 Cloud-Sea in Mount.
Ali & Yu-shan Transmutation
- 3 Cloud-Sea in Mount.
Ali & Yu-shan Transmutation
- 4 Going out fishing at dusk
- 5 Dawn over the village
- 6 Cloud-Sea in Mount.
Ali & Yu-shan Transmutation.





1	3
2	4

- 1 野柳的風景(女王頭)
 - 2 台灣南端的帆船石及鵝鑾鼻燈塔
 - 3 小琉球海濱的仙姑奇石
 - 4 野柳的風景(乳石)
- 1 Yeh Liu Scenery (Queen's Head)
 - 2 The "Sailing Ship Rock" in the surf at Ou-lan-pi, on Taiwan's southern tip.
 - 3 Natural rock formation, Little Ryukyu Island.
 - 4 Yeh Liu Scenery (Stone Bell)



