

黑龍江

THE PROVINCE
OF
HEILONGJIANG

黑龍江

THE PROVINCE OF HEILONGJIANG

黑龍江省攝影家協會編

Compiled By Photographer Association of Heilongjiang Province

黑龍江人民出版社

People's Publishing House of Heilongjiang

1991 · 10 · 哈爾濱 · HARBIN

本書冊在採訪、編輯過程中，得到黑龍江省及各市(地)有關部門和單位的大力支持與協助，特此鳴謝。

We appreciate the support of all the provincial propaganda units in addition to all the municipal and local propaganda departments. We also appreciate their help for providing materials in the course of compiling this book.

責任編輯：田兆民 楊國
Responsibility Editors: Tian Zhaomin Yang Guo

黑龍江

THE PROVINCE OF HEILONGJIANG

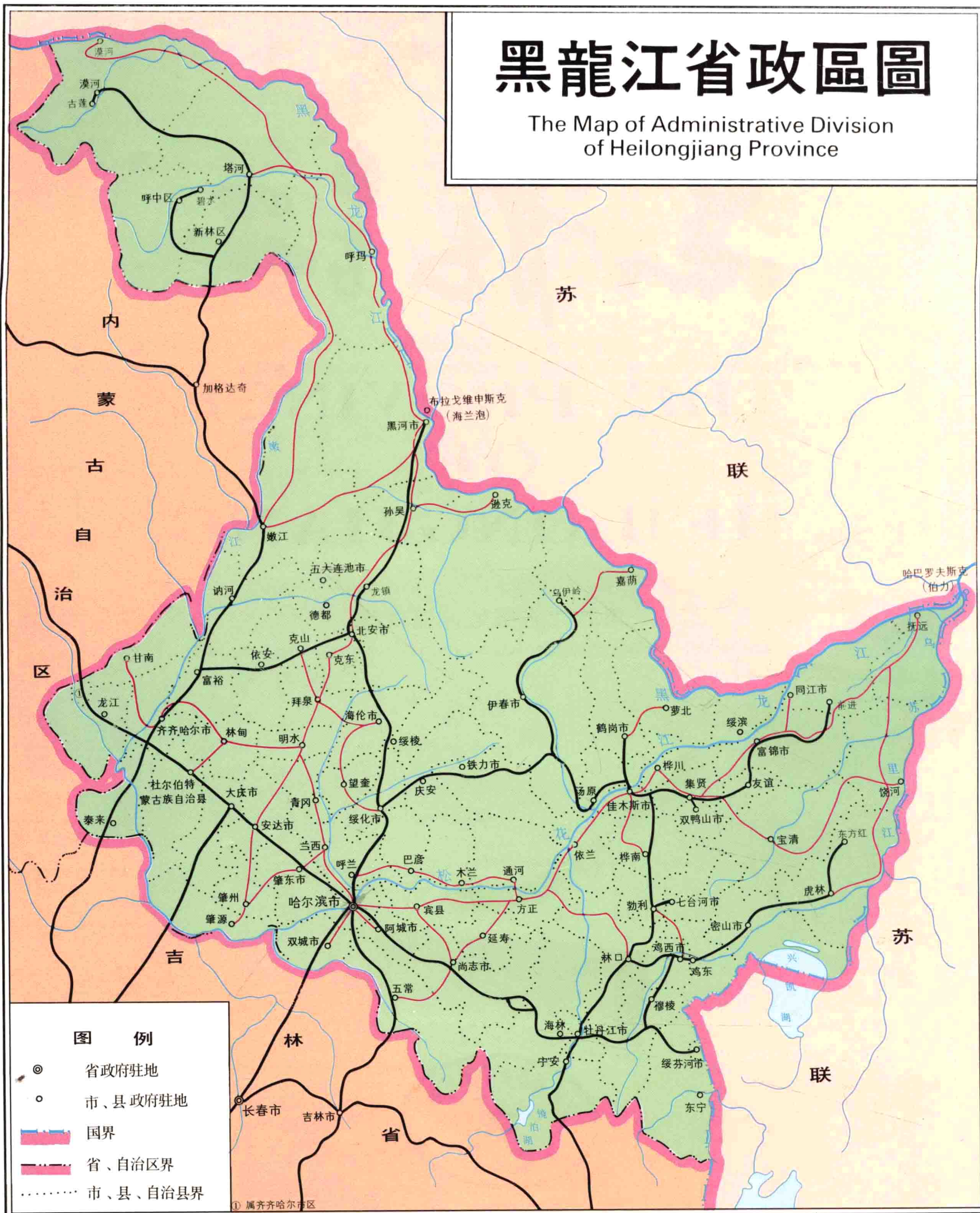
黑龍江省攝影家協會 編
黑龍江人民出版社出版、發行
香港通達廣告印刷公司印刷
香港海洋電子分色製版有限公司製版
開本787×1092 1/8 印張37.5
字數200千字 圖版482 印數1—3000冊
1991年10月第1版 1991年10月第1次印刷
書號 ISBN 7-207-02123-2/J·57
定價 ¥：240.00元

(黑) 新登字第 1 號

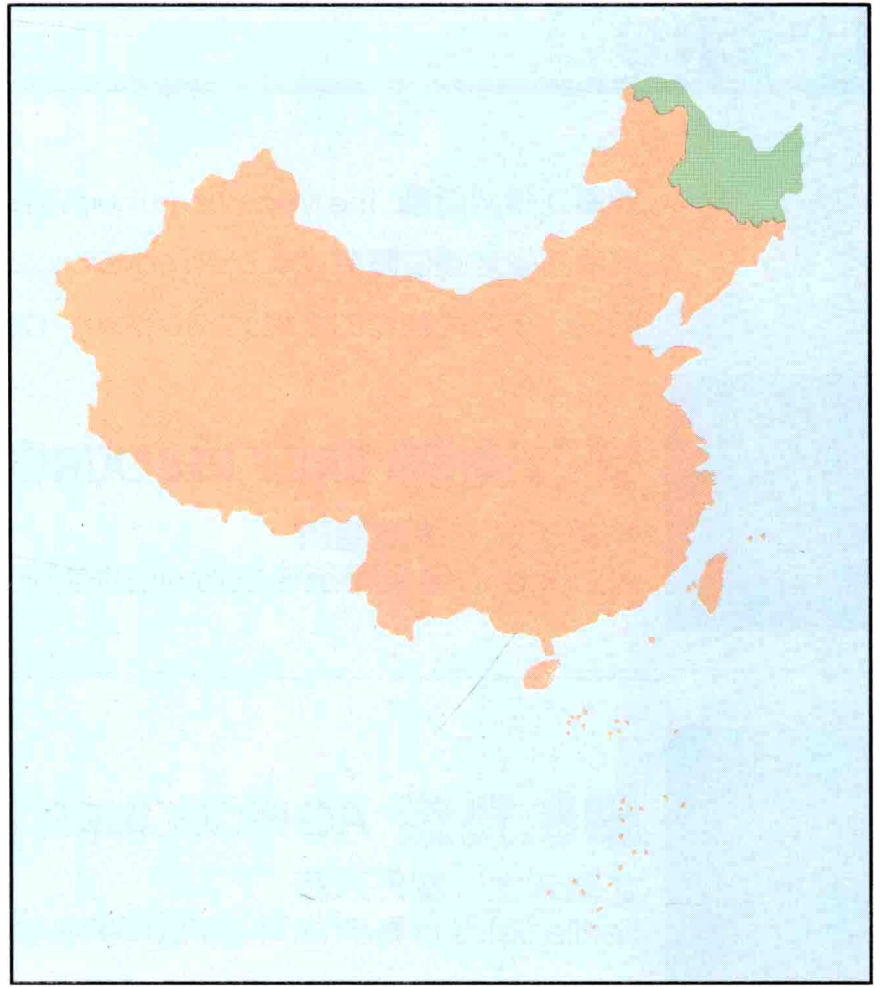
版權所有 翻印必究 All rights reserved

黑龍江省政區圖

The Map of Administrative Division of Heilongjiang Province



本图中国国界线系按照中国地图出版社1989年出版的1/400万《中华人民共和国地形图》绘制。



黑龍江省地理位置圖
Location of Heilongjiang on the map

在這片神奇的土地上

在中國的版圖上，在那昂首挺立的雄鷄之冠，有一片神奇的土地，它形似展翅奮飛的天鷲，這就是黑龍江省。

早在遠古時代，這片富饒美麗的土地，就是中華民族祖先勞動、繁衍、生息的地方。在這片土地上，歷史上曾先後出現過唐“渤海國”和“金源內地”等繁盛時期。清王朝發祥於此，但在其入關之後，却對此實行了封禁政策，致使黑龍江流域洪荒千里，人烟稀少，成為罪人流徙之地，人稱“北大荒”。後來封禁雖除，但又屢遭沙俄和日本的入侵，廣大人民處於水深火熱之中，經濟發展十分緩慢。除日寇為掠奪資源而搞的一點煤炭、電力、交通工業之外，全省幾乎沒有甚麼像樣的工業，廣大農村更是貧窮困苦，民不聊生，到處是一片悲慘淒涼的景象。

1945年日本投降，黑龍江地區獲得解放，成為中國共產黨領導下的革命根據地。全省人民以無比的熱情，努力恢復生產，參軍參戰，為解放全中國提供了寶貴的物資和人力，做出了自己的貢獻。

新中國的建立，為黑龍江這片神奇的土地帶來了勃勃生機。在四十多年的歷程中，雖然有過曲折和困頓，但全省經濟建設和社會發展的成就，却是人所共道、舉世矚目的。特別是黨的十一屆三中全會以來，實行以經濟建設為中心，堅持四項基本原則和改革開放的基本路綫，黑龍江的歷史又翻開了新的一頁。

作為全國解放較早、資源豐富的大省，社會主義公有制經濟在這裏形成較早，根基牢固，實力雄厚。黑龍江省以自己的固有資源為依托，從無到有建立了一系列工業部門，已形成了煤炭、電力、森工、石油、冶金、機械、電子、化學、建材、輕紡等為主的強大的工業體系。全省工業總產值居全國第九位，淨產值居全國第三位，其中原油、木材、機車、亞麻布、乳製品產量均居全國第一位。黑龍江省工業的崛起，堪稱這片土地上的一個奇蹟。

肥沃的黑土地，使黑龍江的農業具有得天獨厚的優勢。四十多年來，尤其是近十年，在農村廣泛推行家庭聯產承包責任制以來，全省農村經濟獲得了長足的發展，商品化程度進一步提高。糧豆總產量由解放初期的 500 餘萬噸增加到 2300 多萬噸，增長 4 倍之多。黑土地的無盡奉獻，為全省經濟發展提供了穩固的基礎，也為國家經濟建設做出了重大貢獻。

工業的崛起和農業的穩步發展，帶動了交通運輸、商業金融、對外經濟貿易等各行各業的發展，各項事業欣欣向榮。全省以義務教育為重點，已建立起包括高等教育、普通中等教育、初等教育、職業教育、成人教育、低幼教育等在內的宏大的教育網。科學技術迅猛發展，在“科技興省”的戰略佈局中，日益顯示出舉足輕重的作用。文化藝術、新聞出版、衛生體育等事業蓬勃發展，成績喜人。

隨着經濟文化的發展，人民物質文化生活有了明顯的改善。日偽時期廣大人民“身穿麻袋片，口吃橡子面”，如今城鄉人民的膳食均以細糧為主，衣着由實用型轉而注重款式，各種現代化家用電器正以驚人的速度大量進入城鄉居民的家庭。

回顧四十多年來黑龍江這片神奇土地上的偉大變化，我們還不能不看到，昔日的“罪人流徙之地”，如今已變成人民當家做主的地方。民主法制的不斷發展完善，保障了人民的權利。在各級人民代表大會、各級政協，人民通過自己的代表，莊嚴地行使着權利。

當我們把這本畫冊奉獻給讀者時，我們滿懷信心，過去的四十多年，這片土地出現了一個又一個奇蹟，展望未來，在四項基本原則和改革開放方針的指引下，黑龍江這一美麗的天鷲，必將更加奮力高飛，飛向世界，飛向未來，飛向社會主義現代化的美好明天。

目錄

黑龍江省政區圖 The Map of Administrative Division of Heilongjiang Province

黑龍江省地理位置圖 Location of Heilongjiang on the map

前言 在這片神奇的土地上 Preface On this grotesque land



概貌資源 BRIEF RESOURCES

物華天寶 美麗富饒

Abundant resources & beautiful richness

2



農牧副漁 AGRICULTURE HUSBANDRY FISHERY

北疆沃土 塞外天府

Fertile fields in the north paradise beyond the Great Wall

32



林業·森工 FORESTRY

浩瀚林海 綠色金庫

Extensive forests and green treasure house

76



能源·電力 ENERGY·ELECTRICITY

能源基地 大放異彩

Energy base shines brightly

106



重工·交通 HEAVY INDUSTRY·TRANSPORTATION

工交巨人 舉足輕重

Giant of industry and transportation a decisive position

122



地方工業 LOCAL INDUSTRY

新興工業 群星璀璨

New industries like brilliant stars

152



經貿·金融 ECONOMY TRADE · FINANCE

南聯北開 興旺繁榮

Achieving prosperity by joining the south and opening the north

172



城市建設 CITY CONSTRUCTION

北國名城 面貌一新

Famous cities in the north with a completely new look

188



科教文衛 SCIENCE EDUCATION MEDICAL CARE

群英薈萃 碩果累累

A galaxy of talents with abundant achievements

210



民族·宗教 NATIONALITY · RELIGION

團結和睦 親如一家

National harmony like one family

236



風光·旅遊 SCENERY · TOURISM

山水奇麗 鄉土情濃

Beautiful mountains and rivers with strong local flavour

246

省鳥——天鷺 provincial bird - swan

省花——紫丁香 provincial flower - early lilacs

省樹——紅松 provincial tree - Korean pine

On This Grotesque Land

Looking at the domain of China one will find a grotesque land like a flying swan standing rockfirm on the cockscomb. This is the Province of Heilongjiang.

Early in remote antiquity this beautiful and fertile land was the place where the predecessors of the Chinese people worked, reproduced and lived. In history appeared "Bohai State" in Tang Dynasty and "Inland of gold" on this land. And this was a period of prosperity. The Qing Dynasty originated from here. But after the dynasty occupied Beijing, it practised a sealing policy and turned Heilongjiang into an exile area for criminals. The economy was extremely backward and the life very miserable. This sealing policy was got rid of later on, but the province was invaded frequently by Tsarist Russians and Japanese as well. The broad masses of people were living in an abyss of suffering and the economy was developed very slowly. At that time there was hardly any decent industry except a small scale of industries on coal, electricity and transportation for the sake of looting the resources in the province by the Japanese invaders. In the extensive area of the countryside the land was not rich and the people were poor. A picture of dire poverty and suffering could be seen everywhere.

After the surrender of Japanese in 1945 Heilongjiang was liberated and became a revolutionary base under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. The people of the whole province tried their very best to restore production, joined the army in the war with unprecedented enthusiasm, provided valuable materials and manpower and made its own contribution to the liberation of whole China.

The founding of new China brought about a lively release of life to this grotesque land of Heilongjiang. In the past 40 years despite the twists and turns the achievements of socialist revolution and construction have been praised by everybody and known to the whole world. Especially since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party's Congress, Heilongjiang has turned over a new leaf in its history owing to the implementation of the basic line of taking the economic construction as the core, adhering to the 4 cardinal principles and the reform and opening to the outside world. As a big province Heilongjiang is liberated early and its resources are abundant. And therefore the socialist ownership in economy is formed early with a solid foundation and great strength.

Based on its own resources, Heilongjiang set up a series of industries and formed a powerful industrial system in coal, electricity, oil, machinery, chemistry, electronics, metallurgy, building materials and textile. The total industrial output value of production ranked the 9th in the whole country, the net output value occupied the 3rd place. The output in crude oil, timber, engines, linen and milk products topped all the provinces in the whole country. The booming of industry in Heilongjiang can be rated as a miracle on this land.

The black fertile soil renders the agriculture in Heilongjiang a superiority richly endowed by nature. In the past 40 years, especially in the past decade the agricultural economy of the whole province has made a remarkable progress and the commercial process has come to a new level because of the carrying out of the family responsibility system on

farming. And the commercial process of the agricultural economy has been enhanced. The total output of grain has been increased to more than 23,000,000 tons compared with that of more than 5,000,000 tons to be four times that of in the early period of liberation. The unlimited contribution of the black soil offers a solid foundation for the economic development of the province. And also makes a tremendous contribution to the economical construction of the country.

The booming of industry and the steady development of agriculture have spurred on the development of transportation, commerce, banking, and foreign trade etc., and have made every undertaking prosperous. Focusing on compulsory education the province has set up an extensive educational networks including higher education, middle school education, vocational education, primary school education, adult education and nursery education etc.. The rapid development of science and technology has played an increasingly decisive role in the overall strategy in "booming the province with science and technology". The heartening achievements in arts, publication, health care and physical culture have been made. The prosperous development in arts, news press, medical health, etc. is very pleasing.

With the development of culture and economy the material and cultural life of the people has improved remarkably. In the years under the Japanese and Koumintang rule the broad masses of the people "wore ragged clothes and ate oaknut flour" while nowadays the food for the people in cities and the countryside is mainly nourishing grains and the clothes for the people begin to focus on fashion rather on practicality. A large quantity of various kinds of modern appliances for home use has come into the homes of the city and countryside residents with a surprising speed.

Looking back on the remarkable changes taking place on this grotesque land of Heilongjiang, we just can not neglect the fact that 'the exile place for criminals in the past' has become a place dominated by the people today. Democracy and law have been continuously perfected, guaranteeing the people's right. Through the people's representatives people are exercising their right at the people's congress and political consultative committee at different levels.

Upon presenting this book to our readers we are full of confidence. In the past 40 years a miracle appeared on this land and in the future the 4 basic principles and the opening policy for reform will surely enable this beautiful swan of Heilongjiang to become fully-high flown and to fly to the world, to the future and to the beautiful tomorrow of socialist modernizations.

物華天寶 美麗富饒

據古籍記載，黑龍江省是“以水為名”，《山海經》載：“幽都之山，黑水出焉”。“黑水”即今黑龍江。水量充沛、支流眾多的黑龍江水系，千萬年來滾滾東流，造就了白山黑水間的這一片遼闊沃土，哺育了一代又一代粗獷豪放、樂觀熱情的各族人民。

黑龍江省是全國幅員廣大的省份之一，總面積達 45.39 萬平方公里，其間山脈綿亘、林海浩瀚，江河湖泊，平原沃野，縱橫千里。位於西北的大興安嶺是黑龍江省的天然屏障，它北高南低東陡西緩，既抵御了來自西伯利亞的強冷寒風，又發育了極其珍貴的原始森林。小興安嶺雄居東北，山勢渾隆，林深樹茂。東南山地承延長白山餘脈，山高谷深，蔚為壯麗。三座山地之間，則是天賜佳土，無垠沃野，西為松嫩平原，東為三江平原，其間有松花江水相通，使整個東北大平原至此為之一展。加上氣勢非凡的黑龍江、碧水清波的烏蘇里江、舒展壯闊的松花江、秀麗旖旎的牡丹江，以及洪波湧起的興凱湖、飛瀑吞壺的鏡泊湖、幽深奇麗的五大連池，更顯得天高地闊、山川壯麗。

如果說中華民族的古老先民是“日出而作，日沒而息”的話，那麼黑龍江古代各族人民則是最為辛勤的人們。因為黑龍江地處祖國最北部，又是祖國的最東端，這裏的雄雞是神州第一唱，這裏的人們在全國最先見到黎明的曙光。黑龍江省南起北緯43°29'，北至北緯53°34'，西起東經 121°11'，東至東經135°06'。西與內蒙古自治區毗鄰，南與吉林省接壤，北部與東部則與蘇聯劃江為界，水陸邊界長達3045公里。全省南北縱越中溫帶和寒溫帶，東西橫跨濕潤區、半濕潤區和半乾旱區，可謂四季變化，寒暑分明，季風有信，喜雨隨人，是一塊不可多得的天然寶地。

優越的地理位置和自然條件，使黑龍江省具有得天獨厚的自然資源。大小興安嶺素被譽為“綠色寶庫”，連同完達山、張廣才嶺匯成全國最大的林區，珍貴樹木多達百餘種。森林覆蓋率居全國之首。茫茫林海，為珍禽異獸提供了樂園，也成了各種野生植物的繁衍之地。江河湖泊遨遊着馳名中外的“三花”（鱉花、鰱花、鮎花）、“五羅”（哲羅、法羅、雅羅、銅羅、萌羅）、大馬哈魚、鱈魚、鯉魚等上百種珍貴魚類。黑龍江省擁有松嫩、三江兩大平原，土地平坦連片，多為肥沃黑土，宜耕宜牧。耕地面積高居全國第一位，荒地資源更是國中之寶，三江平原荒地的開發，已引起國內外的矚目。松嫩平原西部是我國著名三大草原之一，昔日是“天蒼蒼，野茫茫，風吹草低見牛羊”，如今，更成為著名的牧業基地。

黑龍江省地表資源已足資驕傲，而它的地下資源更是令人讚嘆。目前已查明的礦產資源達 110 多種，其中居全國首位的有石油、石墨、矽線石等，居全國第二、三位的有黃金、熔煉水晶、火山灰等，近年來，在黑龍江省東部發現的紅（藍）寶石，由於品質極高在國際上被稱為“寶石之王”。煤炭、銅、鉛、鋅、雲母、石棉、珍珠岩等均居東北地區之首。這些寶藏自古以來沉睡地下，默默無聞如今都已得見天日、大放異彩。

黑龍江省不僅是富饒的，也是美麗的。它四季變化多姿，冬天尤為壯麗，白雪千里、銀堆玉砌，被人們親切地稱之為“雪國”、“雪鄉”。至於山川風物、文物古迹、旅遊勝地，則更如繁花遍地，不勝枚舉。

Abundant Resources & Beautiful Richness

According to the classical record Heilongjiang is named after the river. "Classical Books On Water & Mountains" in the remote antiquity in China say: "Black water originates from the northern mountains". "Black water" means the Heilongjiang River today. The river full of adequate water with many branches created this vast fertile land of Heilongjiang and nurtured people of different nationalities generation upon generation, who are profound, brave, optimistic and enthusiastic.

Today Heilongjiang is still one of the largest provinces in China with a total area of 45,390,000 square kilometres. The mountains are undulating, the forests are like sea, the rivers and lakes are far and wide, and the plains are profound. The Big Xingan Mountain situated in the northwest functions as a natural shield. High in the north and low in the south; precipitous in the east and slow in the west, it shields from the attack of Siberian cold currents and also nurtures the utterly valuable primitive forests. The Small Xingan Mountain with towering and abundant trees stands in the northeast. Its southeast connects the Changbai Mountain. The mountains there are high and valleys are deep, affording a magnificent view. In between the 3 mountains is the best soil reaching far and wide endowed by nature. In the west is the Songnen Plain; in the east the 3 River Plain and the Songhua River is running through the plains, which makes the whole Northeast Plain a magnificent sight. In addition what makes Heilongjiang solemn is the green mountains and beautiful rivers and lakes – the unusual Heilongjiang River, the gentle and tranquil Wusuli River, the extensive and grand Songhua River, the graceful Mudanjiang River, the surging Xingkai Lake, the fall-flying Jingbo Lake and the unique Wudalianchi.

If the predecessors of the Chinese people lived a life of "working at sunrise and reposing after sundown", then we can say that the people of different nationalities in Heilongjiang are the most industrious. The first singing of a cock is in Heilongjiang on the Divine Land and the people here are the first to see the sunshine because Heilongjiang stands in the very north of the country and it is also in the very east of the motherland. The south of Heilongjiang is on the north latitude of 43°29', the north on 53°34', its west in on east longitude of 121°11' and its east on 135°06'. Heilongjiang neighbours Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in the west, borders Jilin Province in the south and the river separates Heilongjiang and the Soviet Union in the north and the east. The land and water bordering lines of Heilongjiang total 3,045 kilometres. The north and the south of the province crosses the central temperate zone and the cold temperate zone, while the east and west cross over the moist area, semi-moist area and semi-droughty area. The changes of the 4 seasons are obvious; cold and heat are appropriate; seasonal winds are reliable and the rains are pleasant to people. Heilongjiang is a valuable land endowed by nature, which is hardly available.

The superiority of the geographic location and natural conditions offers Heilongjiang rich natural resources which enjoy exceptional advantages.



踏查荒原 exploring the primitive wildness

The Small Xingan Mountain having the reputation of "green treasure house" plus Wanda Mountain and Zhangguangcai Mountain makes it to be the largest forest area in the country. Valuable trees amount to more than 100 species. The rate of forest coverage ranks the first in the country. The extensive forest provides a paradise for rare birds and animals. It is also a luxuriant place for wild vegetation. World-famous fish such as "sanhua", "wuluo", carps, salmon, sturgeon and more than 100 kinds of fish are found in rivers and lakes. There are 2 big plains, namely, the Songnen Plain and 3 River Plain in Heilongjiang. The 2 plains with fertile black soil are flat and connected with each other, suitable for cultivation. The cultivated area tops all the provinces in China. In addition the resources of the uncultivated land is the treasure of treasures. The development of primitive land of the 3 River Plain has drawn attention abroad. West of the Songnen Plain is one of the 3 biggest prairies in China. In the past "its sky was grey, its land was wild and cows and sheep were in the winds on the pastures". And today it has become a well-known base for animal husbandry.

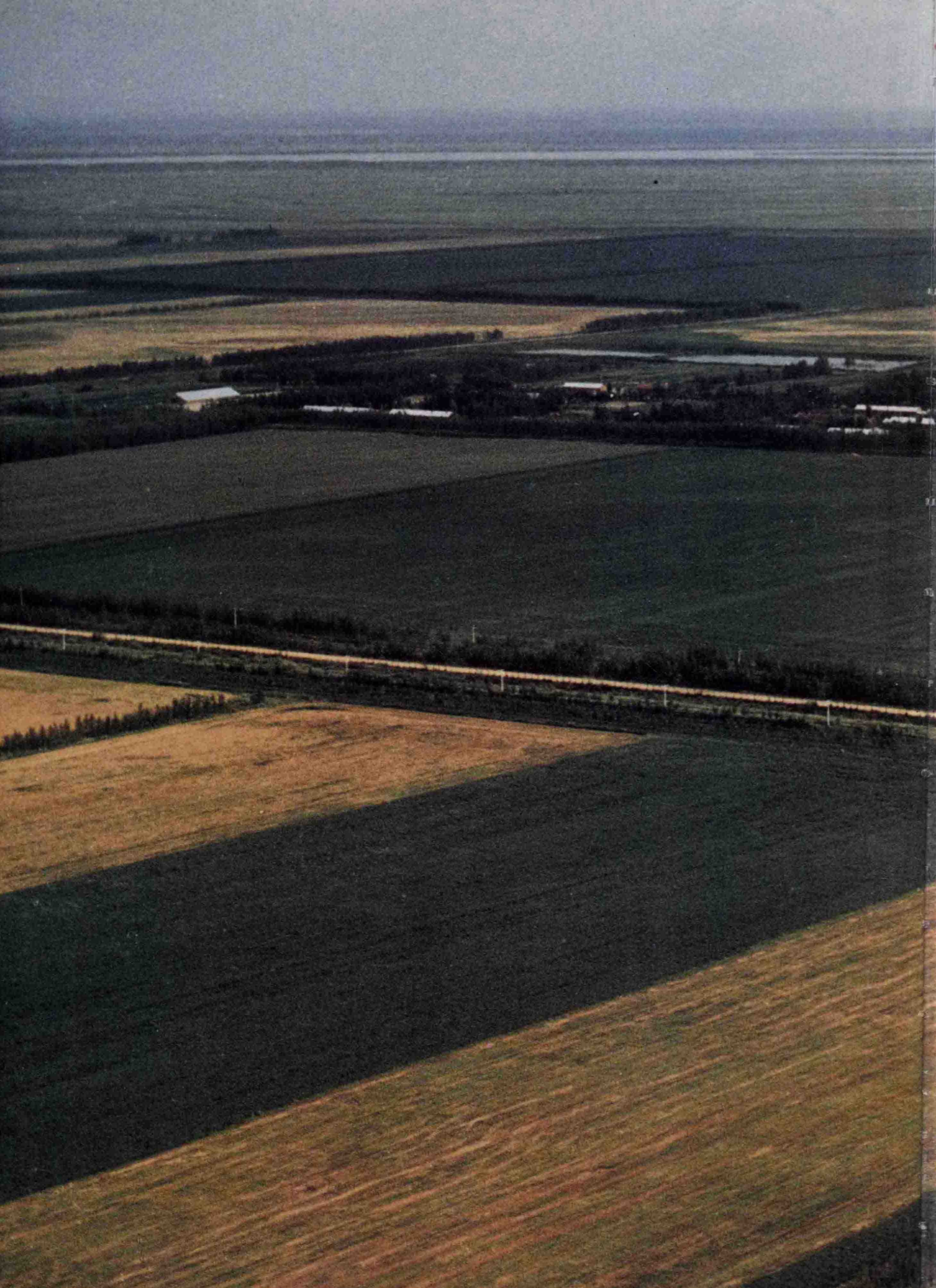
Heilongjiang is proud of its surface resources and its underground resources are even more attractive. Up to now the recovered mineral resources come to more than 110 kinds, among which petroleum, graphite, silicon, etc. occupy the first place in China; gold, volcanic ash, melted crystal etc. occupy the second and third place, while coal, copper, lead, zinc, mica, asbestos, and pearlite, etc. rank the first in the Northeast of China. Recently in the east of the province red and blue gems have been discovered. Because of the best quality they are rated as the "gem king" on the international market. Since the antiquity these underground treasures have remained untouched. But now they have been brought to sunlight shining brilliantly.

Heilongjiang is not only rich, but also beautiful. Its 4 seasons offer colourful changes and its winter is majestic. One could hardly witness the snow stretching thousand li afar elsewhere rather than in Heilongjiang. That is the reason why people dearly call Heilongjiang "snow kingdom" and "home of snow". As for scenery, historical relics, tourist resorts, they are too numerous to mention one by one.





“北大荒”的黑土地
black soil of the “Great North Wildness”





三江沃野
fertile 3 River fields



