

JILIN
CHINA

**中国
吉林**

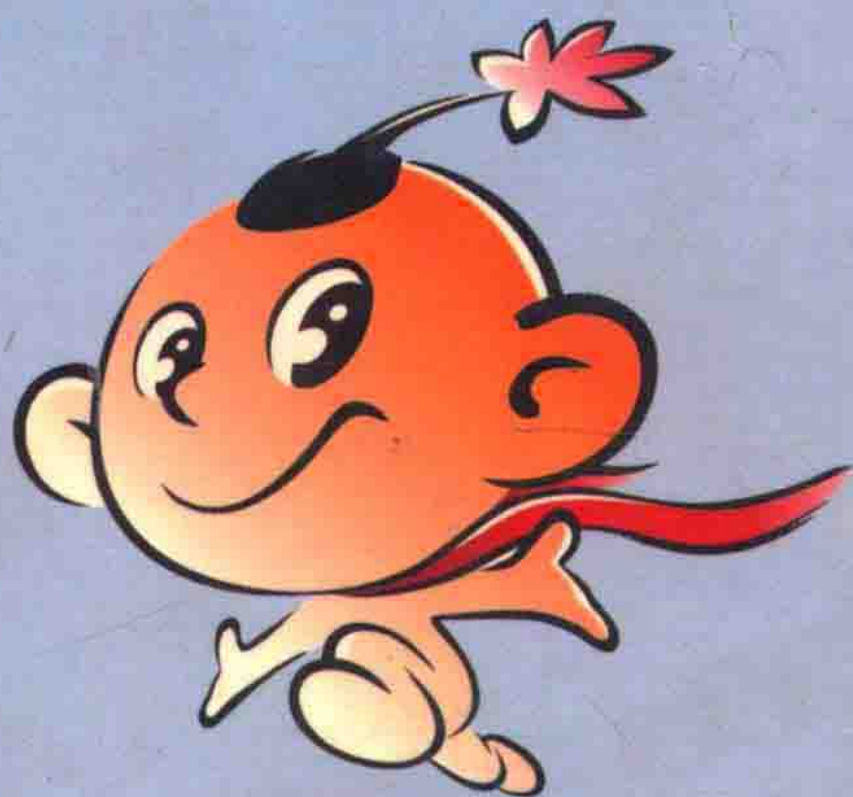
●历史概况
●教育科技
●环境保护

●人口民族
●文化体育
●旅游发展

2005

中国吉林

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中国吉林

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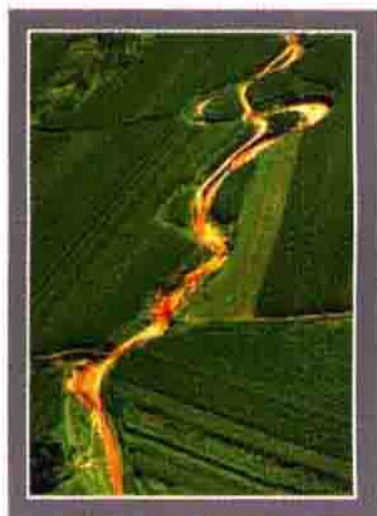
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中国人习惯于把自己国家的版图形状形象地比喻为一只报晓的雄鸡，在这只“雄鸡”明亮的眼睛部位，有一块世上稀有的肥沃黑土，千百年来，源于长白山的松花江水无声地滋养着蕴藏其中的无限宝藏，也滋养着这方土地上世世代代的淳朴居民。人们赋予这块土地一个听起来吉利、吉庆、吉祥的好名字——吉林！

The peoples of China are accustomed to compare the outline of the country in map to a cock that is heralding the break of a day. At the eye of the cock lies a beautiful province with rich dark soil. For ages, the water in Songhua River from Changbai Mountains nourishes all the precious things and honest people in the land. The people give the province a lucky, auspicious and propitious name — Jilin.



吉林吉祥宝地



建设绿色生态省

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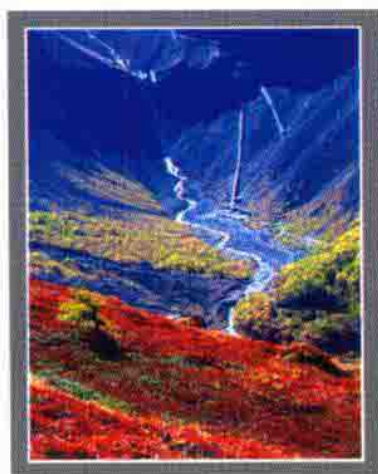
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开始快跑的吉林经济

多彩吉林游



开放的热土

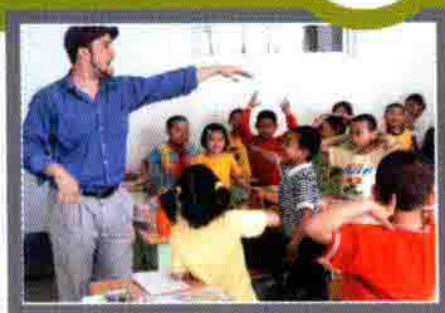


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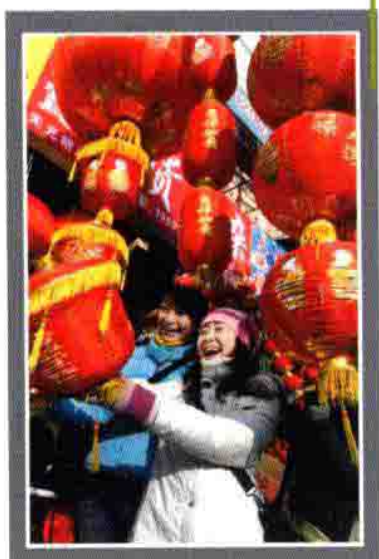
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教科文体样样红



人民生活

中国吉林



1

吉林吉祥宝地

- 风调雨顺吉祥之地
- 资源丰富天然聚宝盆
- 历史沿革
- 行政区划
- 八市一州各具特色
- 人口与民族



吉林——吉祥宝地

吉林省位于北纬 $40^{\circ}52' \sim 46^{\circ}18'$ 、东经 $121^{\circ}38' \sim 131^{\circ}19'$ 之间。总面积 18.54 万平方公里，南北宽约 600 公里，东西长约 750 公里。南与辽宁省为邻，西接内蒙古自治区，北与黑龙江省相连，东与俄罗斯联邦接壤，东南部与朝鲜民主主义人民共和国隔江相望。边境线总长 1438.7 公里，其中中朝边境线 1206 公里，中俄边境线 232.7 公里。最东端的珲春市最近处距日本海仅 15 公里，距俄罗斯的波谢特湾仅 4 公里。

风调雨顺吉祥之地

吉林省是一个四季分明，各季节特征十分鲜明，洪涝等自然灾害少发的地方。它位于中纬度欧亚大陆的东侧，属于温带大陆性季风气候，春季干燥风大，夏季高温多雨，最高气温可达零上 30°C ，秋季天高气爽，冬季寒冷漫长，最低气温可达零下 30°C 。全省年平均气温为 $2\sim 6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，呈山地偏低，平原较高的特征。无霜期一般为 $100\sim 160$ 天。年平均降水量为 $400\sim 600$ 毫米，但季节和区域差异较大， 80% 集中在夏季，以东部降雨量最为丰沛。正常年份，光、热、水份条件都可以很好地满足作物生长需要，是一个不可多得的风调雨顺的吉祥宝地。

- 牛羊遍地大草原
- 连绵不断长白山



吉林省地貌形态差异明显。地势由东南向西北倾斜，呈现明显的东南高、西北低的特征。以中部大黑山为界，可分为东部山地和中西部平原两大地貌区。东部山地分为长白山中山低山区和低山丘陵区，中西部平原分为中部台地平原区和西部沙丘覆盖平原区。地貌类型主要有火山地貌、侵蚀剥蚀地貌、冲洪积地貌和冲积平原地貌。在总面积中，山地占36%，平原占30%，台地及其他占28.2%，其余为丘陵。

吉林省拥有非常完备的生态体系，总体生态环境呈特殊的多样性和相对的整体性，而且可恢复性和保护程度较好。从生态区域分布看，由东向西自然形成东部长白山地原始森林生态区、中东部低山丘陵次生植被生态区、中部松辽平原生态区和西部草原湿地四个生态区。东部长白山地林海茫茫，森林覆盖率高，森林生态系统完整，生物种类十分丰富，降水丰沛，是吉林省乃至东北亚生态环境的重要屏障。东中部低山丘陵生长着茂密的天然次生林和人工林，森林覆盖率较高，是松花江的重要江段，水资源和矿产资源非常丰富。



中部松辽平原一望无际，地势平坦，土质肥沃，农田防护林体系健全，环境承载能力较强。有着发展优质农产品生产的优越条件，素有“黄金玉米带”和“大豆之乡”的美称，是中国重要的粮食生产基地。西部草原湿地是科尔沁草原的延伸带，草原辽阔，湿地面积较大，地下水和过境水丰富，是生态系统从中湿润森林草原向半干旱草原和沙漠之间的过渡带，也是候鸟迁徙的重要通道。区内地势低洼，光、热条件较好，是农牧业发展潜力较大的区域。

资源丰富天然聚宝盆

“脚下踩着宝、地里埋着宝、水里藏着宝，东部林区放眼望去，漫山遍野全是宝”，用这样的语句来形容吉林省一点也不为过，异常丰富的自然资源使得吉林成为响当当的资源大省。

土地资源 吉林省是闻名遐迩的“黑土地之乡”，是中国重要的商品粮生产基地。众所周知，世界上只有三块黑土带（另两块分布在乌克兰大平原和美国密西西比河流域），其中一块就在中国的东北。这种黑土土质肥沃，土壤表层有机质含量为2%~3%，高者达15%以上，盛产玉米、水稻、大豆、油料、杂粮等优质农产品，具有发展高效农业、绿色农业的有利条件。目前，全省耕地面积470.31万公顷，人均耕地0.17公顷，高于全国平均水平。



● 黄金玉米带

● 森林晨曦



林业资源 吉林省是中国的重要林业基地，共有林地面积 805.2 万公顷，森林覆盖率达 42.5%。现有活立木总蓄量 86089 万立方米，列全国第 6 位。长白山区素有“长白林海”之称，是中国六大林区之一，有红松、柞树、水曲柳、黄菠萝等，种类繁多。“长白松”为长白山特有的珍稀树种，因其树干挺拔、树皮鲜艳、树形娇美而被称作“美人松”，并列入 1999 年国务院公布的《国家重点保护野生植物名录》。

矿产资源 吉林省已探明储量的矿产资源有 83 种。其中油母页岩、硅藻土、硅灰石、火山渣、镍、钼以及矿泉水等储量居全国前列。东部的靖宇县拥有全国最大最好的矿泉水资源。2000 年被中国矿业联合会矿泉水专业委员会命名为“中国长白山靖宇矿泉水城”。娃哈哈、农夫山泉等国内知名的专业生产饮用瓶装水企业已在这里落户建厂。

草地资源 吉林省是中国八大牧区之一，草地资源丰富。全省草地面积 584.2 万公顷，其中可利用草地面积 437.9 万公顷。全省草地主要分在东部山区丘陵和西部草原。东部草地零散、产草量高；西部草场辽阔，集中连片，草质好，尤以盛产羊草驰名中外，是发展畜牧业的重要基地。



水利资源 吉林省是河源省份，位于东北地区主要江河的上、中游地带。省内流域面积在20平方公里以上的大小河流有1648条，分别属于松花江、辽河、鸭绿江、图们江、绥芬河五大水系。东部山区河网密度大、地表径流量大。地下水则东部山区少，西部平原区丰富。水能资源98%分布在东部山区，有白山、红石、云峰、丰满等较大的水电站。全省共建成大型水库13座、中型水库85座、小型水库1300多座、塘坝5500多座，总库容298亿立方米。

野生动植物资源 吉林省有发育良好多样的生物种群，已查明野生植物种类5284种，野生动物437种。吉林省是著名的“东北三宝”（人参、貂皮、鹿茸）的主产地，是东北山珍的主产区。野生食用植物有蕨菜、薇菜、刺嫩芽、松茸、黑木耳、猴头以及山葡萄、山核桃等350多种。著名的通化山葡萄酒就产在这里。长白山地区被誉为中国三大天然药材宝库之一。全省有药用植物1452种，名贵药材有人参、细辛、天麻、“不老草”等。吉林省有国家重点保护动物77种，珍稀野生动物有东北虎、金钱豹、梅花鹿、紫貂、丹顶鹤、金雕、红水獭、乌苏里白鲑等。1996年开始，吉林省立法实施全面禁猎，使一些濒临绝迹的野生动物得到保护。野生梅花鹿、黑熊、野猪、猞猁等已现踪迹，连多年不见的东北虎也频频出现。

- 万发拨子遗址
- 百年野山参
- 野生东北虎



历史沿革

早在远古时期，就有人类在吉林这块土地上繁衍生息。距今约5~1万年前出现的“青头山人”、“榆树人”、“安图人”，是吉林古人类文明形成的重要标志。远在舜、禹时代，吉林省境内的古代民族就开始与中原王朝建立了具有隶属性质的贡纳关系，并逐渐成为中华民族的重要组成部分。

吉林区域的形成经历了漫长的历史演变过程。从先秦开始，吉林就被历代中央政权划入行政区域管辖之下。在汉朝时就设置了郡县，唐朝的渤海及后来的辽、金、元各代也都设立府、州、县。明朝设立都司、卫所。公元1653年（清顺治十年）清政府设置宁古塔昂邦章京，是吉林省建置之始。公元1662年（清康熙元年）改称宁古塔将军。公元1673年（清康熙十二年），吉林建城，史称“吉林乌拉”（满语译音“沿江”之意），吉林由此得名。公元1757年，宁古塔将军改称吉林将军，自此以后，“吉林”由原来城邑名称扩大为行政区称谓。公元1907年（清光绪三十三年），正式建制称吉林省。清前期，吉林一直处于封禁状态，社会经济发展缓慢。清中后期逐渐开禁，经济有了发展。20世纪初，东北成为日、俄帝国主义进行殖民扩张的角逐之地。在“五四”运动的推





动和后来“五卅”运动的影响下，吉林大地不断掀起反帝爱国斗争风潮。民族工商业有所发展，具有近代规模的城市相继出现。1931年“九·一八”事变后，吉林沦为日本的殖民地。

面对俄、日等殖民主义、帝国主义的野蛮入侵，吉林人民不畏强暴，顽强抗争，充分体现了中华民族不屈不挠的斗争精神。特别是在抗击日本帝国主义入侵斗争中，吉林人民奋起抗日，英勇杀敌。从沦陷初期的王德林、唐聚伍、王凤阁等抗日义勇军的崛起，到杨靖宇、魏拯民、王德泰领导的东北抗联一路军的浴血奋战，吉林人民用鲜血和生命谱写了一曲曲气壮山河的爱国主义篇章。

东北解放战争时期，中国共产党领导的东北民主联军（后称东北人民解放军），在吉林大地上发动了震惊中外的“四战四平”、“四保临江”、“三下江南”等战役，成为扭转东北战局的关键。1948年辽沈战役开始，东北人民解放军兵围长春，在强大的政治攻势和军事压力下，国民党驻守长春部队向解放军投诚。至此，吉林全境获得解放。

行政区划

新中国成立后，吉林省行政区划几经调整，到1979年最终确定下来，延续至今。全省现有8个地级市，1个自治州，60个县、市、区。

吉林省县级以上行政区划表

长春市	市辖区	朝阳区、宽城区、南关区、二道区、 绿园区、双阳区
	市	榆树市、九台市、德惠市
	县	农安县
吉林市	市辖区	昌邑区、龙潭区、船营区、丰满区
	市	桦甸市、蛟河市、舒兰市、磐石市
	县	永吉县
四平市	市辖区	铁西区、铁东区
	市	公主岭市、双辽市
	县	梨树县、伊通满族自治县
辽源市	市辖区	龙山区、西安区
	县	东丰县、东辽县
通化市	市辖区	东昌区、二道江区
	市	梅河口市、集安市
	县	通化县、辉南县、柳河县
白山市	市辖区	八道江区
	市	临江市
	县	抚松县、靖宇县、 长白朝鲜族自治县、江源县
松原市	市辖区	宁江区
	县	长岭县、前郭尔罗斯蒙古族自治县、 乾安县、扶余县
白城市	市辖区	洮北区
	市	洮南市、大安市
	县	镇赉县、通榆县
延边朝鲜 族自治州	市	延吉市、图们市、敦化市、龙井市、 珲春市、和龙市
	县	汪清县、安图县



● 夜幕下的长春人民广场

八市一州各具特色

塞北春城——长春 地处吉林省中部的长春是吉林省省会，这里地势平坦开阔，位居东北三省的中心。夏季气候凉爽，绿树成荫，素有“塞北春城”之称；冬季白雪皑皑，玉树琼枝，一派北国风光。

长春是中国著名的“粮仓”。地处世界著名的黄金玉米带，是中国重要的商品粮基地之一，盛产玉米、大豆、水稻、高粱。在全国十大产粮大县中，长春就有3个。依托丰富的粮食资源，以农业产业化经营为主线，长春市集中启动了大成玉米、清真皓月、吉林德大等一批农业产业化大项目。其中，与台湾、香港合资兴办的大成公司。是亚洲最大的玉米深加工企业。

长春是中国汽车工业的摇篮，是全国闻名的“汽车城”，号称“坐在轮子上的城市”。著名的中国一汽集团是全国规模最大、品种最全的现代化汽车科研生产基地，产品主要有轿车和中重型载重卡车，2004年产销已超过一百万辆。长春的客车、摩托车、拖拉机等工业也在全国占有举足轻重的位置。长春客车厂是国内最大的铁路客车、地铁客车科研生产和出口基地之一。在全国运行的铁路客车中，有近60%是长春客车厂生产的。

● 吉林市江桥

● 四平市风光



长春是中国光学技术的发源地。有众多的光电科研院所、优秀的科技及管理人才、领先的科技成果。目前，中国科学院长春光机所正在全力建设“长春·中国光谷”。

长春是中国北方著名的“大学城”。现有全日制普通高等院校 25 所，98 个科研技术开发机构。著名的吉林大学是中国办学规模最大、学科门类齐全的高等学府之一。

长春市是一座“森林城”。全市园林绿地面积达 6118 公顷，公共绿地面积达 1837 公顷，城市绿化覆盖率已经达到 36.7%。位于全国大城市前列。著名的净月潭森林旅游区是亚洲最大的人工森林和国家级风景区。

今日长春已经形成了自己独特的优势和特点。成为工农业基础雄厚、商业繁荣兴旺、对外开放程度较高、科技教育事业发达、在全国举足轻重的区域性中心城市。

魅力江城——吉林 位于吉林省中部偏东。以中国四大奇特自然景观之一的吉林雾凇闻名海内外，素有“雾凇城”之称。美丽的松花江穿城而过，逶迤北去，松江两岸是重要的优质稻米生产基地。吉林是中国第一个化工基地，有“化工城”之称。硅铁、铬铁、化工原料、粘胶长丝等产品均在国际市场享有盛誉。此外，中国惟一的一座陨石博物馆——吉林陨石博物馆就座落在这里，重达 1770 公斤的“吉林一号”陨石是目前世界上最大的石陨石。

2004 年，吉林市被评为“中国十大魅力城市”之一。



英雄城——四平 位于吉林省西南部。因解放战争时期闻名中外的“四战四平”战役，使四平得名“英雄城”。四平地处东北“黄金玉米带”上，以盛产玉米、水稻、大豆、高粱等著称，是全国闻名的商品粮基地和粮食出口基地。西部草原资源丰富，牧场9万公顷，每年出口大量牛肉、活牛等。四平交通四通八达，是东北经济区物流的重要桥梁和纽带。全区旅游资源以满族风情为特色，独特的李连贵熏肉大饼享誉海内。颇具东北民间艺术风格的地方戏二人转的故乡就在四平的梨树县。

梅花鹿的故乡——辽源 位于吉林省中南部。曾是清代皇家围场的一部分。今日辽源不仅是重要的国家商品粮基地，还是中国最早人工饲养梅花鹿的地区，每年的鹿茸产量、出口量在全国均占有十分重要的地位。其中，东丰的“马记鹿茸”被视为鹿茸中的精品，享誉国内外市场，并被定为鹿茸的验收等级标准。辽源也是吉林省重要的工业基地。现已经形成了拥有煤炭、电力、纺织、机械电子、化工医药等比较完备的工业体系。

医药名城——通化 位于吉林省东南部长白山区，与朝鲜民主主义人民共和国隔鸭绿江相望。这是一个有着太多称号的北国山城。首先，依托长白山丰富的药物资源，通化已成为中国医药名城，1996年，国家农业部正式命名为“中国中药之乡”。通化也是“中国葡萄酒之乡”，驰名



中外的通化葡萄酒自 1954 年以来，一直远销 30 多个国家和地区，荣获国家级金奖。通化还是“优质大米之乡”，农村经济以山区特色农业为优势，农产品精深加工和农业产业化经营初具规模；矿产建材产业也是通化工业的一大优势。通化历史悠久，境内保存完好的高句丽古代遗址已于 2004 年被正式列为“世界文化遗产”，是国家一级文物。

立体资源宝库——白山 位于吉林省东南部风景秀丽的长白山西侧。白山市素有“立体资源宝库”之称。境内森林覆盖率为 78%。联合国“人与生物圈”长白山自然保护区有近 60% 的面积在白山市境内。是东北“三宝”——人参、貂皮、鹿茸角的故乡。野生动植物资源十分丰富。境内抚松县被命名为“中国人参之乡”，靖宇县被命名为“中国西洋参之乡”和“中国长白山靖宇矿泉水城”，八道江区被命名为“中国林蛙之乡”，临江市被命名为“中国高山红景天之乡”。白山市的矿产资源也十分丰富，其中煤炭储量居吉林省第一位，硅藻土储量居亚洲之首。是吉林省林产、煤炭和电力的主要产地。经济主要以特色产业为主，已形成了以人参为主的中药材生产，以中国林蛙为主的经济动物养殖，以山野菜家植为主的特产经济，并建立了人参生产基地、林蛙养殖基地和山珍食品基地，使特色产业走上了产业化经营之路。



粮油之多——松原 位于吉林省中西部，坐落在松花江畔。是一个多民族聚居地。境内地势平坦，自然资源十分丰富，素有“粮仓、肉库、渔乡、油海”之称，是吉林省的农业大市，是国家大型商品粮基地、油料基地。工业经济形成了以石油化工、医药、纺织、建材、机械制造、食品加工为主的工业体系，培育了石油化工、粮食深加工和畜产品加工等三大支柱产业。著名的全国十大淡水湖之一查干湖，以及堪称一绝的乾安泥林等使得松原的旅游业内别具特色。

草原城市——白城 位于吉林省西北部，地处吉林、黑龙江和内蒙古三省（区）交界处，是黑龙江西南部、内蒙古东北部入关的必经之地，是历史形成的区域性商贸集散地和经济交流中心，也是联合国开发计划署规划设计的第四条欧亚大陆桥的主要枢纽城市之一。白城是中国主要商品粮、畜牧业、水产业和油料、糖料、烤烟生产基地和农特产品加工基地。其中，草原红牛、鹦哥绿豆、黑水西瓜、大安白鹅等特产驰名中外，优质绿豆占全国总产量的40%、出口量的60%。工业经济形成了以纺织服装、汽车配件、机械建材、食品医药和造纸印刷等行业为主的工业体系和一批具有较强竞争力的知名企业及名牌产品。

长白林海——延边朝鲜族自治州 位于吉林省东部，地处中、俄、朝三国交界，是中国朝鲜族主要聚居的地区。延边素有“长白林海”之称，是全国重要的木材生产基地之一。矿产资源丰富，含有钙、镁、钠等多种元素的



长白山矿泉水储量极大。野生动植物资源种类繁多，品质上乘，开发绿色食品潜力巨大。延边还是中国最大的苹果梨产地，被誉为“苹果梨之乡”。依托地处山区的特点和良好的生态环境，延边的特产业、畜牧业、林业发展迅速。工业已经形成以医药、食品、能源矿产、林产为主的具有延边特色的支柱产业。神奇瑰丽的长白山自然景观闻名中外，独特的朝鲜族风土人情，使得延边以“歌舞之乡”的美称名扬四海。

人口与民族

吉林省是一个多民族省份。境内共有汉族、朝鲜族、满族、蒙古族、回族、锡伯族等 44 个民族。2004 年全省总人口为 2708.5 万人。朝鲜族主要分布在东部的延边、吉林、通化、白山等市州，蒙古族和锡伯族主要分布在西部的白城市和松原市，满族、回族以长春、吉林、通化、四平市居多。

吉林省在少数民族聚居区实行民族区域自治，建立了 1 个自治州和 3 个自治县，即延边朝鲜族自治州和长白朝鲜族自治县、前郭尔罗斯蒙古族自治县、伊通满族自治县。另有 33 个民族乡(镇)。建国后，特别是改革开放以来，吉林省少数民族自治地方民族团结，社会稳定，经济得到较快发展。延边朝鲜族自治州在全国 30 个少数民族自治州中惟一连续两次被国务院授予“民族团结进步模范自治州”称号。

- 满族歌舞
- 朝鲜族妇女的“顶”功
- 那达慕上的蒙古族汉子



吉林省各少数民族在长期的历史活动中，创造了多彩多姿的民俗风情，不同民族的饮食、服饰、礼仪等各具特色。

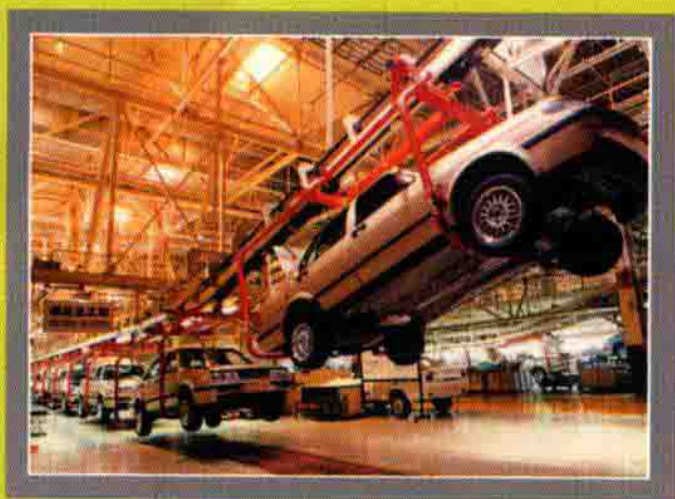
朝鲜族有自己的语言文字，具有吃苦耐劳、坚强勇敢的光荣传统。在抗日战争、解放战争、抗美援朝战争中，为中华民族的解放和新中国的建立与巩固，付出了巨大牺牲，做出了重要贡献。朝鲜族爱穿素白服，注重礼仪，尊老爱幼，能歌善舞。延边朝鲜族自治州成立于1952年9月3日，素有“歌舞之乡”、“足球之乡”的美称。

满族妇女喜爱穿着旗袍，样式美观大方，具有鲜明的民族特点，已成为中国传统女装，并深受各国女性青睐。满族传统的礼俗、祭俗、婚俗、葬俗、居住习俗、育儿习俗等，现在还影响很多地区。其绘画、剪纸、歌舞、曲艺、民间故事、民族体育传承久远，至今流行。满族饮食独具特色，“满汉全席”名扬遐迩。

蒙古族能歌善舞，其服饰、饮食、住行、建筑、婚俗、丧葬、禁忌和礼节等具有鲜明的民族特色。每逢自治县、民族乡成立纪念日和蒙古族的传统节日，都举办那达慕(娱乐)大会，开展赛马、叼羊、摔跤等民族体育活动和歌舞表演。

锡伯族人多喜欢饮白酒和浓茶。敬重老人是锡伯人风俗中的重要道德规范。其文化活动多已同当地蒙、汉族文化融合。

各少数民族的民风民俗，随着历史的演进、社会的发展、时代的变迁以及政治、经济、文化、生活等诸种因素的影响而不断变化和发展。



中国吉林

2 开始快跑的吉林经济

- 吉林经济概况
- 发挥优势，打造五大产业基地
- 全面推进国企改革，
大力发展中小民营经济
- 大力发展现代农业

开始快跑的吉林经济

2003年8月，温家宝总理将振兴东北等老工业基地作为国策提出，这个被称为“共和国长子”的区域在沉寂了太久之后终于再次被推到历史的前台。

2005年初，吉林省新任省长王珉在政府工作报告中明确指出：“我们必须紧紧抓住并充分利用好振兴老工业基地这个战略机遇，……使发展由‘快走’变成‘快跑’，争先进位，富民强省，构建和谐社会”。

吉林大地上，一场新的经济变革轰轰烈烈地拉开了帷幕……

吉林经济概况

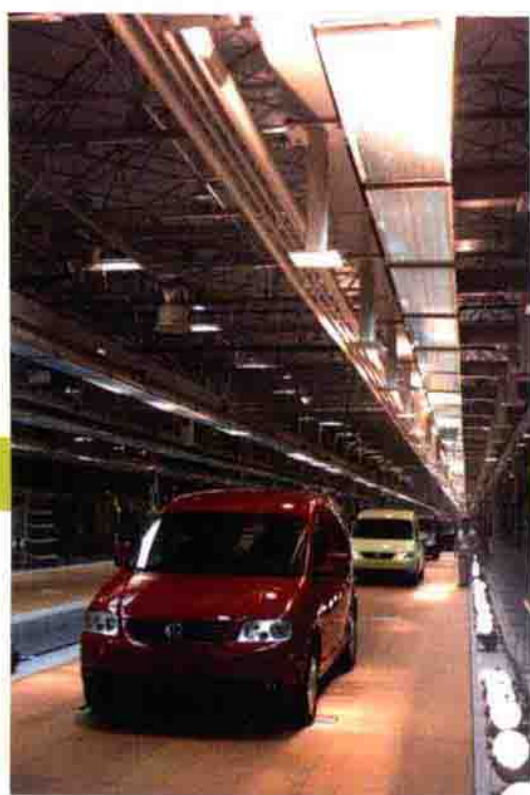
中华人民共和国建立初期，吉林省的经济在十分落后薄弱的基础之上，开始迅速进入了一个新的历史发展时期，很快建成了以机械、汽车、化工为一体的门类比较齐全的现代化工业体系，农业现代化也取得了长足的进展，吉林省成为全国重要的工业和农业生产基地，为新中国的建设强大做出了不可磨灭的贡献。改革开放以来，吉林省经济持续、快速、健康发展，经济综合实力显著提高，吉林省人民生活总体上基本达到了小康水平。2004年，吉林省国民生产总值达到了2958.21亿元，按可比价格计算，比上年增长12.2%，增幅同比提高2个百分点；全年一般预算全口径财政收入完成329.0亿元，比上年增长13.7%；全社会固定资产投资达到1171.64亿元，比上年增长20.9%。

随着党的十六大做出了振兴东北老工业基地这一重大战略决策，吉林经济即将进入一个全新的发展时期。吉林省开始集中力量建设汽车、石油化工、农产品加工、现代中药和生物制药、光电子信息等五大产业基地；全面推进国企改革，大力发展中小民营经济；打造新型现代农业；培育发展能源、冶金、新型建材、纺织、旅游五大特色产业。吉林省将会紧紧抓住历史机遇，利用自身的优势，建设新型工业基地。



发挥优势，打造五大产业基地

1、做强做大汽车工业。吉林是中国汽车工业的摇篮，作为中华民族汽车工业象征的长春第一汽车集团公司拥有固定资产500多亿元，产品有重、中、轻、微、轿、客等6大系列550多个品种，现已成为中国汽车工业规模最大、品种最全、技术先进的现代化汽车生产、科研、贸易基地。打造汽车产业基地的核心就是：依托一汽，支持一汽，服务一汽，加快发展汽车工业，扩大整车规模，增强零部件配套能力，促进汽车贸易和服务，形成具有国际竞争力的汽车产业基地。截止到2004年底，吉林省的汽车产业现有规模以上企业219户，其中整车制造企业3户，专用车制造企业15户，汽车零部件企业201户，全行业资产总值1064亿元。2004年，吉林省汽车工业完成工业总产值1361亿元，占全省工业的42%，实现利润总额60.85亿元，占全省工业的34.1%。其中一汽集团2004年全年汽车销售量首次突破100万辆，并凭其年销售额138.25亿美元的业绩，首次跻身全球财富五百强。2005年，位于长春市西南部、占地面积约100多平方公里的汽车产业开发区正式建立，这成为吉林省汽车产业发展的一个重要的新的平台。



- 新下线的开迪轿车
- 德国总理施罗德与曾培炎副总理在一汽—大众轿车二厂建成投产仪式上乘坐开迪轿车

2、巩固壮大石油化工产业。以吉林油田和吉林化学工业为主的石油化学工业，是国内重要的石油化学工业基地之一。其中，吉林石化集团公司是国内著名的大型石油化工集团，是中国最大的化工企业之一。新的形势下，吉林省将以吉化、吉林油田为龙头，优化结构，扩大规模，提高效益，发展精细化工、高性能合成材料和特种材料，提高加工制成品比重，逐步改变长期形成的基本化工原料基地产品结构，建设国内重要的综合性石油化工产业基地。2004年，吉林省原油产量达到478.89万吨，乙烯产量达到58.05万吨，全省石油化工行业实现工业总产值588亿元，占全省的18.1%，实现利润62.4亿元，占全省的34.9%，实现增加值114亿元，占全省的10.3%。

3、培育农产品加工业成为支柱产业。吉林省是一个农业大省，土壤肥沃，资源丰富，环境优越，依托丰富的农产品资源和生态优势，加快发展玉米经济，大力发展玉米大豆精深加工、畜禽乳精深加工、长白山生态食品三大产业，延长产业链，推行标准化，建设生态型绿色农产品加工基地，

- 德大公司鸡肉生产线
- 生物制药研究
- 国家级软件基地——长春高新区软件园企业研发大厅
- 石化工业



把农产品加工业建成第三个支柱产业。目前，长春玉米产业开发区已开工建设，计划建成产值超千亿元的世界最大的玉米及农产品精深加工区。2004年，吉林省农产品加工业完成产值670亿元，比上年增长30%以上；畜牧业总产值达到346亿元，同比增长8.1%；绿色食品产业实现产值62亿元，增长19%。

4、加速发展现代中药和生物制药产业。吉林省具有丰富的中药材资源，长白山素有“世界生物基因库”之称，被誉为中国三大中药材基因库之一。医药工业是吉林省国民经济中的重点行业之一，全省现有医药生产企业219户，资产总额189亿元。其中，吉林敖东集团、通化东宝实业集团公司、吉林修正药业、长春海王等企业在国内中药行业中享有盛誉。吉林省医药产业的发展，现已形成通化医药城、延边敖东医药城和长春中药现代化及生物制药科技产业园“三足鼎立”的区域发展中心和“长春—通化—白山”、“长春—吉林—延边”两条产业带。目前，依托长白山北药资源和生物技术优势，吉林省着力提高自主研发能力，全面完成企业GMP改造，大力发展现代中药和生物制药产业。壮大通化、敦化



两大药城,建设长春、吉林医药产业园区,发展吉林修正、通化东宝、延边敖东、长生基因等10个制药集团。开发具有自主知识产权的医药新品种50个。2004年,全省医药工业现价产值150亿元,其中通化、长春、延边三地医药工业产值占全省医药工业总产值的84.3%。

5、推进光电子信息等高新技术产业快速发展。吉林省是我国光学事业的发源地,素有中国“光学基地”的美誉。现已形成以光电子产品、液晶显示器、新型元器件、汽车电子产品和计算机应用软件为主导产品,具有一定产业规模和技术创新能力的产业体系,并拥有全国最大的光电编码器生产企业和最大的光电子产品加工企业等一批实力雄厚的产业实体。软件产业也实现了跨越式发展,已初步形成了以长春软件园、吉林软件园为研发基地,以吉林大学、东北师范大学等高等院校为技术依托,以一汽启明等重点软件企业为骨干的发展格局。2004年,全省电子信息产品制造业和软件业完成工业总产值160亿元,实现销售收入45亿元。未来吉林省将以长春国家光电子产业基地为核心,发挥信息技术的先导作用和产业化基础,重点发展光电子信息及软件产业、新型材料产业、现代农业技术等高新技术领域,形成国内领先的高新技术产业研发和生产制造基地。



- 国企长春客车厂北京城轨车生产现场
- 吉林省国有工业企业产权转让暨项目招商大会
- 玉米丰收了



全面推进国企改革，大力发展中小民营经济

国有经济比重大，民营经济欠发达，这是东北经济落后不发达的根本症结所在。因此，加快推进国企改革、大力发展民营经济成为重振老工业基地的关键一战。

吉林省国有经济的比重高达80%，排在全国前列。“九五”期间，吉林省实施了国企改革脱困攻坚工程，全省中型一类以上国有大中型工业企业，80%完成了公司制改造。列入国家脱困计划的亏损企业有80.2%实现了脱困，国有企业改革和三年脱困目标基本实现。

2004年，全省又有200户国有及国有控股工业企业完成改制。2005年，深化国有企业改革、实施改革攻坚，将成为全省改革发展工作的重中之重。省委、省政府决定，要用一年时间，基本完成全省地方816户国有及国有控股工业企业的改制任务。

从经济发展水平看，吉林省经济发展与沿海省市相比国有经济有差距，但主要差距是民营经济和乡镇企业。改革开放以来，吉林省制定一系列扶持优惠政策，加大财政支持力度，不断推动民营经济发展。2001年至2004年，民营经济年增长速度保持在30%以上。“十五”以来，全省民营经济累计投入741亿元，仅去年全省民营经济固定资产投资就达256亿元，新上的2168个百万元以上项目中，投资亿元以上的项目达168个。全省民营经济总户数已达到85.6万户，从



业人员达281万人。实现增加值988亿元，上缴税金69亿元。吸纳劳动力由2000年的196万人提高到2004年的273万人，成为实现再就业的重要渠道。与此同时，民营经济优势产业特色日趋形成，主导作用逐步增强。新兴产业、高新技术产业也有很大发展。进入快速增长期的民营经济成为吉林省国民经济中的新生力量。

大力发展现代农业

吉林省是农业大省，是中国重要的商品粮生产基地，农业资源丰富。多年来，人均粮食占有量、粮食商品率、粮食调出量及玉米出口量均居全国第一位。2004年，全省粮食总产量达到2510.00万吨，比上年增长11.1%。农业总产值486.23亿元。绿色、特色、优质农产品开发在国内外具有广阔的市场和较高的声誉。截止2004年底，获得全国无公害标识统一认证产品459个，无公害农产品产地认定161个，产量599万吨，产值50亿元，出口创汇600万美元；绿色食品产量120万吨，产值31亿元，出口创汇3100万美元；有机食品产量7万吨，产值7.2亿元，出口创汇4500万美元。吉林省也是新兴的畜牧业生产基地，人均肉、蛋占有量分别居全国第1位和第5位，2004年，畜牧业产值399.06亿元，占农业总产值的42.4%，已成为农村经济的支柱产业。近年来，“订单农业”形成规模，绿色食品迅速崛起，避寒增温



- 粮食生产
- 农业科研

暖棚农业呈规模化发展趋势，农业科技化、产业化、市场化水平不断提高。农业发展已逐步转移到依靠科技进步和提高劳动者素质的轨道上来，农业的增长方式正由传统农业向现代农业、由粗放经营向集约经营转变。

吉林省地处东北黄金玉米带，气候、土壤等条件非常适宜玉米的生长，而且品质上乘。玉米面积占全省农作物播种面积60%左右，玉米产量占全省粮食总产量的70%左右，玉米总产量、人均占有量、商品量、出口量、调出量多年一直居全国第一位。玉米生产对农业生产、农民收入和全省经济发展举足轻重。吉林省适应农业发展和市场需求的新形势，立足省情，重新审视定位玉米的属性和功能，确立了发展玉米经济的新思路。不仅把玉米作为粮食作物，而且作为经济作物，用产业经济的发展思路来谋划玉米生产和农业发展，变玉米资源优势为经济优势，推进农业和农村经济的跨越式发展。发展玉米经济，主要是改革现有生产方式，从玉米种子抓起，实行区域化、规模化、专用化、标准化种植；改革玉米流通方式，让粮食加工企业直接与农民对接，积极开拓国内外市场；强化玉米的转化加工，提高其附加值。到2004年，吉林省玉米深加工转化能力已达到760万吨以上，长春大成、松原赛力事达以及吉林市60万吨酒精项目等一批玉米加工企业正在崛起，吉粮集团、吉林德大、长春皓月、公主岭华正等一批粮食流通和畜禽饲养加工企业发展势头强劲。玉米经济已经展现出勃勃生机。



中国吉林

3 建设绿色生态省



建设绿色生态省

1999年11月,国务院授权国家环保总局批准吉林省为国家生态省建设试点。2001年12月,《吉林省生态省建设总体规划纲要》经省人大第27次常委会议审议批准实施。吉林省生态省建设分为近期启动、中期发展、远期提高三个阶段。第一阶段:2001—2005年,为生态省建设启动期。就是用5年时间,做好生态省建设的启动和布局,初步建立生态环保型效益经济基本框架,确立吉林省绿色品牌大省形象。第二阶段:2006—2015年,为生态省建设发展期。就是用10年时间,使吉林省经济、社会和生态环境步入良性循环,形成生态环保型效益经济体系,树立绿色产业大省形象。第三阶段:2016—2030年,为生态省建设提高期。就是用14年时间,全面达到生态省建设的各项目标,展现吉林省绿色经济强省形象。

目前,吉林生态省建设开端良好。截止2004年末,共建有自然保护区33个,总面积达219.8万公顷,占全省总面积的11.77%;生态示范区建设发展到23个,面积达11.96万平方公里,占省内面积的63.8%。2004年,进一步加大了对

● 向海雁归

● 飞鸟

● 四平污水处理厂



重点流域、重点区域和重点污染源的治理力度，生态省建设取得积极进展。按照《吉林省生态省建设总体规划纲要》的总目标要求，吉林省力争通过 30 年的努力奋斗，把吉林省建设成为经济比较发达、社会文明、生态环境优良、资源永续利用的生态强省，为人类物质文明和精神文明的全面进步做出新的贡献。



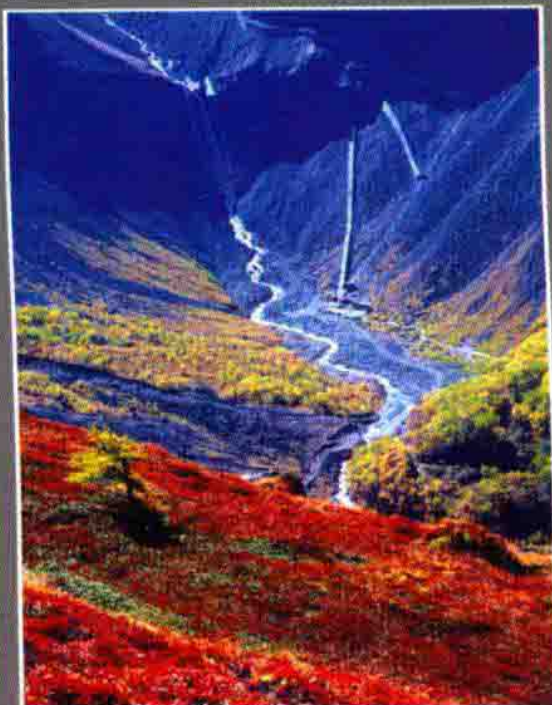
吉林省自然保护区一览表

自然保护区名称	地点	面积 (公顷)	主要保护 对象	批准机关	建立日期
长白山国家级自然保护区	安图县	196465	森林生态系统	国务院 (1986. 12)	1960. 4. 18
向海国家级自然保护区	通榆县	105467	荒漠、草原、湿地生态系统	国务院 (1986. 7)	1981. 3
伊通火山群国家级自然保护区	伊通县	764. 8	地质遗迹	国务院 (1992. 10)	1983. 10. 22
莫莫格国家级自然保护区	镇赉县	144000	内陆湿地与水域生态系统	国务院 (1997. 12)	1981. 3
龙井天佛指山国家级自然保护区	龙井市	77317	野生植物	国务院 (2002. 7)	1996. 3. 22
鸭绿江上游国家级自然保护区	长白县	20306	水域生态系统	国务院 (2002. 7)	1996. 10. 16
三角龙湾国家级自然保护区	辉南县	8102	森林、水域及地质遗迹	国务院 (2003. 7)	1990. 9. 29
松花江“三湖”省级保护区	吉林市	1144710	森林、水域生态系统	省政府	1990. 2. 13
左家省级自然保护区	吉林市	5544	野生动物	省政府	1982. 5
三角龙湾省级自然保护区	辉南县	8102	森林、水域及地质遗迹	省政府	1990. 9. 29
腰井子羊草草原省级自然保护区	长岭县	23800	草原与草甸生态系统	省政府	1986. 11. 18

查干湖省级自然保护区	前郭县	48040	湿地生态系统	省政府	1986.11.18
大阳岔寒武—奥陶系界线地质遗迹省级自然保护区	江源县	150	地质遗迹 寒武—奥陶系界线 地质剖面	省政府	1985.9
通化石湖省级自然保护区	通化县	1505.7	野生动物	省政府	1993.12
大布苏狼牙坝省级自然保护区	乾安县	11000	湿地生态系统与自然遗迹	省政府	1993.12
黄泥河省级自然保护区	敦化市	23476	森林生态系统	省林业厅	2000.4.12
四平山门中生代火山省级自然保护区	四平市	123.2	地质遗迹类型	省国土资源厅	2000.9.18
吉林珲春省级自然保护区	珲春市	88913	野生动物类型	省政府	2001.10.22
吉林哈泥省级自然保护区	通化市	28630	内陆湿地与水域生态系统	省政府	2002.12.30
湾湾川市级自然保护区	通化市	19200	水域生态系统	通化市政府	1991.12.6
北大顶子市级自然保护区	通化市	143.5	野生植物	通化市政府	1993.3.1
三道沟刺楸市级自然保护区	白山市	1220	野生植物	白山市政府	1992.3.1
关门砬子水源县级自然保护区	桦甸市	10800	水域生态系统	桦甸市政府	1993

图们风梧 县级自然 保护区	图们市	4150	水域生态 系统	图们市 政府	1991. 11. 13
六顶山县 级自然保 护区	敦化市	300	野生植物	敦化市 政府	1991. 11. 20
文字岭县 级自然保 护区	集安市	6866. 67	野生植物 及自然遗 迹	集安市 政府	1992. 6. 17
柳河鹿场 县级自然 保护区	柳河县	394	野生动物	柳河县 政府	1984. 9. 10
大西岔参 场县级自 然保护区	柳河县	470	野生植物	柳河县 政府	1984. 9. 10
吉林汪清 省级自然 保护区	汪清县	12756	森林生态 系统	省政府	2002. 12. 20
吉林大山 省级自然 保护区	敦化市	59940	内陆湿地 与水域生 态系统	省政府	2002. 12. 28
吉林靖宇 省级自然 保护区	靖宇县	12325	自然遗 迹类	省政府	2002. 11. 29
吉林省波 罗湖省级 自然保护 区	长春市	24915	淡水湖泊 湿地生态 系统	省政府	2004. 10. 25
吉林包拉 温都省级 自然保护 区	通榆县	62190	内陆湿地 与水域生 态系统	省政府	2002. 12. 20

中国吉林



4

多彩吉林游

- 走进神秘长白
- 世界遗产高句丽
- 冬季到吉林来玩雪
- 朝满蒙——各具特色民俗游
- 天然美味品吉菜
- 将吉林旅游业打造成新的
支柱产业和特色产业



多彩吉林游

1983年，邓小平登上长白山，发出了“不登长白山，终身遗憾！”的赞叹。

1991年，江泽民视察吉林时，吟诗盛赞：“寒江雪柳，玉树琼花”。

2004年7月1日下午1:18分，第28届世界遗产委员会会议决定，中国集安高句丽王城、王陵及贵族墓葬被正式列入《世界遗产名录》。

随着经济社会的发展，吉林旅游以其独有的魅力成为中华灵山秀水中的一支瑰丽奇葩。

走进神秘长白

吉林省的自然风光大多保持了原始的风貌，少有人工雕琢。从东部的长白山原始森林、奇特的火山地貌、罕见的立体垂直景观到西部的草原湿地、乾安泥林、向海鹤舞，均以天然而成的风姿展示着北国吉林特有的神奇、粗犷、古朴、大气的旅游资源特色。

- 六月天池锦上添花
- 三江的源头——长白大瀑布
- 长白山之岳桦林
- 长白山之老虎背



堪称吉林自然景观之首的当属东部绵延上千公里的长白山。长白山，位于延边朝鲜族自治州安图县和白山市抚松县境内，是我国与五岳齐名、景色壮美、神秘莫测的“关东第一山”，因其主峰白头山多白色浮石与积雪而得名“长白山”。对于中国北方人民来说，长白山就是一座“母亲山”，因为她不仅是满族的发祥地，更是东北主要河流松花江及图们江、鸭绿江的发源地，是东北各族人民世代繁衍生息的生存环境的依托。如今这座曾被称作“圣山”的古老山脉已成为中国东北相当一部分地区的生态屏障，是这个地区发达的农业和密集的工业的摇篮。





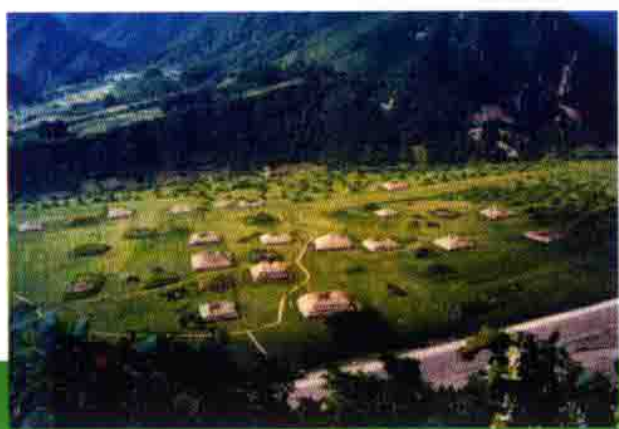
- 森林雪国
- 长白山大峡谷



长白山不仅自然资源丰富，是一个“立体资源宝库”，她还拥有世界第一流的自然景观。作为一座沉寂了三百多年的休眠火山，长白山独特的地理构造，形成了她鬼斧神工般绮丽迷人的景观。最奇特的一点便是由于山地地形垂直变化的影响，长白山从山脚到山顶，随着高度的增加形成了由温带至寒带4个景观带，这种景观，如在地面上要从南向北走几千公里，而在长白山只要从山下走到山顶，垂直距离不过六公里，便可欣赏到“一山有四季，十里不同天”的罕见景致。

天池是长白山最著名的景点，不到天池就等于没上长白山。天池是火山喷发自然形成的火山口湖，是中朝两国的界湖，也是中国最大最深的火山口湖。因为它所处的位置高（水面海拔2194米），所以称为“天池”。天池周围环绕着16座山峰，犹如一块瑰丽的碧玉镶嵌在群山中。这里气候瞬息万变，经常是云雾弥漫，并常有暴雨冰雹，使得天池若隐若现，充满奇幻色彩。长白山瀑布从天池一角，如玉带从天坠下，是松花江、图们江、鸭绿江三江之源。近年发现的长白山大峡谷，集奇峰、怪石、幽谷、秀水、古树、珍草于一体，博大雄浑，洪荒无比。长久以来，一直流传的有关长白山的种种神秘现象——一时隐时现的天池怪兽，易进难出、挑战重

- 丸都山城下的高句丽贵族墓地
- 世界最大的石陨石



重的“干饭盆”，只有入口没有出口的小天池……这些更为长白山增添了一份奇幻的色彩，吸引着中外无数热爱自然、喜好探险的游人们。

世界遗产高句丽

吉林省的人文景观别具关东特色，一处处古址遗迹无声地记载着曾经发生在这块土地上的历史与故事。这其中最震撼世界的堪称具有浓郁地域文化特征、记载多种文化的传承与交融的高句丽文化遗产，它是高句丽这一湮没在历史中的古代文明的特殊见证。

高句丽王城文化遗址位于吉林省集安市，包括国内城、丸都山城、王陵（14座）及贵族墓葬（261座）。它是公元1-7世纪奴隶制国家高句丽王朝的遗迹。在集安市周围的平原上，分布着一万多座高句丽时代的古墓，这就是闻名海内外的“洞沟古墓群”。其中太王陵、将军坟和千秋墓等规模宏大。将军坟有“东方金字塔”之誉，墓基每边长31.58米、高12.4米，墓体呈方锥形，共有7级阶梯，全部采用精琢的巨型花岗岩石条砌筑而成，墓室顶部用整块巨石覆盖。墓体建筑雄伟，造型明快庄严。将军坟是高句丽时代石造建筑艺术的杰作。古墓群中许多墓室里至今仍完好地保存着色彩鲜艳、线条流畅、内容丰富及具有传奇神话色彩的墓室壁画。



● 高句丽长寿王陵—被国内外称为东方金字塔的“将军坟”

在集安市东北5公里的高山脚下，矗立着一座好太王碑，无论碑体造形、碑刻技法，还是碑文风格，堪称中华民族碑刻艺术的瑰宝。好太王碑是高句丽第20代寿王为纪念19代好太王而建树的，碑高6.39米，由一整块巨形角砾凝灰岩雕凿而成，为不规则的方形柱状体。碑文四面环刻，计44行1775字。汉字镌刻的碑文记述了好太王一生的功绩和有关高句丽起源及建立政权的传说，是高句丽保存至今最长的一篇珍贵文字资料。

2004年7月1日下午1:18分，第28届世界遗产委员会会议决定，中国高句丽王城、王陵及贵族墓葬被正式列入《世界遗产名录》。这是中国文化发展史上的一件大事，它向世界证明了中国作为文明古国的独特魅力。

此外，汇聚满族文化特点的四平叶赫那拉古城建筑雕画精细，是著名的民俗风景区；伪满洲国“皇帝”溥仪的宫殿——长春伪皇宫，已被国家列为爱国主义教育的重要基地；农安的古辽塔、珲春的龙虎石刻以及吉林文庙等等古迹遗址无不闪烁着关东大地上先民们的勤劳与智慧。而1976年3月18日15时2分36秒，一场降落在吉林市西北郊区和永吉县的天外来客陨石雨更为我们送来了世界上最大的一块石陨石以及随后建立起来的中国唯一的陨石博物馆——吉林陨石博物馆。

● 国际滑雪赛

● 冬泳



冬季到吉林来玩雪

冰雪，给北方人民带来了寒冷，但也给冬季的吉林增添了许多独具魅力的雪趣。

吉林省具有开发冰雪旅游的得天独厚的优势：这里冬季漫长，平均气温零下 15°C ，温度适宜，雪期长、雪质好、雪场多、距城市近，增加了滑雪的舒适度，减少了冬季户外活动的时间限制。

吉林省冰雪旅游开发虽晚，但发展潜力很大，特别是长白山区域具有后发优势。到目前为止，吉林省冰雪旅游景区（点）主要有雪域王国长白山、中国四大奇观之一的吉林雾凇、2007年亚冬会雪上项目的主赛场，以及分布在中心城市周围的吉林北大湖滑雪场、吉林莲花山滑雪场、长春净月潭滑雪场等。

吉林省冰雪旅游内容精彩。以城市为单位举办冰雪旅游节已有近十年的历史了，如长春净月潭冰雪旅游节、吉林市雾凇冰雪旅游节、延边长白山冰雪旅游节等。赏雾凇、观冰灯、泡温泉、滑雪、滑冰、雪橇、打雪圈、雪滑梯、雪地摩托、滑道、冰帆、索道、雪地高尔夫、放河灯、看冬捕等丰富多彩的冰雪旅游节庆活动，把冰雪文化与冰雪旅游有机结合，增加了活动内涵和底蕴，提升了活动的档次，现已进入了产业发展阶段。

- 冰糖葫芦
- 雪趣
- 关东田园
- 待嫁的蒙古族新娘



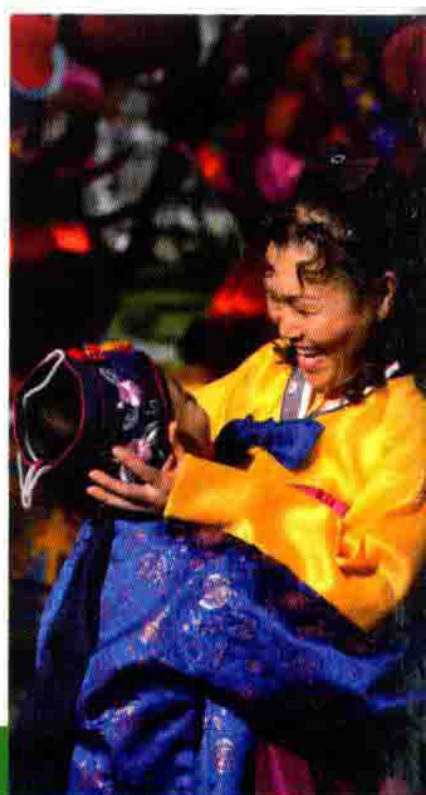


为了进一步把吉林省冰雪旅游产品做强做大，打造成我国独具魅力的旅游产品，自2001年起，以省政府名义开始举办的“中国·吉林雾凇冰雪旅游节”至今已连办五届。吉林冰雪旅游也越来越受到广大旅游者、滑雪爱好者的关注和青睐，已成为冬季旅游的热点。

朝满蒙——各具特色民俗游

吉林省境内居住着朝鲜族、满族、蒙古族等43个少数民族，各具特色的民俗风情成为吸引旅游者们的又一大亮点。

在吉林省的东部地区，集中居住着110多万朝鲜族人民，这是一个以能歌善舞、热情好客而著称的“白衣民族”。每逢节假日或中外游客来访时，热情奔放的朝鲜族村民都会穿上艳丽的民族服装，伴着悠扬婉转的乐曲载歌载舞，为游客表演荡秋千、跳跳板、摔跤等朝鲜族传统文化体育节目。游客们还常常被热情的村民邀请到家中作客，实实在在地享用一餐由酸辣泡菜、打糕、冷面、米酒等组成的正宗朝鲜族美味。如果有幸运的游客能赶上村里有老人过“花甲”或是有青年男女举行传统婚礼，那么这个十分注重传统礼仪的民族



所展示出的原汁儿原味儿的土特风情必将让您大开眼界。

满族曾在中国的历史上建立过自己的王朝，且一统天下。如今满族主要分布在中国东北地区，吉林省境内以长春、吉林、通化、四平市居多，并有一个满族自治县、10个满族自治乡(镇)。在这些自治地区里，那些专属于满族人的古老民俗风情依然珍贵地保留着：哈依玛(满族饮食，俗称水团子)、粘豆包、泥墙草屋、满汉全席，加上原汁原味的东北二人转、“俏皮话”以及节奏鲜明的萨满“腰铃”舞，古朴的民族风情浓浓地包围着您。在乌拉街韩屯满族民俗村的“影视基地”乌拉草庐，游人还可以观赏并体验到早年东北“三大怪”——窗户纸糊在外，大姑娘叨着大烟袋，养活孩子吊起来等有趣的满族风土民情。

在吉林省与内蒙古自治区交界处的通榆、洮南、镇赉等县市及前郭尔罗斯蒙古族自治县，居住着16万多蒙古族同胞。每逢夏季牧业丰收的时节，牧民们都会按照传统习惯举办“那达幕大会”，以祭祀、歌舞、赛马、摔跤、射箭及各具特色的趣味比赛、表演等文体形式来表达对上苍的感激之情，尽情抒发丰收的喜悦。欣赏节目的同时，游客们还可以跟牧民们一起吃大块的手把肉，喝大碗的草原香酒和马奶茶，晚上住在蒙古包里，听着远处飘来的马头琴的乐声，体验着蒙古包的趣味入眠，别有一番滋味在心头。

- 能歌善舞的朝鲜族姑娘
- 萨满文化
- 祖孙乐
- 吉菜



天然美味品 吉菜

吉菜是90年代培育发展起来的一个新菜系，被誉为中国烹饪领域的一朵绚丽奇葩。吉菜以吉林特有的民族风俗、区域文化、特产的原料和特殊的工艺，兼收并蓄，发展创新，形成了与众不同的特色。吉菜主要有民族菜、民俗菜、宫廷菜、山珍菜四大系列，具有“天然、绿色、营养、健康”的特点，同时又包含吉祥、吉庆、吉利等喜庆之意。1999年，时任吉林省省长的洪虎提出并命名“吉菜”以来，吉菜已经形成了一批名宴、名菜、名点、名小吃和名厨、名店。如今吉菜已经香飘四海，名扬八方。在2001年第二届中国美食节上，吉菜以其鲜明的特色，被确定为中国“新八大菜系”之一。





● 神秘长白

将吉林旅游业打造成新的支柱产业和特色产业

经过多年的开发与建设，吉林省旅游景点如今已经发展到300多处。形成了以长白山生态旅游区为龙头、净月潭森林旅游区、吉林松花湖风景名胜区、北大湖滑雪场以及通榆向海草原湿地旅游区等一大批辐射全省的旅游网络体系。旅游产品结构也从单一的观光旅游发展成为集观光旅游、度假旅游、特色旅游、民俗旅游以及边境旅游等多元化、多层次、各具特色的新格局。特别是以冰雪、森林、湿地为代表的生态旅游及边境异国旅游已经成为最具吸引力的旅游产品。

在新形势下，吉林省旅游产业正在成为经济发展的重要增长点。“九五”期间，吉林省接待旅游总人数和旅游总收入均是“八五”时期的10倍。2004年，旅游业总收入184亿元人民币，比2003年增长29.8%。面向新的世纪，吉林省正突出区域优势，大力发展特色旅游，重点发展生态旅游和特种旅游，建设生态旅游示范区，培育旅游经济新的增长点，实现旅游经济总量和综合效益的同步增长。



中国吉林

5

开放的热土

- 日益现代化的基础设施建设
- 开发区建设
- 日益繁荣的对外经贸文化交流



开放的热土

“充分利用振兴老工业基地带来的政策效应，抓住国际产业转移和沿海发达地区资本扩张的有利契机，全方位、宽领域扩大对内对外开放……”

——引自《2005年吉林省政府工作报告》

日益现代化的基础设施建设

吉林省铁路以长春为中心，有长大、长哈、长图、长白主要干线向四方辐射。2004年，全省铁路货物周转量完成499.86亿吨公里，旅客周转量完成146.8亿人公里，旅客发送量完成4687万人。

吉林省公路四通八达，截止到2004年末，吉林境内有国道8条，省道16条，县级公路162条。公路总程47255公里，其中等级公路占93.5%。全省村通公路率达95.5%，乡通油路率达97.3%，基本实现了省会长春到各市州为二级以上公路连接。到“九五”末期，全省公路货运量2.6亿吨，公路客运量2.2亿人次。从1996年起建成了吉林省第一条高速公路——长平高速公路，到2004年全省高速公路总程已达542公里，标志着吉林省公路建设进入了现代化的历史阶段。

- 公路四通八达
- 铁路运输



吉林省民航事业始于1932年。新中国成立后，吉林省民航事业逐步发展。现已形成以长春机场为中心，吉林和延吉机场为主干，辐射周边国家和地区的航空网络。通航城市达30多个，国际国内和地区航线40多条。2004年，吉林民航旅客吞吐量210.2万人次，货邮吞吐量2.84万吨。长春新机场——龙嘉国际机场年可吞吐旅客250万人次。

改革开放以来，吉林省邮电通信事业取得显著成就。在通信建设方面，全省电信网络规模、技术层次、服务水平、通信能力等方面实现新的跨跃，技术先进、业务多样、覆盖全省、连通国内外的现代通信网络更加完善，电信业务逐年递增。2004年，全省电信业务收入达到93.7亿元，业务总量达到200亿元，分别是2000年的1.6倍和3倍；固定电话和移动电话分别达到667.4万户和762.9万户，分别是2000年的1.9倍和3.8倍；全省电话普及率达到52%，比2000年增加近30个百分点；互联网上网用户达到200万户，比2000年增加189万户，并且继续呈快速增长趋势。2003年4月，我省电话用户总数突破千万大关，移动电话用户数量首次超过固定电话用户，成为吉林电信发展史上重要的里程碑。目前全省电话普及率已超过50%，平均每俩个人就拥有一部电话；同时，IP电话、短信等业务品种的增加，也使电信消费更加多样化、个性化，广大人民群众和社会各界越来越多地享受到了电信改革发展所带来的种种便利和实惠。行业的发展可谓日新月异。

- 长春经济技术开发区
- 长春高新技术产业开发区
- 长春高新区一汽轿车股份有限公司车间内景



吉林省电力资源发达。目前，吉林省电力工业在原有基础上，新建了一批重大电源工程和送变电工程，形成了覆盖全省各地、电源分布合理、网架结构均衡的吉林电网，全省发供电设备技术装备水平、电网调度自动化水平、通讯水平、电力生产和电网安全运行质量以及供电可靠性达到国内先进水平，并实现城乡同网同价。吉林省电源建设快速发展，现已形成水电、火电、风电、新能源发电等多种电源共同发展的格局，核电建设也已列入国家电力工业发展规划。2004年，全省全口径装机容量9496兆瓦，发电量达374.06亿千瓦小时。

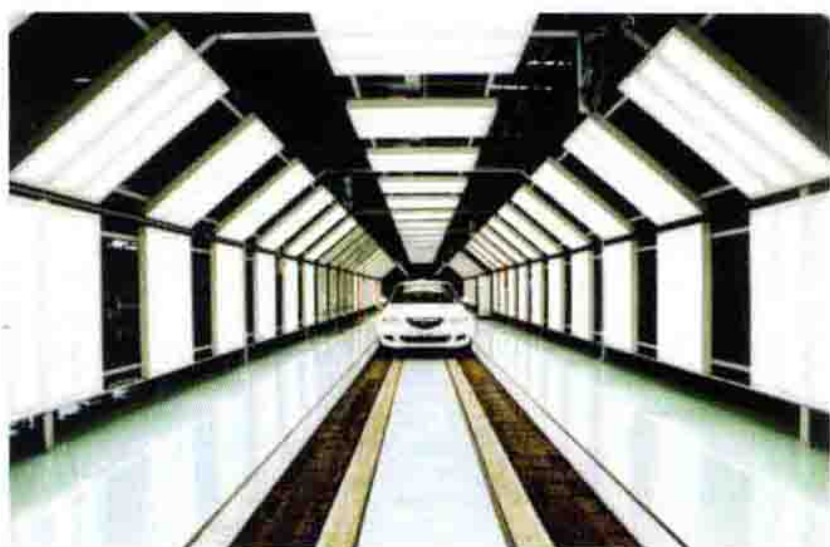
开发区建设

吉林省自1988年建设开发区以来，到2004年，已建有各类开发区49个。其中国家级开发区4个，分别是长春经济技术开发区、长春高新技术产业开发区、吉林高新技术产业开发区、珲春边境经济合作区。省级开发区45个，分布在



全省9个市州和18个县（市、区）。吉林省开发区经过十几年的发展建设，经济总量持续扩大，经济结构不断优化，近年来开展的各种卓有成效的招商引资活动使得进驻开发区的大项目越来越多，一些世界500强企业也开始纷纷落户吉林省开发区，目前已汇集了西门子、丰田发动机、60万吨燃料酒精和百事可乐等一批大项目、大企业和高新技术产业。开发区建设在全省对外开放和经济建设中的示范、带动作用进一步增强，已成为拉动全省经济发展的重要增长点。不仅如此，各个开发区还在所在区域内无一例外地扮演着经济活跃度最高、发展速度最快的“增长极”的角色，对当地经济起着重要的示范、辐射和带动作用。

2004年，全省开发区GDP完成1057.9亿元，实现工业增加值678亿元，上缴税金144亿元。





日益繁荣的对外经贸文化交流

改革开放以来，吉林省外贸进出口总额增长迅速。1978—2004年，全省对外贸易进出口总额累计实现491.31亿美元，年均增长22.2%。其中，外贸出口总额累计实现241.48亿美元，年均增长17.9%。外贸出口额占国内生产总值的比重由1979年的2.85%上升到4.8%。特别是近几年来，吉林省把实施“开放带动”作为全省经济社会发展的重要战略，不断推进对外开放向高层次、宽领域、纵深化方向发展。全省有国家一类口岸12个，地方二类口岸6个，公务通道1个，临时过货点6个。2004年，全年海关进出口总值67.93亿美元，比上年增长10.5%。全年利用外资5.70亿美元，比上年增长12.6%。全年实际引进外省资金120.98亿元，比上年增长30.9%。

我们利用外商直接投资和国外贷款，成功建设了一汽大众、长春大成玉米开发有限公司、吉林德大有限公司等一大批企业，形成了吉林经济新的增长点。目前，世界上与吉林省保持经济往来的共有150个国家，其中的60个国家已在吉林投资建成企业8000户；世界五百强企业中有近40多家在吉林投资建厂。在吉林省现有的外商投资企业中，韩国最多，占33%；在实际利用外资中，香港特别行政区最多，占

- 与德国进行项目洽谈
- 汽博会
- 省政府代表团出访日本
- “外教”也来包饺子



26%。吉林省对外劳务承包合作已遍布世界 56 个国家和地区，截止 2004 年底，全省共签订对外承包工程劳务合作合同额 35.6 亿美元，派遣各类劳务人员 204214 人次，完成营业额 21.2 亿美元。在努力利用外资的同时，加强面向国内发达省份的招商引资，引进了大量资金投入农产品加工、工业改组改造、高新技术产业化、房地产及商贸服务业等领域。

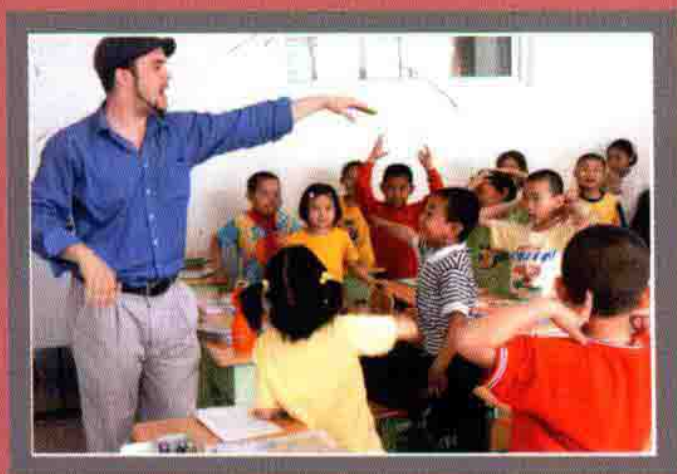
2004 年，正值全面振兴东北老工业基地的第一年，我省抓住机遇，进一步加大对外招商引资力度，先后举办了“加强与韩国合作振兴老工业基地主题系列经贸活动”、“吉林—上海振兴老工业基地经济文化交流周”、“广东—吉林振兴吉林老工业基地产业项目推介宣传周”等一系列对外招商活动，极大地促进了吉林省同国内外发达地区的经贸交流与合作。2005 年初，经中华人民共和国国务院批准，由国家商务部、国务院振兴东北地区等老工业基地领导小组办公室、吉林省人民政府联合主办的“中国吉林·东北亚投资贸易博览

- 农博会
- 第六届亚洲艺术节街路巡演



会” 2005 年 9 月 2 日至 6 日在吉林省长春市召开。这是加强中国与东北亚各国的区域经济合作、促进吉林振兴老工业基地的又一个难得机遇。

近年来，吉林省对外友好文化交流活动也日益增加。两年一届的长春国际电影节及长春国际汽车博览会、长春农博会等内容丰富的会展活动不断提高吉林省的国际知名度。2004 年 6 月，作为亚洲各国人民艺术盛会的第六届亚洲艺术节也在吉林省会长春市成功举办。截止 2004 年末，吉林省已与 150 多个国家和地区建立了友好往来与经贸关系。吉林省对外缔结友好城市达 18 个国家、43 个城市。



中国吉林

6 教科文体样样红

- 兴师重教，才人倍出
- 科教兴省，硕果累累
- 风格迥异的关东文化
- 社会事业蓬勃发展



- 生动活泼的外语教学
- 东北师大毕业生
- 到农村中体验生活
- 项目洽谈



教科文体样样红

兴师重教，才人倍出

吉林省是近代学校教育发展比较早的省份。新中国成立后，实行新型正规教育，各类教育规模不断扩大。改革开放以来，特别是近10年来，吉林省教育事业发展进入一个新时期。通过深化办学体制、管理体制和教育投资体制改革，各级各类教育焕发出勃勃生机，涌现出一大批办学质量和办学效益较高、具有鲜明特色、在省内外有较高知名度的大、中、小学。如吉林大学、东北师范大学、长春理工大学(原长春光机学院)、吉林农业大学、延边大学、东北师大附属中学、吉林省实验中学、长春市实验中学、长春市第十一中学、东北师大附小、长春市解放大路小学和树勋小学等，已成为展示吉林教育面貌的“窗口”。

截止到2004年底，吉林省共有小学8163所，在校学生174.14万人；普通中学1698所，在校初中学生114.80万



人，高中学生 45.16 万人；普通高等学校 41 所，在校学生 36.22 万人。平均每万人口有大学生 134 人，居全国前列。高等教育入学率达 15%，已进入高等教育大众化阶段。2004 年，省政府集中力量解决农民工子女的教育问题，成效显著。在全省 9 个市（州）62289 个进城务工农民的子女中，有 61700 人已入学就读，入学率达到 99%。此外，成人教育、学前教育、特殊教育、民族教育、职业教育也都有很大发展。

科教兴省，硕果累累

建国初期，吉林省只有解放战争时期接管过来的长春应用化学研究所、长春生物制品研究所、吉林农业科学院等 5 个科研机构。后来，中国科学院和国家有关部门先后在吉林省建立了长春光学精密机械研究所、长春汽车研究所等一批科研机构，一批国内外著名的科学家如吴学周、唐敖庆等陆续来到吉林。1958 年 6 月，建立中科院吉林分院。同年，成立吉林省科学技术工作委员会（后改称吉林省科学技术委员会）。1978 年全国科学技术大会后，吉林省科技事业进入新



的发展阶段。在这一时期，吉林省社会科学也取得新的发展。1978年，吉林省社会科学院成立；1983年，吉林省经济技术研究中心和社会科学联合会成立（2001年，吉林省社会科学联合会与吉林省社会科学院合并）。截止2004年末，全省拥有各类专业技术人员71.7万人，其中具有高级职称的5万多人，中国科学院、中国工程院及第三世界科学院院士30人。拥有长春光学精密机械与物理研究所、长春应用化学研究所、东北地理与农业生态研究所、长春生物制品研究所等17个中科院和国家部委所属科研机构，县以上自然科学研究机构119个，普通高校研究开发机构90个，大中型工业企业研究开发机构123个。拥有10个国家重点试验室和35个省部级重点实验室和开放实验室，常设技术市场12个。

吉林省在光学、应用化学、固体物理、电子信息技术、生物技术、新材料、先进制造技术、现代农业、现代中药、生态环保以及清洁汽车研究等技术领域具有较强的科技优势和竞争实力，有的处于前沿地位。依托这些科技优势，吉林省形成了一批重点产业、企业和经济增长点。中国科学院长春光电子产业园区于2000年6月建设。园区位于长春经济技术开发区，规划占地面积2.12平方公里，建设总投资180亿元，建成后预计年总收入可达300亿元。2000年，吉林省被国家科技部批准为全国第二个中药现代化科技产业基地，现

- 科技交流
- 吉大汽车动态模拟国家重点实验室
- 白俄罗斯科技日在中国



已组建了中药材种植(养殖)、中药化学、中药药理、组合化学、中药质量检测等5个研究室,启动了人参等13个无公害中药材规范化种植示范基地,确定吉林敖东、长春华康、通化东宝等11户企业为中药现代化示范企业。

多年来,吉林省科技发展硕果累累。中国第一块合成橡胶、第一台显微镜、第一锅光学玻璃、第一台红宝石激光器、第一台国产东风牌和红旗牌轿车、第一代铁路客车和地铁电动客车、第一批全分离稀土元素、第一台高分辨核磁波谱仪等,都是在吉林省的科研机构研究开发的。2004年全省共取得省部级以上科技成果553项,其中,基础理论成果40项,应用技术成果501项,软科学成果12项。全年受理国内外专利申请5637件,授权专利2145件。全年共签订技术合同3609项,技术合同成交额11亿元,比上年增长7.8%。在新的世纪里,吉林省将继续推进“科教兴省”战略,重视和加快科技发展,进一步加大科技投入,努力提高经济增长中的科技进步贡献率,推动跨越式发展。



- 朝鲜族民乐
- 东北大秧歌

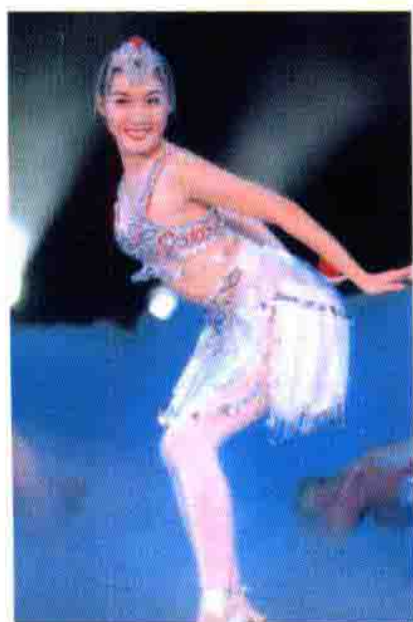


风格迥异的关东文化

在吉林这块黑土地上，吉林人民不仅创造了丰富的物质文明，而且创造了具有鲜明特色的关东文化。吉林文学散发着关东黑土地的气息。早期的吉林文学包括渤海文学、辽代文学、金代文学和清代文学。现存的渤海文学主要是诗歌与散文。辽代文学主要表现了契丹族的生产生活情景。金代文学主要表现了北方民族独特的游猎文化。清代文学表现了乌拉地区满族人民的渔猎、田园生活。著名的《松花江放船歌》就是玄烨(康熙)在康熙二十一年(公元1582年)巡视吉林时所赋。

新中国成立后，吉林文学获得空前发展。诗歌、小说、散文、报告文学、民间文学、儿童文学等各类文学创作以及文学评论等均硕果累累。吉林民间文学有着悠久的历史，并且流传广泛，既有浓郁的关东风情，又蕴涵着各民族历史文化传统。特别是过去长白山区的挖参、放排、狩猎、淘金等活动演绎着层出不穷的民间故事。吉林当代蒙古族文学、朝鲜族文学和满族文学创作均走在全国前列。

- 吉林市歌舞团演出
- 二人转
- 剪纸



吉林是个多民族省份，别具民族特色的文化艺术异彩纷呈。

吉林省地方戏剧有“二人转”、吉剧、新城戏和黄龙戏。“二人转”俗称“蹦蹦”或“棒子戏”，是在东北大秧歌、东北民歌和莲花落的基础上演变而成，集歌舞、说唱、戏剧性为一体的表演艺术，仅传统剧目就有近300种，在吉林省有近200年的历史，深受群众喜爱。在民间素有“宁舍一顿饭、不舍二人转”的说法。其主要形式有“单出头”、“二人转”、“拉场戏”等。吉剧是在“二人转”的基础上，借鉴其他戏曲剧种表演形式，于1959年创建的新剧种，代表剧目有《桃李梅》、《包公赔情》、《燕青卖线》、《一夜皇妃》等。扶余新城戏以满族八角鼓音乐为基调；农安黄龙戏以东北皮影戏为基调，流行于扶余、农安一带，为当地人民所熟悉。黄龙戏《魂系黄龙府》获文化部第一届文华新剧目奖，新城戏《铁血女真》获文化部第三届文华大奖。

吉林曲艺有汉族的东北大鼓，蒙古族的好来宝、乌力格尔和朝鲜族的盘索里、鼓打铃等。因为朝鲜族、蒙古族、满族均以能歌善舞著称，所以包括传统汉族秧歌、鼓吹乐及朝鲜族、蒙古族、满族歌舞等都独具风格。吉林美术画种较齐全。集安市的“好太王碑”为高句丽第19代王碑刻，除了具有重要的政治、历史价值外，也是书法碑刻艺术珍品。

- 长春电影制片厂
- 广场群众演出
- 民间艺术家与他的废旧鞋塑





吉林省现有艺术表演团体65个，包括京剧、话剧、地方剧、曲艺、歌舞等。其中吉林市歌舞团以其精湛的技艺、鲜明的地方特色连续多年承担《中央电视台春节联欢晚会》的舞蹈演出任务。2005年5月，吉林市歌舞团随同中国著名电影导演张艺谋远赴欧洲，首次将具有东方气息的《图兰朵》带进西方歌剧院。

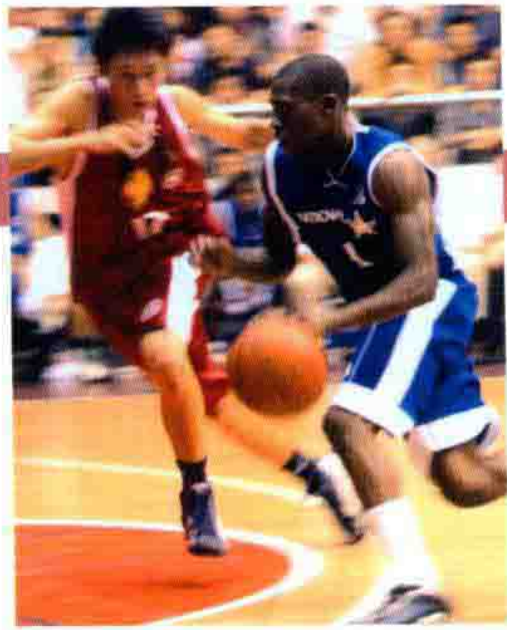
电影制作是吉林省闻名于海内外的又一张名片。诞生于上个世纪五十年代的长春电影制片厂被誉为“新中国电影的摇篮”，在六十年的发展历程中为中国电影创下了数十个“第一”。到20世纪末，长影共生产故事片700多部、科教片120多部、电视剧400多部集，译制片近800部，几代中国人几乎都是看着长影的电影长大的。长影还为中国其它地区的电影厂和影视机构输送了一大批业务骨干，培育出了很多的电影艺术家。主要影片有《白毛女》、《董存瑞》、《英雄儿女》、《上甘岭》、《党的女儿》、《冰山上的来客》、《五朵金花》以及《人到中年》、《开国大典》等。



2003年4月，面对整个电影市场的低迷状态，决心二次创业的新一代长影人开始在长春经济技术开发区打造一个全新的“长影世纪城”，意欲利用电影老厂区的“旧”，设立电影艺术博物馆；用异地再造的这个“东方好莱坞”所开发的旅游副业来反哺电影主业，进行电影产业化的大胆尝试。长影世纪城首期占地30万平方米，拥有激光悬浮电影、球幕动感电影、4D电影、水幕电影、巨幕电影等14个主打游乐项目。2005年5月29日，长影世纪城正式投入运营。

吉林省群众文化活动丰富多彩。从城市到农村，从初春到严冬，各类广场文化、社区文化、田间庭院文化丰富多彩，各具特色，涌现出一批特色文化基地、民间艺术家和艺术精品。东丰县是闻名全国的农民画乡，在首届中国农民画展中，东丰县的《幸福晚年》获一等奖，并被中国美术馆收藏。还有令人叹为观止的松花湖浪木根雕、松花石砚、民间剪纸画等。1992年开始举办的长春电影节、以及吉林雾凇冰雪节、延边朝鲜族民俗节、四平英雄城音乐会、辽源农民艺术节、白城市草原之夏音乐会等成为联结经济文化的纽带。

- 长影世纪城开园演出
- 港台内地三地明星汇聚长春电影节
- 电视节目交流
- 代表吉林的东北虎男篮

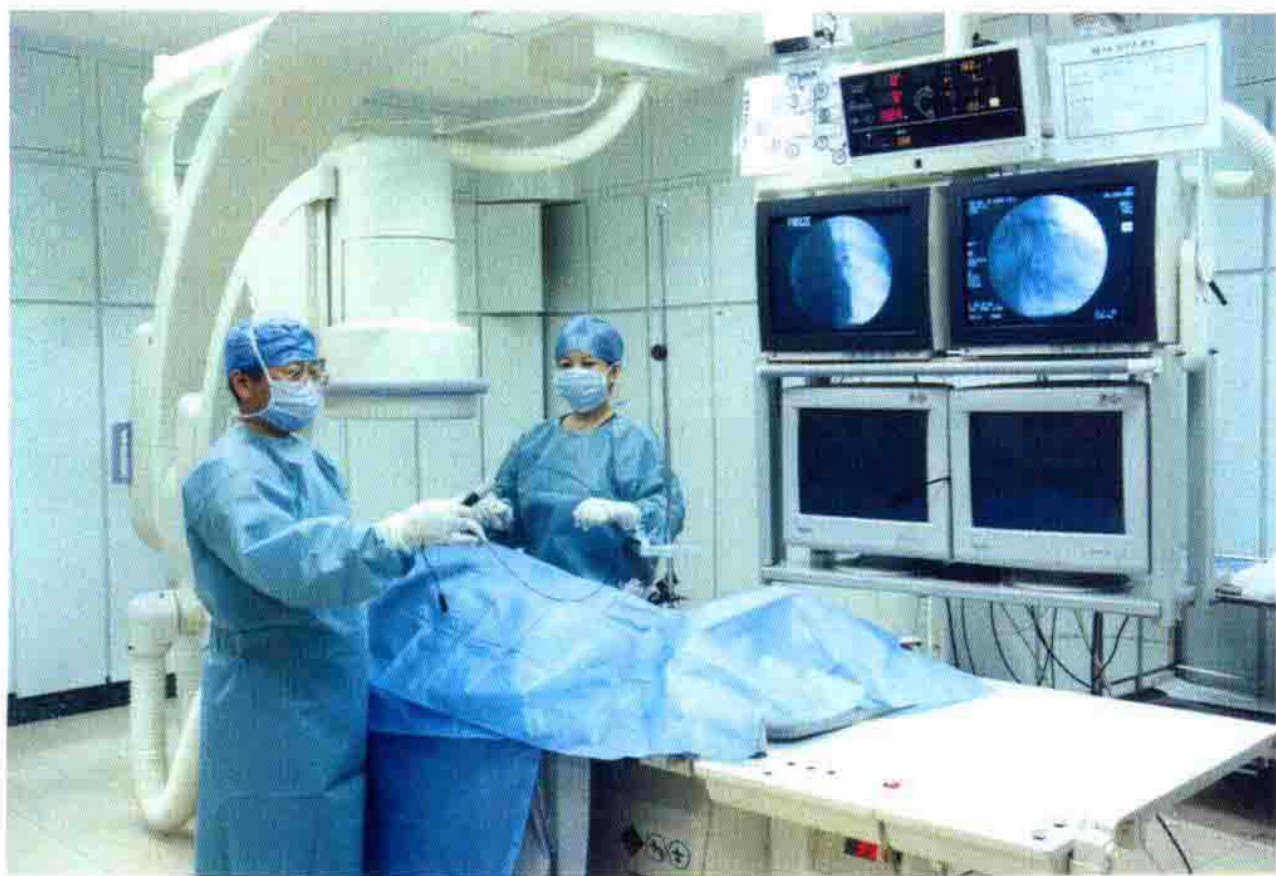


社会事业蓬勃发展

20 世纪 90 年代以来，吉林省文化事业共获全国性奖励近 500 项，其中“五个一工程”奖 5 项，“文华奖” 50 项，“戏剧梅花奖” 3 项。全省共有 63 个公共图书馆、18 个博物馆、13 个群众艺术馆、62 个文化馆、758 个文化站。

吉林省广播事业从 1945 年 11 月吉林广播电台开播开始，到 2004 年共有 10 座广播电台，节目 57 套，县级广播电视台 41 座，广播综合人口覆盖率达 96.53%。吉林省电视事业从 1959 年 10 月吉林人民广播电台电视部创办的长春实验电视台正式播出开始，已有电视台 10 座、节目 64 套，电视综合人口覆盖率达 97.69%。

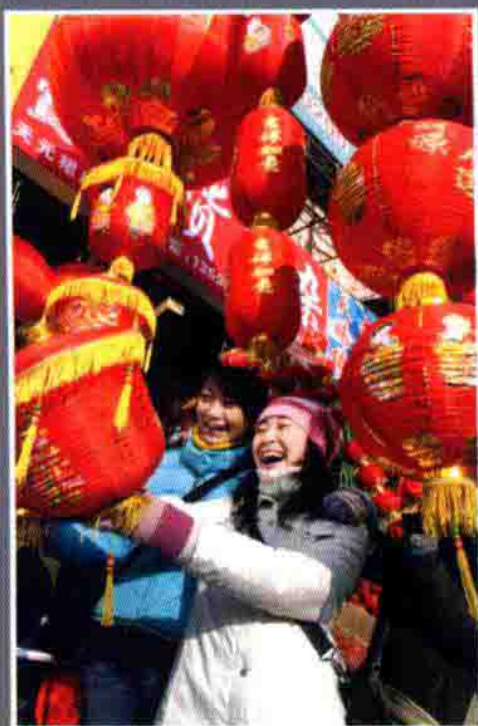
新闻出版事业繁荣发展，精品迭出。2004 年全省共有报纸 79 种，总印数 9.96 亿份；共有期刊 229 种，总印数 0.69 亿册；出版图书 1.32 亿册（张）。一大批图书获省级、国家级优秀创作奖。



● 北华大学硕士导师刘同库教授在临床教学中做心血管手术

竞技体育形成了短道速滑、花样滑冰、自由式滑雪、射击、射箭、摔跤、举重、自行车等优势项目。2004年，我省分别荣获国家2004年度全年贡献奖和第二十八届奥运会贡献奖。共获得世界大赛5项冠军，41人次获得了国家单项冠军，多人多次创国家最好成绩。

医疗卫生水平进一步加强。截止2004年末，全省共有卫生机构8219所，卫生技术人员12.87万人，医院卫生院1425个，床位81106张。初步建立起了城镇职工基本医疗保险制度框架。2004年，全省51个疾控中心建设项目已全部竣工，总投资23549万元。新型农村合作医疗试点工作也取得积极进展。人民群众的总体健康水平不断提高，人均期望寿命已由建国前的39岁提高到现在的71岁。人口自然增长率多年低于国内平均水平，率先进入了低生育水平省份的行列。妇女儿童受教育程度显著提高，基本权益得到保护，在政治、经济、社会和文化生活中，发挥着越来越重要的作用。



中国吉林

7

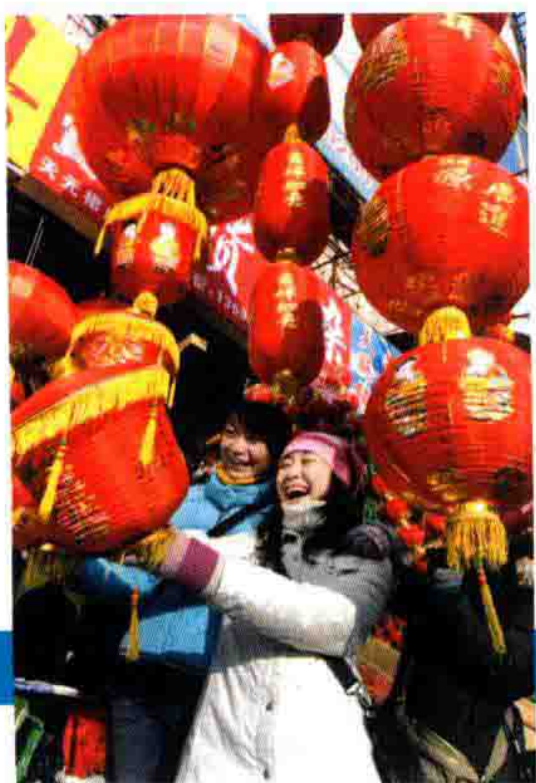
人民生活

- 咱也有了自己的车
- 现代化的居民住宅区
- 好日子
- 开着玩具车的朝鲜族女孩
- 广场晨练



人民生活

经济社会的发展进步最大的体现就是人民生活水平和质量的不断提高。自改革开放以来，吉林省城乡居民收入大幅度提高，消费质量提高，消费领域拓宽，生存环境较大改善。2004年，全省农民人均纯收入为3000.4元，与1978年相比，人均收入增长15.5倍，年递增11.4%。城镇居民的可支配收入也由1983年的451.31元增加到2004年的7840.6元，年均递增14.6%。城乡居民人均储蓄从1978年的27.28元增加到2004年的9261元，增长338倍。收入水平的提高使城乡居民的消费质量明显改善，营养结构得到调整，彻底改变了过去城乡居民食以粗粮为主，副食品种单一的传统结构。2004年，城镇居民人均消费支出6068.99元，比1983年增长14.5倍；农民人均生活消费支出1971.21元，比1981年增长7倍。而且，消费结构也改变了以吃穿为主的单一格局，住、用、行和教育、文化、娱乐、旅游等方面的消费支出明显提高。



改革开放以来，城乡居民住房条件大为改善。全省新增城市住宅面积9600万平方米，约有160万居民喜迁新居。城市人均居住面积由1978年的3.10平方米上升到2004年的18.55平方米，农村人均居住面积由1978年7.80平方米上升到2004年的19.78平方米。2004年全省参加基本养老保险人数为439万人，比上年增加12.02万人。全省参加失业保险的人数为282.18万人，参加医疗保险的人数为269.95万人。全省城镇居民共有137万人得到了政府最低生活保障救济，社会保障业进一步加强。

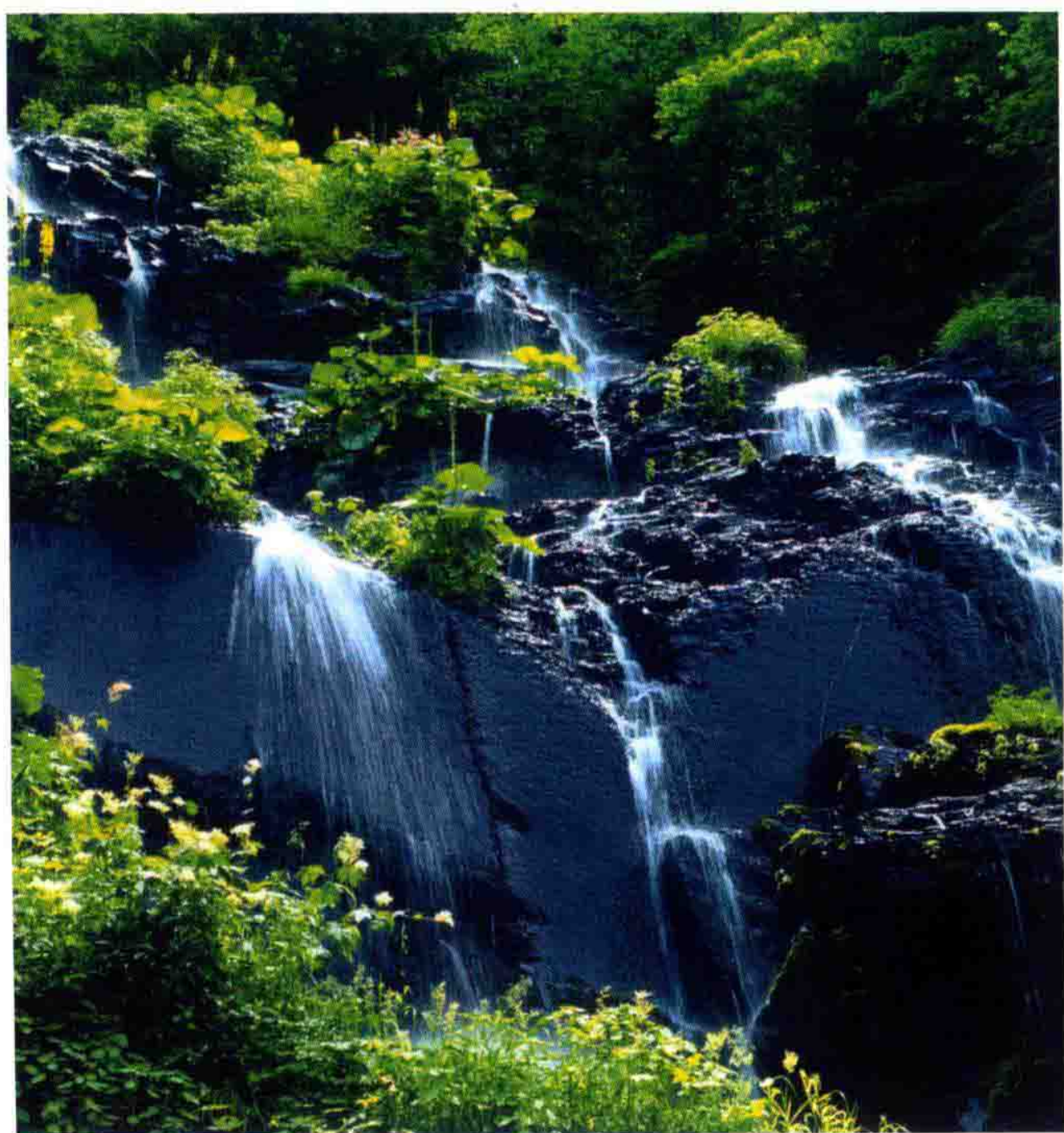




春

于玉雪中羞答答地露出第一抹娇

艳.....



夏

在山间溪畔尽情地抒发着全部

热情……



秋

于凉风飒飒中将收获的火红沉甸甸地挂满枝头……



冬

伴着飞雪、敲着鼓点，期盼新
一年跨步日子……

Jilin ----An Auspicious Land

Jilin province is located between $40^{\circ}52'$ ~ $46^{\circ}18'$ north latitude and between $121^{\circ}38'$ ~ $131^{\circ}19'$ east longitude. It has a land area of about 187,400 sq km. The territory of Jilin stretches about 600 km from north to south and about 750 km from east to west. It is bounded by Liaoning Province to the south, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to the west, Heilongjiang Province to the north, and the Russian Federation to the east. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea sits opposite Jilin across the Yalu and Tumen rivers. The province's 1,438.7-km borderline includes a 1,206-km stretch between China and Korea and a 232.7-km stretch between China and Russia. Hunchun, a city on the easternmost tip of the province, is only 15 km from the Sea of Japan and 4 km from Russia's Posjet Bay.

A Glamorous and Auspicious Land

Jilin province sees extremely four seasons, and the disaster like flood and drought seldom takes place here. Situated on the eastern side of the middle-latitudinal Eurasian Continent, Jilin has a continental monsoon climate. It is arid and windy in spring, hot and rainy in summer with the highest temperature 30°C , comfortably fine and cool in autumn, while winter is long and cold with the lowest temperature minus 30°C . The annual average temperature is $2\sim6^{\circ}\text{C}$. The temperature in the mountain areas is a bit too low and that in the plains a bit too high. The frost-free period lasts 100 to 160 days. Precipitation averages 400~600 mm a year, but is

marked by striking seasonal and geographical differences: 80% of the rainfalls are concentrated in summer, with the eastern part enjoying the most abundant rainfalls. In a normal year, the land of Jilin receives plenty of sunshine, heat and water, to the benefit of crop growth. Here is really a glamorous and auspicious land, because of the favourable weather for the crops.

Jilin province has a varied polymorphous landforms and physiognomy, generally sloping downwards towards the northwest, the character is high in the southeast and low in the northwest. The Dahei Mountain divides the province into hilly and mountainous areas in the east part and plains in the central and western parts. The former is further divided into the Changbai Mountains and their foothills; and the latter can be divided into high plains in the middle, and grassy marshlands, lakes, ponds and wet sandy soils. There are a variety of landforms – volcanic and eroded landforms, flood plains and alluvial plains. Mountains make up 36% of the land; plains, 30%; tablelands and others, 28.2%; and hilly areas, 5.8%.

The local ecological environment is diverse and relatively integral. What's more, it is highly renewable and well preserved. In terms of eco-regional distribution, the province, from east to west is divided into four ecological areas – primitive forests stretching in the Changbai Mountains, secondary vegetation covers in the hilly central and eastern part, the SongLiao Plains in central part, and grasslands and wetland in west Jilin. With a high forest cover rate, an intact ecological system, rich fauna and flora, and abundant

precipitation, the Changbai Mountains in the east of Jilin forms a major protection screen for the eco-environment of Jilin province and of the entire northeast China as well. Dense secondary woods and man-made forests cover the hilly east and central Jilin, endowing a major section of the Songhua River with rich water and mineral resources. With its flat and fertile land protected by a complete chain of shelter forests, and with all the fine conditions for the cultivation of quality farm produce, the Songliao Plain in the central part is a major grain producing centre nicknamed “Golden Corn Belt” and “homeland of Soybeans”. As extensions of the Horqin Grassland, the grassland and wetland in the west are vast and abound in subterranean and passing water, form an ecological transition belt between a moderately moist forests-grassland and a semi-arid grassland-desert area, and provides a major passageway for migrating birds. The low-lying terrain of Jilin receives plenty of sunshine and solar heat, and has vast potentials for developing agriculture and animal husbandry.

Abundant Natural Resources

“The treasure is under feet, under the soil, under the water, and all over the mountains and plains in Jilin province, you can find the treasures”, this sentence is the very description of Jilin. Jilin province is an abundance of the natural resources.

Land Resources Jilin province has long been called the “Land of Black Soil”, and is one of the most important commodity grain production base in China. As we all know, one

of the only three masses of black soil (the two others are on the large plain in Ukraine and Mississippi drainage area in USA) is in the northeast of China. Jilin's black soil is fertile, with an average organic substance of 2-3% at the surface, and as much as 15%+in some places. The province yields large quantities of high quality agricultural products such as corn, paddy rice, soybeans, oil-bearing crops, and coarse food grains, and it has every favourable condition for the development of a high-efficiency and organic agriculture. The province has 4.7031 million hectares of cultivated land, the per capita is 0.15 hectares, which is higher than the national average.

Forestry Resources Jilin is a major forestry centre in China. It boasts 8.052 million hectares of forests, and 42.5% of its land is wooded. Its total growing timber stock of 860.89 million cubic metres ranks sixth in the nation. The Changbai Mountains, the renowned "Perpetually White Ocean of Forests", is one of China's six timberlands with a good variety of trees, including red pine, oak (*Quercus*), north-east China ash, and cork (*Bhelodendron*). The Changbai pine, a precious species in the Changbai Mountains, is dubbed "Beauty Pine" for its straight trunk, bright-coloured bark and luxurious foliage; it is included in the State Council's 1999 Catalogue of Major Wild Plants for State Protection.

Mineral Resources Jilin has 83 mineral resources with verified deposits, and its deposits of kerogen shale, diatomite, tabular spar, cinder, nickel, molybdenum and mineral water are among the largest in China. China's largest and finest mineral water resources are found in Jingyu County in east Jilin Province. For this reason the Mineral Water Committee

of the China Mining Federation has named the county “Jingyu Mineral Water City in the Changbai Mountains in China”. Wahaha and Nongfu Shanquan, both being major mineral water suppliers in China, have opened bottling factories there.

Grassland Resources As one of the eight main nation’s pastoral areas, Jilin Province is rich in grassland resources. It has 5.842 million hectares of grasslands, 4.379 million hectares of them being of economic value. These grasslands are mainly in the hilly east and west Jilin. In east Jilin they are scattered but have high forage grass yields; and west Jilin is a famed livestock breeding centre thanks to the fact that the grasslands there are extensive and linked, and yield a kind of quality forage grass that is particularly good for sheep.

Water Resources Jilin Province is situated in the upper and middle reaches of the major rivers of northeast China. There are 1,648 rivers with drainage basins of over 20 sq km, belonging to the five main river systems----- the Songhuajiang, Liaohe, Yalujiang, Tumenjiang and Suifenhe rivers. The east mountainous part, though having far less subterranean water than the plains of west Jilin, is densely clustered with rivers and rich in surface runoffs, and, claiming 98% of all the hydropower resources available in the entire province, is home to such large hydroelectric power stations as Baishan, Hongshi, Yunfeng and Fengman. Jilin has built 13 large reservoirs, 85 medium-sized ones and 1,300 small ones, in addition to 500 dammed ponds, the total storage capacity is 29.8 billion cubic metres of water.

Wildlife Resources The biological population of Jilin is well-bred and diverse. There are 5,284 varieties of wild plants and 437 species of wild animals. It is famed for the “Three Treasures of the Northeast” – ginseng, marten pelt and pilose

antler – as well as such native mountain delicacies as fern, vetch, young fatsia shoots, pine mushroom, edible black fungus, hedgehog hydnum, mountain grape and mountain walnut. The popular Tonghua grape wine is produced in the province. The Changbai Mountain is one of China's three major natural treasure houses of medicinal herbs. Among Jilin's 1,452 kinds of medicinal herbs, the precious ones include ginseng, asarum, root of Chinese wild ginger, tuber of elevated gastrodis (*Gastrodia elata*), and what is known "asimmortality grass". There are 77 nationally protected precious and endangered species of wildlife in Jilin, including northeast tiger, leopard, sika deer, sable, red-crowned crane, golden eagle, red otter, and Ussuri white salmon. Since 1996, Jilin province has been working hard, enforcing the relevant laws in order to save the wild animals on the verge of extinction. Traces of some endangered species that had disappeared for so many years, such as sika deer, black bear, boa, and lynx, and even the northeast tiger, have been reportedly seen recently in Jilin province.

History

Human habitation in Jilin dates back to remote antiquity. The emergence of the Qingtoushan Man, Yushu Man and Antu Man approximately 50,000~10,000 years ago was a major hallmark of ancient civilization. The ancients in present-day Jilin were already paying tribute and taxes to dynasties in central China and gradually becoming an integral part of the Chinese nation during the days of Yao and Yu.

Jilin came about as an administrative region through a long course of historical evolution. It came under the central regime as early as the pre-Qin period. Prefectures and counties, however, were not designated until the Han Dynasty. An administrative system of prefectures,

subprefectures and counties covered the region during the reign of the Bohai kingdom (698-926) as well as the Liao, Jin and Yuan dynasties; and the central government set up a regional military commission and local garrisons during the Ming Dynasty. In 1653, the 10th year of the Shunzhi reign of the Qing Dynasty, the central government dispatched a civil secretary and a military adjutant and named the region “Ningguta Military Garrison”, which marked the beginning of Jilin as a provincial division. In 1662, the first year of the Kangxi reign of the Qing Dynasty, the place was renamed Ningguta Regional Command. In 1673, the 12th year of the Kangxi reign of the Qing Dynasty, a city was established, and known as “Jilinwula” (transliteration of the Manchu word “riverside”). Before long the name was shortened to “Jilin”, which was later adopted to name the entire administrative region. In 1907, the 33rd year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing Dynasty, Jilin was officially established as a province. In the early Qing Dynasty, Jilin was officially cut off from the outside world, and social and economic development came to a standstill. It was not until the middle and late periods of that dynasty that the ban was gradually lifted and the local economy gained some development. In the early 20th century, Jilin became a bone of contention between Japanese and Russian imperial expansionists. Under the influence of the May 4th Movement of 1919 and the May 30th Movement of 1925, Jilin was engulfed in the anti-imperialist and patriotic movement. National industry and commerce developed, and modern cities appeared on the horizon. After the September 18th Incident of 1931, when the Japanese aggressors seized Shenyang in a bid for the entire northeast China, Jilin was reduced to a colony under Japanese heels.

The people of Jilin carried forward the indomitable fight-

ing spirit of the nation and rose valiantly against the colonialist and imperialist invasions by Russia and Japan. During the War of Resistance against Japan in particular, they plunged into the Resistance movement and bravely fought the invaders. From the rise of the Army of Volunteers headed by Wang Delin, Tang Juwu and Wang Fengge in the early days of Japanese occupation, to the death-defying struggle of the First Army of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army headed by Yang Jingyu, Wei Zhengmin and Wang Detai, the people of Jilin struggled with incredible valour and, shedding blood and laying down their lives, performed one patriotic deeds after another.

During the War of Liberation, the Party-led Northeast Democratic United Army (later renamed the Northeast People's Liberation Army) shook the world by launching the Four Battles of Siping, the Four Campaigns in Defense of Linjiang, and the Three Marches South of the River, thereby turning the war situation in northeast China in favour of the Liberation Army. During the Liaoxi-Shenyang Campaign of 1948, the Northeast People's Liberation Army besieged Shenyang and brought such political and military pressure to bear on the Kuomintang troops garrisoned in the city that they eventually surrendered. As a result Jilin Province was completely liberated.

Administrative Division

After the founding of New China, several changes were made in the administrative division of Jilin Province. Till 1979, there has been no change in the administrative division of Jilin, now the province has 8 prefecture level municipalities, one autonomous prefecture, and 60 counties, cities and districts.

Table of Administrative Divisions at and
above the County Level in Jilin Province

Changchun Municipality	Districts	Chaoyang, Kuancheng, Nangan, Erdao, Luyuan, Shangyang
	Cities	Yushu, Jiutai, Dehui
	County	Nong'an
Jilin Municipality	Districts	Changyi, Longtan, Chuanying, Fengman
	Cities	Huadian, Jiaohe, Shulan, Panshi
	County	Yongji
Siping Municipality	Districts	Tiexi, Tiedong
	Cities	Gongzhuling, Shuangliao
	Counties	Lishu, Yitong Manchu Autonomous County
Liaoyuan Municipality	Districts	Longshan, Xi'an
	Counties	Dongfeng, Dongliao
Tonghua Municipality	Districts	Dongchang, Erdaojiang
	Cities	Heihekuo, Ji'an
	Counties	Tonghua, Huinan, Liuhe
Baishan Municipality	District	Badaojiang
	City	Linjiang
	Counties	Fusong, Jingyu, Changbai Korean Autonomous County, Jianyuan
Songyuan Municipality	District	Ningjiang
	Counties	Changling, qianguo'erluosi Mongolian Autonomous County, Qian'an, Fuyu
Baicheng Municipality	District	Taobei
	Cities	Taonan, Da'an
	Counties	Zhenlai, Tongyu
Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture	Cities	Yanji, Tumen, Dunhua, Longjing, Hunchun, Helong
	Counties	Wangqing, Antu

The features of the 8 municipalities and 1 Autonomous prefecture

Spring City—Changchun

Changchun is the capital of Jilin province and situated in the middle of it. Here is the center of the three provinces in the northeast of China and there is the plain and broad land. It is cool in summer, and the green trees can be seen everywhere. Changchun is long called “Spring City”. In winter the snow can be seen everywhere, and it is the unique scenery of the northland.

Changchun is the famous granary in China. It is situated in the world famous Golden Corn Belt, and one of the most important commodity grain bases. Changchun produces an abundance of corn, soybean, paddy, broomcorn. In Changchun there are 3 of the ten big granary counties in China. Relying on the ample grain resources, Changchun has developed a group of agricultural industrialization items such as Dacheng Corn Group, Haoyue Beef Group, Deda Chicken Group. Dacheng Corn Group is a joint venture corp. with Taiwan and Hongkong, it is the largest corn-deep-processing enterprise in Asia.

Changchun is the cradle of the Chinese automobile industry. It is the national famous “Automobile City” and is called “the city on the wheels”. The FAW Group is the largest modernization auto scientific research and produce base in China. Its main productions include cars and heavy, medium, light trucks. In 2004 one million cars were produced and sold. The industries of the passenger cars, motorcycles and tractors in Changchun also occupy an important

place in the country. Changchun Passenger Car Works is one of the largest scientific research and production bases of railway passenger cars and underground cars in the country. The 60% of the railway passenger cars running in the country are made in Changchun Passenger Car Works.

Changchun is the cradle of the Chinese optics technology. There are many scientific research institutes of the photoelectricity, outstanding human resources and the one-up fruits in science and technology areas. Now the Changchun Institute for Optics and Mechanism of CAS is working hard to establish “the Chinese Changchun Optical Valley”

Changchun is the famous city of university in the north China. Now there are 25 universities and colleges, 98 institutes of scientific research and technological exploitation. Jilin University is famous for its largest scale and complete subjects.

Changchun is also a forest city. The area of the forests and the greenbelts in the municipality is 6118 hectares, and 36.7% of the municipality. The Jingyuetan international forest park is the largest man-made forest and national beauty spot in Asia.

Today's Changchun has its own unique advantages and characteristics. Changchun is an important regional center city with powerful industry and agriculture infrastructure, business prosperity, high degree opening up, developed education, science and technology.

Glamorous River City ——Jilin

Situated in mid east of Jilin province. It is famous for pines studded ice and snow which is one of “the Four Un-

usual Natural Scenery in China”. It was long called “the City with Pines Studded Ice and Snow ”. The high quality paddy rice product bases are on the bank of Songhua River that flows across the city. Jilin Municipality is the first chemical industrial base in China, so it is called “City of Chemical Industry”. Its products like silicon, chrome, chemical raw material mucilage glue silk are popular in the world. Here there is the Chinese only aerolith museum. The aerolith of 1770 kg. named “Jilin No. 1” is the largest one in the world. In 2004, Jilin Municipality was endowed one of the “Ten Glamorous Cities”.

Hero City——Siping

Situated in the southwest of Jilin province. It is called “Hero City”because of the four battles in time of liberation war. It lies in the northeast Golden Corn Belt, and it is one of the most famed commodity grain bases and grain export base in the country. Siping produces an abundance of corn, soybean, paddy, broomcorn. There are full of grassland resources in the west, with the pasture of 90,000 hectares, every year Siping can export a great deal of beeves and cattles. Siping has the developed transportation and is one of the important transportation hub of current of materials in the northeast economic region. The Manchu custom tour is unique in Siping, and the inimitable Liliangui Bacon Cake is well known in the world. The hometown of the Er’renzhuan(sing-and-dance duet)is in the Lishu county of Siping municipality.

Hometown of Spotted Deer——Liaoyuan

Situated in the mid south of Jilin province and was one part of the paddocks of the emperor in Qing dynasty. Today’s

Liaoyuan is not only the important national commodity grain base, but also the earliest area of man-made spotted deer. The output of pilose antler per year and the export both take an important place in the country. The “Maji pilose antler” made in Dongfeng county is the very valuable kind and very popular in the world. Liaoyuan also is the important industrial base of Jilin province. Now Liaoyuan has formed a self-contained industrial system including coal, electric power, weave, machine, electron, chemical medicine.

Medicine city——Tonghua

Situated in the southeast of the Changbai Mountains and can see the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea across the Yalujiang rivers. It is a mountain city of the northland with many titles. First ,Tonghua is the famous medicine city for the abundant medicine resources of Changbai Mountains. In 1996, it was endowed “Native Place of the Chinese Traditional Medicine” by Ministry of Agriculture of China. Tonghua also is the producing area of the Chinese wine, and since 1954 the popular Tonghua wine is well sold in more than 30 countries and areas, and once gain the national golden award. Tonghua also is the city of high quality rice, and the agricultural industrialization and the primary products deep processing has taken the shape. The other advantage is the mineral and material industry. Tonghua has a long history, The famous Koguryo ancient ruins have been listed in the World Cultural Inheritance in 2004, and is the first grade cultural relic.

Solid Resource Treasury——Baishan

Situated in southeast of Jilin province and in west of the

Changbai Mountains. Baishan municipality is called “Solid resource treasury”. The forest occupies 78% of the total area. The 60% areas of “Sphere of Human and Biology” of UN—Changbai Mountains Nature Reserve lies in Baishan municipality. It is the hometown of the Three Treasures—ginseng, marten, deer antler. The resources of the wildlife are quite rich. The Fusong county in Baishan is called “Hometown of the Chinese Ginseng”, and Jingyu county is called “Hometown of the Chinese Gen-seng” and “Mineral Water City of Changbai Mountains”, Badaojiang district is called “Hometown of the Chinese Forest Frog”, Linjiang city is called “Hometown of the Chinese Alp Red Stonecrop”. Baishan is rich in the mineral water resources. The reserves of the coal occupy the first place in the Jilin province, and the reserves of the kieselgur are the first in the Asia. It is the main producing area of forestry, coal, electric power. It has developed the special local product industry including the Chinese traditional medicine product mainly on ginseng, breed aquatics of the economy creatures mainly on forest frog, and the special economy mainly on hill potherb home planting. It has also established the ginseng planting base, forest frog breed aquatics base and precious mountain foodstuff base.

Grain and Oil City——Songyuan

Situated in mid west of Jilin province, and on the bank of the Songhua river. Varies ethnic groups live there. The topography is plain and it is rich in natural resources, and is called “Granary and storeroom of meat, fish, and oil”. It is the big agricultural city, the important commodity grain base and the oil material base. It has formed the industrial system

with petroleum and chemical, medicine, weave, building material, machine, food processing. It has cultivated three polar industries including the petroleum and chemical, grain deep processing and livestock product processing. The tourism of Songyuan is unique for its Chagan Lake which is one of the Ten National Fresh Water Lake.

Grassland City——Baicheng

Situated in northwest of Jilin province, on the boundary of Jilin, inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang. It is the historic regional trade distributing and exchange center of economy, also one of hub cities of the forth Eurasia bridge planned by United Nations Development Program(UNDP). Baicheng is the main product base for commodity grain, stock raising, fishery, oil plants, baked tobacco and agricultural product processing base. The special local products like grassland cow, mung bean, watermelon, white geese are popular in the world. The output of the high quality mung bean is 40% of the national total output, and 60% of the export. The industrial system has been formed with weave and dress, auto accessory, machine, food and medicine. There are a group of the name brand enterprises and products.

Forest Sea City --Yanbian korean autonomous prefecture

Situated in east of Jilin province, on the boundary of China, Russia and Korea. It is the main area of the Chinese Korean ethnic group. It is called “Forest Sea City”, and the main wood product base. It is rich in the mineral water resources contained many elements like calcium, magnesium, sodium. there are many kinds of high quality wildlife resources. Yanbian is also the biggest producing area of apple-

pear and is called “Homeland of the apple-pear”. Relaying on the favorable environment and in the forest area, the industries of special local product, stock raising, forestry in Yanbian are developing rapidly. The unique pillar industry has formed mainly on the medicine, food, energy sources, forestry. The scenery of Changbai Mountains is well known in the world. The beautiful name of “City of Song and Dance” is popular for its Korean ethnic custom.

Population and Ethnic Groups

Jilin province is full of the various ethnic groups. There are 44 ethnic groups including Hans, Koreans, Manchus, Mongols, Huis and Xibos, with a total population of 27.085 million in 2004. The Koreans live mainly in the cities of Yanbian, Jilin, Tonghua and Baishan; the Mongols and Xibos, in Baicheng and Songyuan; the Manchus and Huis, in Changchun, Jilin, Tonghua and Siping.

Ethnic autonomy is practiced in areas inhabited by minority peoples in compact communities. In Jilin, there is one autonomous prefecture, that is, the Yanbian Korean Autonomous prefecture; three autonomous counties, that is, the Changbai Korean Autonomous County, the Qianguo'erluosi Mongolian Autonomous County, and the Yitong Manchu Autonomous County; and 33 townships and towns. Since the founding of the P.R.C, and especially since the reform and opening up, the different ethnic minorities in the autonomous areas have been United and harmonious, and they have been working hard to make the economy develop rapidly in a stable environment. The Yanbian Korean Autono-

mous prefecture is the only one that was twice honored by the State Council as a “Model Autonomous Prefecture for Ethnic Unity and Progress”.

Over the long centuries the minorities of Jilin Province have developed a charming and colorful customs. Each ethnic group has its own features in food, costume, ornament, and proprieties.

The Korean Ethnic Group

The Koreans have their own written and oral language and they have a bravery, hardworking and courageous tradition. For the the national liberation, and the founding and consolidation of New China, they contributed and sacrificed a great deal in the Anti-Japanese War, the Liberation War and the War to Resist USA Aggression and Aid Korea(the Korean war). They are in the habit of wearing white clothes, and they are extremely courteous, respect the old and love the young, and they are very good at singing and dancing. The Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture was founded on September 3, 1952, and has long been known as a “Land of Songs and Dances” and a “Land of Soccer”.

The Manchu Ethnic Group

Manchu women are fond of wearing the cheongsam, for its beautiful and elegant fashion and striking ethnic style. Popular across China, the cheongsam has become a traditional type of dress for Chinese women. The Manchu traditions on etiquette, ceremonial offerings, weddings, funerals, lifestyle and children rearing still

have influence in many regions in China. Their paintings, paper-cuts, songs and dances, storytelling and ballad-singing, folktales and sports events have a long history and are still very popular today. The Manchus have also developed a unique cuisine culture, and “the Manchu-Han Complete Banquets” is known far and wide.

The Mongols

The Mongols are born singers and dancers. Their habits in costumes, diet, living, traveling, architecture, weddings, funerals, taboos, and etiquettes have their own distinct ethnic feature. At all the anniversaries of the founding of their autonomous counties or ethnic townships or any other traditional festivals, they never fail to hold the Nadam (entertainment) gatherings where they have ethnic sports activities such as horse racings, capturing goats from horseback, wrestling.

The Xibos

The Xibo people are fond of drinking liquor and strong tea. To respect the elder is one of their most important ethics. However, their cultural activities have long been integrated with those of Mongolians and Hans.

With the evolution of the history and the social development, the customs and folkways of the Jilin's ethnic minorities are changing constantly, influenced by such factors as politics, economy, culture and lifestyle.

The Rapid development of Jilin's Economy

In Aug. 2003, Premier Wen Jiabao proposed a national policy--- reviving the old industrial bases in northeast and other area of China. This policy pushed "The eldest son of P.R.C" on the stage of the history again after its long-time silence.

At the beginning of 2005, Jilin's new Governor Wang Min definitely pointed out in the Government Work Report as "We must closely hold and fully use the strategic opportunity of reviving the old industrial base policy, and try to develop our economy from 'walking quickly' to 'running quickly', strive to make the people rich, to strengthen our province, and construct a harmonious society."

On Jilin's land, a fully new economic transform has been started vigorously...

Survey of Jilin's Economy

In the early days of new China, the economy of Jilin province came into a new period of rapid development on the very weak foundation. The province established a relatively comprehensive modern industrial system including the machine-building, automobile and chemical industries. It has also made a great progress in agricultural modernization. Jilin is a main industrial and agricultural production base in the nation. And Jilin has made great contribution to the con-

struction of the New China. Since the Chinese reform and opening up, the economy of Jilin province has achieved the sustainable, rapid, healthy development, and the comprehensive economic strength of the province has been improved remarkably. The local people are living in a well-off standard today. In 2004, the province's gross domestic production was 295.821 billion RMB, calculated in a comparable price, increased 12.2% than last year, and the comparable increasing ratio enhanced 2 percentages. The whole general financial revenue reached 32.90 billion Yuan, increased 13.7% than last year. The entire social fixed asset investment achieved 117.164 billion Yuan, and increased 20.9% than last year.

Along with the strategic policy of reviving the northeast old industrial bases, which is made by the 16th National Congress of the CPC, Jilin's economy will soon have a brand-new development. Jilin Province starts to concentrate its strength on the construction of five industrial bases, including the automobile industry, the petroleum chemical industry, the agricultural products processing industry, the modern Chinese traditional medicine and biological drugs manufacture industry, and the photoelectron information industry, etc. Jilin province will also fully boost the reforms of the state-owned enterprises, develop the small privately operated economy vigorously, build the new modern agriculture, and cultivate and develop a five big characteristic industries including the energy, the metallurgy, the new building material, the spinning and weaving, and traveling industries.

On Advantages, Building the Five Industrial Bases

Firstly, strengthen and enlarge the automobile industry.

Jilin is the cradle of China's automobile industry. As a symbol of the national automobile industry, Changchun First Auto Works has a fixed asset of more than 50 billion Yuan. The products have six series, and more than 550 kinds of different types, such as heavy-duty, middle-duty, light-duty, sub-miniature-duty, car, and passenger car. Now it has already become a modern production, scientific research, and sale base with the biggest scale, the most various productions, and advanced technology in the Chinese automobile industry. The core of building an automobile base is: depending, supporting, and serving the FAW, speeding up the development of automobile industry, expanding the entire vehicle scale, enhancing the ability of necessary accessories, promoting automobile trade and service, and trying to form an automobile industry base with international competitive power. Till the end of 2004, there have been 219 enterprises of automobiles above average scale in Jilin province. Among them, the entire vehicle manufacture enterprises are 3, professional vehicle manufacture enterprises are 15, automobile's necessary accessories production enterprises are 201, and possessing the total assets of 106.4 billion RMB. In 2004, Jilin's automobile industry completed a gross value of industrial output 136.1 billion RMB, and occupied 42% of the whole province industry, realized a total profit 6.085 billion RMB, which take a proportion of 34.1% of the entire province industry. The First Auto Works first reached its sales of 1 million in 2004, and also was listed into Fortune Global 500 top enterprises for its year sales volume 13.825 billion dollars. In 2005, an automobiles industries development zone was established in southwest of Changchun, which occupied 100 square kilometers. The establishment of this zone, provide

a new platform for Jilin's automobile industry.

Secondly, consolidate and expand the petroleum chemical industry. Jilin's petroleum chemical industry, primarily based on Jilin Oil-field and Jilin chemical industry, is one of the most important petroleum chemical industrial bases in China. The Jilin Petrol-chemistry Group is a famous large-scale and a biggest chemical industry enterprises in China. According to the new condition, Jilin will take the Jilin Chemical Plant and the Jilin Oil-field as the main item, and optimize the structure, expand the scale, and enhance the benefits of the enterprises. We are thus developing the fine chemical, the high performance compound material and special material, improving the proportion of processed products, changing the long-time-formed structure of the basic industrial chemicals base products, and constructing an important domestic comprehensive petroleum chemical industry. In 2004, 4.7889 million tons of crude oil, 580.5 tons of ethylene was produced in Jilin. The entire petroleum chemical industrial realized a gross value of industrial output 58.8 billion RMB, which accounted for 18.1% of the total value; a gross profit 6.24 billion RMB, which accounted for 34.9% of the total; and an increased value 11.4 billion RMB, which accounted for 10.3% of the total.

Thirdly, cultivate the agricultural product processing industry to a pillar industry. Jilin is a major agricultural province with fertile soil, rich resources, and superior environment. The province will depend on the rich agricultural product resources and the ecological superiority to speed up the development of the three main industry, that is the corn economy, the corn's and soybean's profound processing industry, the poultry, milk profound processing industry,

and the Changbai mountain's ecology foods industry. And Jilin province is lengthening the industrial chain, carrying out the standardization, constructing the ecotype healthy agricultural products processing base, and constructing the third pillar industry as the agricultural product processing industry. At present, Changchun Corn Industry Development Zone has begun to construct, and planed to build a world's biggest corn and agricultural product deep processing region with 100 billion RMB incomes every year. In 2004, the province's agricultural product processing industry completed a production value of 67 billion Yuan with an increase of 30% than last year; the total production value of the animal husbandry 34.6 billion Yuan with a compared ratio increase of 8.1%, and the production value of the organic foods industry 6.2 billion Yuan with an increase of 19%.

Fourthly, accelerate the development of modern Chinese medicine and biological drugs manufacture industry. Jilin Province is rich in resources of Chinese Medicine. The Changbai Mountains was called "the world biology gene bank", and has a reputation of one of the three major medicine gene banks. The pharmaceutical industry is one of the key industries among Jilin's economy. There are 219 medicine production enterprises with a gross asset of more than 18.9 billion Yuan. Among them, the Jilin Aodong Group, Tonghua Dongbao Group, Jilin Xiuzheng Group, and Changchun Haiwang enjoyed a high reputation in domestic and international medicine industries. Jilin's medicine industry has developed into a "tripod stood" region center including the Tonghua medicine city, Yanbian Aodong medicine city, and Changchun Chinese medicine's modernization and biological drugs' manufacture industry garden. And the prov-

ince also possessed two industrial belts: “Changchun-Tonghua-Baishan” and “Changchun-Jilin-Yanbian”. Depending on the advantages of the Changbai mountains’ north medicine resources and the bio-technology, Jilin focused the strength on self-research and development ability, comprehensively finished the rebuilding of the GMP enterprises, and the fully development of the modern medicine industry and the biological drugs manufacture industry. Also expanded the Tonghua, Dunhua medicine city, construction the Changchun, Jilin medicine industrial garden, and the ten drugs manufacturing groups, like Jilin Xiuzheng, Tonghua Dongbao, Yanbian Aodong, and Changxheng Genes. In this year, Jilin developed 50 new medicines with independent intellectual property. In 2004, the entire province realized a present pharmaceutical industrial value of 15 billion Yuan. Tonghua, Changchun, and Yanbian account for 84.3% of the gross pharmaceutical industrial income.

Fifthly, impel the rapid development of the high-tech industry, such as the photoelectron information industry. Jilin Province is the seedbed of our nation’s optic enterprises, and has a reputation of “optics base”. Now, the province has formed an industrial system with the photo-electron products, the liquid-crystal displays, the new primary devices, the automobile’s electronic products and the computer application software as lead products, and has its certain industrial scale and technological innovation competence. Even has possessed the biggest photo electricity encoder production entities and the biggest photoelectron products processing enterprises. The software industry also achieved a magnificent development. It has developed a pattern with the *Changchun Software Garden, the Jilin Software as its*

research base, the Jilin University, Northeast Normal University as the technological support, and the First Auto Works' Qiming as the key software enterprises. In 2004, the province had finished a gross financial income of 16 billion Yuan on the electronic information products manufacturing industry and the software industry, and achieved 4.5 billion Yuan revenue. In the future, Jilin will take Changchun's national photo-electron industry base as the core, exert the information technology's leading function and the industrial foundation, and prioritize the photo-electron information and software industry, the new-type material industry, and the modern agricultural technology, thus form a domestic leading high-tech research, development, production and manufacturing industry.

Fully promote the reform of the state-owned enterprises, develop medium and small-size private enterprises vigorously

The economy of northeastern China is underdeveloped. The crux of the problem lies that State-owned economy takes a large percentage and private enterprises do not develop well. Therefore, the key point for the revitalizing of the old industrial bases is to promote the reform of state-owned enterprises and develop private enterprises.

In Jilin province, the proportion of state owned economy takes 80% of the entire economy, which is among the top in China. In the period of the 9th "Five-Year Plan", Jilin province implemented the project of casting off poverty that is a difficult part in the reform of state-owned enterprises. Of all the large and medium-sized state-owned industrial enterprises in Jilin, 80% have accomplished the corporate reform, and

80.2% of the losing enterprises on a state anti-poverty list have quit poverty. As a result, the province has basically attained its enterprise transformation and anti-poverty goals in three years.

In 2004, another 200 state-owned and state-held shares enterprises have accomplished the reconstruction. In 2005, deepening the reform of state-owned enterprises and implementing the tackle of the thorny problem will be attached of vital importance in the reform and development of Jilin province. The provincial Party committee and the government decided to basically complete the reconstruction of 816 state-owned and state-held shares enterprises in the entire province.

From the level of economic development, there is a gap of the state-owned economy between Jilin and those coastal provinces and cities. However, the main gap lies in the private economy and township enterprises. From the reform and open policy, Jilin province has set a series of supporting and preferential policies and reinforced financial support as well as impelled the development of private economy ceaselessly. From 2001 to 2004, the private economy kept increasing at the speed higher than 30%. From the tenth Five-Year Plan, the accumulative investment of the provincial private economy amounts to 74.1 trillion. Only in last year, the fixed capital investment of private economy in the entire province was 25.6 trillion. In the 2168 new projects items that invested more than 1 billion, there are 168 items which investment was more than 100 billion. In Jilin province, there are 850 thousand private enterprises with 2.85 million employees. They achieved RMB 98.8 trillion added values

and turned RMB 6.9 trillion tax and profits over to the state. The employed labor force increased from the number of 1.96 billion in 2000 to 2.73 billion in 2004 and an important channel for reemployment has been established. At the same time, the characteristic of predominant industry in private economy is forming day by day and the dominant function is boosting. The infant industry and high-tech industry have also developed. The private economy with the rapid development now has been the new engine of the national economy in Jilin.

Development of the modern agriculture

Jilin is a major agricultural province with rich farming resources. As a major commodity grain product base, it leads the nation in average per-capita grain output, grain commercial rate, amount of grain shipped out of the province, and corn exports. In 2004, the gross grain outputs got 251 million tons with an increase of 11.1% compared to the last year, and the gross production valued 48.623 billion Yuan. The organic, characteristic, and high quality agricultural products have created a more broader market and a high reputation inside or outside our country. Till the end of 2004, 459 certificated production have obtained pollution-free label, 161 pollution free agricultural products have been identified, the production output was 5.99 million tons, and valued 5 billion Yuan, brought \$6 million exporting exchange income. The output of “Green Foods” was 1.20 million, worth 3.1 billion Yuan, brought \$31 million exchange income. The organic foods output is 70,000 tons, worth 720 million Yuan, brought \$45 million exchange income. Jilin Province also is

the emerging animal husbandry production base, the average possession of meat, eggs per person takes the 1st place and the 5th each in the nation. In 2004, Animal husbandry output value was 39.906 billion Yuan, which took 42.4% of the gross agricultural output, and became an pillar industry in rural economy. In recent years, farm production arranged according to order has become a sizeable undertaking. Pollution-free products have become all the rages, and greenhouse production designed to deal with the province's cold weather and increase the temperature for crops is developing on a large scale. The scientific level of agriculture is improving steadily, and so is its degree of industrialization and general adoption of the market principle. Agricultural development is becoming increasingly dependent upon technological progress and higher worker quality, and its mode of growth is shifting from traditional agriculture to modern farming and from extensive management to intensive farming.

Jilin is part of the golden corn belt of the northeast China, where the climate, soil and other natural conditions are conducive to quality corn production. Corn actually makes up about 60% of the total farm acreage, and accounts for about 70% of the province's total grain output. Through the years Jilin has ranked first in China in terms of total corn output, per-capita grain share, amount of corn converted into commodities, volume of corn export, and amount of corn shipped out of the province. Corn production, therefore, is vital to local farm production, local farmers' incomes and the economic development of the entire province. With a view of the new situation arising in agricultural development and market demand and taking into consideration the changed circumstances, the provincial authorities reassessed the role

and significance of corn production and set forth a new guideline for a corn-associated economy. According to this new guideline, corn is not only as a grain crop but also a cash crop as well, and corn production and agricultural development should be handled from the perspective of industrial economy – the bottom line is to turn the province's abundant corn resources into economic advantage and allow local agriculture and rural economy to develop in giant strides. The key to a thriving corn economy lies in revamping the mode of production, expanding the scale of production, and setting seed selection and other links of corn production along regionalized, specialized and standardized lines. Corn circulation has to be reformed as well, so that grain deep processing enterprises can foster direct contact with farmers, and both home and foreign markets can be opened up. Corn processing will become more refined so as to increase its incremental value. By 2004, Jilin's refined corn processing capacity had topped 7.6 million tons. A number of major corn processing enterprises are growing in strength, including Changchun Dacheng and Songyuan Lishida, and a 600,000-ton-a-year alcohol production project of Jilin Municipality; and a galaxy of grain circulation and fodder processing enterprises, including Jilin Corn Group, Jilin Deda, Changchun Haoyue, Gongzhuling Huazheng, are going strongly. Jilin's corn economy is thriving as never before.

Constructing the Ecological Province

In November 1999, the State Environmental Protection Administration authorized by the State Council, approved Jilin Province as an experiment in constructing an ecological province. In December 2001, “the General Outline Program for Constructing the Ecological Province of Jilin ”was approved by the 27th Standing session of the Jilin Provincial People’s Congress, and to be implemented in three stages: the startup stage, the expanding stage, and enhancing stage. The period of 2001-2005 is the startup stage, in which a map will be drawn up, the program will come off to a good start, a basic framework will be completed for the constructing an environment-friendly economy, and the province image of the major organic resource will be established. The period of 2006-2015 will be the second phase. That is to say, in ten years’ time, the economy, society and eco-environment of Jilin will enter a healthy cycle of development, an environment-friendly economic system will come to stay, and Jilin will have set the image as a major pollution-free industrial province. The period of 2016-2030 will be the third stage, in which all the achievements in the previous two stages will be consolidated, and in 14 years’ time, Jilin will have reached all its ecological goals and show as strong province with the pollution-free economic development.

Now the construction of the Jilin ecological province has a very good beginning and come under way. By the end of 2004, Jilin province has established 33 Natural Reserves with a total area of 2.198 million hectares, accounting for 11.77% of the province area. There are 23 demonstrating ecological

zones covering a total area of 119.6 thousand sq.km. or 63.8% of the province total area. In 2004, the province made a great progress in preserving the main rivers and areas and preventing from the pollution. According to “the General Outline Program for Constructing the Ecological Province of Jilin ” After 30 years of hardworking, we will build Jilin into an ecological healthy powerful province with a relatively developed economy, a highly civilized society and a fine eco-environment in which resources can be renewed in a sustained way, and to benefit the human on the progress of the natural and spiritual civilization.

List of the Nature Reserves in Jilin Province

Name OF NR	Location	Area (hectares)	Protected targets	Approving authorities	Date of establishment
Changbaishan National Nature Reserve	Antu County	196,465	Forests	State Council (Dec.1986)	April18, 1960
Xianghai National Nature Reserve	Tongyu County	105,467	Desert, grassland, wetland	State Council (Jul. 1986)	Mar. 1981
Yitong National Volcano Reserve	Yitong County	764.8	Geological ruins	State Council (Oct. 1992)	Oct. 22, 1983
Momoge National Nature Reserve	Zhenlai County	144,000	Grassland, wetland and water area	State Council (Dec.1997)	Mar. 1981
Longjing Tianfozhishan National Nature Reserve	Longjing city	77,317	Pine mushrooms	State Council (July 2002)	Mar. 22, 1996

Yalu river National Nature Reserve	Changbai county	20,306	Water area	State Council (July 2002)	Oct.16,1996
Sanjiaolongwan National Nature Reserve	Huinan county	8,102	Forest, water area and Geological ruins	State Council (July 2003)	Sep.29,1990
Songhuajiang Provincial Three-Lake Reserve	Jilin Munici- pality	1,144,710	Forests, Water area	Provincial govern- ment	Feb. 13, 1990
Zuojia Provincial Nature Reserve	Jilin Munici- pality	5,544	Wildlife	Provincial govern- ment	May 1982
Sanjiaolongwan Provincial Nature Reserve	Huinan County	8,102	Forests, water basin, geological ruins	Provincial Govern- ment	Sep. 29, 990
Yaojingzi Provincial Sheep's Forage Reserve	Changling County	23,800	Grassland and grassy marshland	Provincial Govern- ment	Nov. 18, 1986
Qagan Nur Provincial Nature Reserve	Qianguo County	48,040	Wetland	Provincial Govern- ment	Nov. 18, 1986
Taiyangcha Provincial Reserve of Cambrian- Ordovician Boundary Geological Ruins	Jiangyuan County	150	Geological ruins, Cambrian- Ordovician boundary cross- section	Provincial Govern- ment	Sep. 1985
Tonghua Provincial Stone Lake ReserveCounty	Tonghua County	1,505.7	Wildlife	Provincial Govern- ment	Dec. 1993

Dabusulangyaba Provincial Nature Reserve	Qian' an County	11,000	Wetland and natural ruins	Provincial Govern- ment	Dec. 1993
Huangnihe Provincial Nature Reserve	Dunhua city	23,476	Forests	Provincial Forestry Depart- ment	Apr. 12, 2000
Siping Shanmen Provincial Mesozoic Volcano Reserve	Siping Munici- pality	123.2	Proto- types of Geological Ruins	Provincial State Land Resources Depart- ment	Sep. 18, 2000
Jilin Hunchun Provincial Nature Reserve	Hunchun city	88,913	Proto- types of wildlife	Provincial Govern- ment	Oct. 22, 2001
Hanihe Municipal Reservoir Reserve	Tonghua Munici- pality	1,100	Water basin	Tonghua Municipal Govern- ment	Dec. 6, 1991
Wanwanchuan Provincial Nature Reserve	Tonghua Munici- pality	19,200	Water basin	Tonghua Municipal Govern- ment	Dec. 6, 1991
Beidadingzi Municipal Nature Reserve	Tonghua Munici- pality	143.5	Wild Plants	Tonghua Municipal Govern- ment	Mar. 1, 1993
Sandaogou Municipal Kalopanax Septemblobus Reserve	Baishan Munici- pality	1,220	Wild plants	Baishan Municipal Govern- ment	Mar. 1, 1993
Guanmenlazi Municipal Water Source Reserve	Huadian city	10,800	Water basins	Huadian city Govern- ment	1993

Tumen Fengwu County Nature Reserve	Tumen city	4,150	Water basins	Tumen city Govern- ment	Nov. 13, 1991
Liudingshan County Reserve Liudingshan County Nature Reserve	Dunhua city	300	Wild plants	Dunhua city Govern- ment	Nov. 20, 1991
Wanziling County Nature Reserve	Ji'an city	6,866.67	Wild plants and natural ruins	Ji'an city Govern- ment	Jun. 17, 1992
Liuhe County Dear Farm Reserve	Liuhe County	394	Wildlife	Liuhe County Government	Sep. 10, 1984
Daxicha County Ginseng Farm Reserve	Liuhe county	470	Wildlife	Liuhe County Government	Sep. 10, 1984
Jilin Wangqing Provincial Nature Reserve	Wangqing county	12,756	Forest	Provincial Govern- ment	Dec.20,2002
Jilin Dashan Provincial Nature Reserve	Dunhua county	59,940	Wetland and Water Area	Provincial Govern- ment	Dec.28,2002
Jilin Jingyu Provincial Nature Reserve	Jingyu county	12,325	Natural relic	Provincial Govern- ment	Nov.29,2002
Jilin Boluo Lake Provincial Nature Reserve	Changchun munici- pality	24,915	Lake with fresh water and wetland	Provincial Govern- ment	Oct.25,2004
Jilin Baolawendu Provincial Nature Reserve	Tongyu county	62,190	Wetland and water area	Provincial Govern- ment	Dec.20,2002

The Colorful Jilin Tourism

In 1983, When Deng Xiaoping climbed up the Changbai Mountains, he extolled, "I would have deeply regretted in my life if I had missed the chance to visit here!"

During a 1991 inspection of Jilin, President Jiang Zemin composed the lines in praise of Jinlin: "Snow-clad, soft willows bring a wintry river to vivid life; jade-like, rimed trees resemble jade flowers descending from heaven."

On July 1st, 2004, at 1:18 p.m., it was decided by the 28th conference of the World Heritage Committee that the ruins, tombs of the general and the king at Ji'an were listed in The World Famous Heritage List.

With the development of the economy and society, tourism of Jilin becomes magnificent for the glamorous mountains and beautiful rivers.

Step in the mysterious Changbai Mountains

Most of the natural scenes of Jilin Province remains their primitive features, and were seldom under the helping of man-made carving. The east area features the scenic Changbai Mountains' primitive forests, unique volcanic landforms, specific and solid upright scenery. The west area entails grasslands, wetlands, clay forests of Qian'an, crane-watching tours of Xiang hai. From west to east, these natural sceneries reveal the magical, straightforward, simple and sophisticated characteristics of Jilin tourism resources.

The Changbai Mountains Nature Reserve in east Jilin Province should be the first natural scenery of Jilin Province, which stretching over thousands of kilos. The Changbai

Mountains is located in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Antu and Fu Song of Baishan City. It is famous as “The Five High Mountains” with beautiful and specific sceneries, and is also called as mysterious “First Mountain in the east of the Pass”. Because there are a lot of white pumices and snow on the chief mountain-“Bai Tou Shan”, it got its name “Changbai Shan”. To the people of north China, Changbai Mountains is a “Mother Mountain”. Not only because it is the origin of Manchu, but also because it is the cradle of the Songhua, Tumen and Yalu rivers. It is the supporting living environment of diverse northeast generations. Now, this “Holy Mountain” has been a protection screen for the eco- environment of some northeast areas, and has become a cradle for the developed agriculture and dense industry of these areas.

Changbai Mountains is resourceful, it is a “Solid Resource Treasury”, it also possess the top-class natural sceneries in the world. As a dormant volcano, which has slept for more than 300 years, Changbai Mountains has its specific geographic structure, and these structures made those sceneries with uncanny craftsmanship. Because of the different elevations of the mountains, it forms four sight belts from temperate zone to frigid zone, from the foot to the top of the mountains. This is the most peculiar character of Changbai Mountains. If people want to see these sights on the flat lands, it's necessary to cross thousands of kilos from south to north. But if in Changbai Mountains, people can enjoy “Four seasons in one mountain, different weathers in less than ten Li” within six kilos of upright distance.

The Tianchi Lake is the most famous spot of Changbai Mountains, and if people miss the chance to see the Tianchi,

there should be no significance of coming to Changbai Mountains. Tianchi Lake, which was formed by the volcano, is the border lake of China and Korea, and the deepest and largest volcanic lake in China. Because of its high elevation (height above sea level 2194 meters), people called it “Lake of Heaven”. There are 16 mountains surrounded the Tianchi Lake, this made it like a beautiful jade which is beset among the mountains. The weathers are changing quite fast. It is always foggy, and accompanying with sudden rainstorms and hails, making the Tianchi Lake looming through the clouds, like in a miracle. The Changbai waterfall tumbles down from a corner of the Tianchi Lake like a crystal ribbon descending from heaven to form the cradle of the Songhua, Tumen and Yalu rivers. The Great Changbai Canyon, brought to light only recently, is marked for its stupendous grandeur, unsurpassed wilderness and the fact that it is a huge repository of statuesque mountain peaks, exotic-shaped monoliths, quiet ravines, limpid rivers, ancient trees and rare grass and plants. With the time goes, the Tianchi Lake is rendered even more mysterious by rumors about some mysterious phenomena-- the faint strange wild animals accompanying with the challenging “Dry Dining Basin”, the small Tianchi with entrance but without exit... These are adding more fantastic colors to the Changbai Mountains, attracting millions of people who love nature, and like explorations throughout the world to come here.

The World's Heritage--- the Konguryo's Ruins

The human interests of Jilin Province have their own characteristics in the east of the Pass. Those historic sites silently recorded the histories and the stories that had hap-

pened in this area. The most stirring one is the ruins of Konguryo, which can be seen as full of zone culture characters and blending of diverse cultures. It is a special testimony of Konguryo kingdom's civilization, which had vanished in the history.

The remains of the ancient Konguryo Kingdom are located in Ji'an City, including the Internal Town, the Wandu shan Town, the Tomb of Great King (14) and the Aristocrat Tomb (261). It is the remains of the slave Konguryo kingdom that existed from the 1st to the 7th centuries. Under the plains of Ji'an City, there are more than 100,000 tombs of Konguryo Kingdom, this is the famous "cavity and chimb tomb group". Among these tombs, the Taiwang Tomb, the General Tomb, and the Qian Qiu Tomb are of great size. The General Tomb is extolled as the "Pyramid of the East". The length of the foundation is 31.58 meters, and the height is 12.4 meters. The whole tomb looks like a pyramid, has seven ladders, and all of the ladders are constructed by giant granite that were carved delicately. Also the roof of the tomb is made by one big rock. The whole tomb constructed with majesty, looks bright and grandeur. The General Tomb is a masterpiece of stone-made architecture art of Konguryo Times. Many tombs in the Tomb Group still well-preserved the colorful and exquisite paintings with abundant contents and legendary color.

On the foot of a mountain in northeast of Ji'an City, there is a Hao Taiwang Stele. It is a precious treasure of China no matter in its constructed style, or in its epigraph style. Hao Taiwang Stele was constructed for the commemoration of the 19th King by the 20th King. The height of the stele is 6.39 meters, made by carving an entire giant gravel tuff. The shape of it is an anomalous square pole. The epi-

graphs were carved on the four sides of the stele. There are 1775 words in 44 lines. The epigraphs that were written in Chinese note down the achievements of the Hao Taiwang and the stories of the origins of the Konguryo Kingdom and how the people established their regime. It is the longest precious written data preserved by the Konguryo.

On July 1st, 2004, at 1:18 p.m., it was decided by the 28th meeting of the World Heritage Committee that the Konguryo kingdom ruins, tombs of the general and the king of China were listed in The World Famous Heritage List. This is a great event in Chinese cultural developing history; it verified that China, as a civilized ancient country, has its specific charm.

Moreover, the exquisite carvings and paintings in the buildings of the ancient Yehelana city in Siping are paragons of Manchu culture; today the city has been converted into a folklore attraction. The Palace of Puyi, the “emperor” of the puppet Manchoukou regime, is now a national centre for education in patriotism. All these historic sites or remains, including the ancient Liao Tower in Nong’an County, the stone-carvings of dragons and tigers at Hunchun, and the Wen Temple, embodied the hardworking and the brightness of our ancient ancestors. At 15: 2’36’’ on March 18, 1976, a meteorite shower hit the northwest suburbs of Jilin Yongji County. The Jilin meteorite shower gave us a biggest stone aerolite in the world. And it made the following construction of Jilin Municipal Meteorite Museum become possible. It is the only one of its kinds in China.

Playing with Snow in Jilin Winter

Ice and snow, bring cold to the northern people, but also bring many specific and charming interests to Jilin's winter.

Jilin Province enjoys exceptional advantages in developing ice-snow tourism industry. The winter here is long, and the average temperature is under 15°C. The suitable temperature, long snowy period, good snow quantity and more snow field add the comfort of skiing, and reduce the time limit of the outdoor sport in winter.

Although the exploitation of the ice-snow tourism industry is a little late, it has their great potential. The Changbai Mountains areas have their special advantages. Till now, The mainly spots for the ice-snow tourist are Changbai Mountains--- the Snow Kingdom, Rime Fog of Jilin--- one of the four wonders in China, the future Chief matching field of Asian Winter Games in 2007, and also the skiing fields which were located around some big cities, like Jilin's North Big Lake skiing field, Jilin's Lotus Hills skiing field, and Changchun's Jingyue Pool skiing field.

The contents of the ice-snow tourist festivals of Jilin Province are wonderful. The cities' history of holding the ice-snow tourist festivals has been more than ten years, such as Changchun's Jingyue Pool ice-snow tourist festival, Jilin's Rime ice-snow tourist festival, Yanbian Changbai Mountains ice-snow tourist festival, etc. Enjoying Rimed trees, seeing ice and snow, enjoying hot spring, skiing, skating, playing on sledges, making snow circles, playing on snow slides, playing on snow field autocycles, slideways, ice sails, rope ways, snow field golf, releasing lamps to the river, watching hunting in the winter, all these rich and colorful activities combine the ice-snow culture with the ice-snow tour, and in-

crease the connotation and details of the activities, thus improve the taste of the travel, and develop the tourism industry of Jilin Province.

In order to reinforce Jilin Province's own ice-snow tourist products, and creating some specific tourist products, the government of the province has begun to hold "China. Jilin Rime and Snow-ice Tourism Festival has been hold for five years since 2001. And Jilin's Ice-snow tourism has more and more attracting the attention of some tourists, ski-loving people, and has become a hot spot of winter travels.

Ethnic Group Custom Tourism with Features of Koreans, Manchus, Mongolians

There 43 different folks living in Jilin Province, such as the Koreans, the Manchus, and the Mogolians. So the different flirts of different ethnic folks become another hot spot to attract tourists.

In the east part of Jilin Province, more than 110 million Korean peoples are living there. Because most of the people like singing and dancing, and always warmly welcome the guests with zest, the Koreans are famous as "White Skirt Nationality". When it is holiday, or when there are guests visiting, almost all the zest people will put on their beautiful particular clothes, singing and dancing gracefully with sound music, and performing their traditional program, such as playing on a swing, on a special springboard, or performing wrestling. The tourists also might be invited to the home of the people, and regale themselves on an authentic korean meal with vinegar-pepper pickles, sticky-rice cakes, cool noodles, rice alcohols, etc. If you the tourists are lucky

enough, maybe they can attend a birthday ceremony of a 60-year-old elder, or a wedding ceremony of young couples, and then the original traditions that are revealed by the etiquette nationality surely will make you feel surprised.

The Manchus ever establish their own dynasty and even unified China in history. Now, most of the Manchus live in the northeastern part of China, especially in Changchun, Jilin, Tonghua, and Siping. And there is a Manchu Autonomous County, and 10 Manchu Autonomous towns. In these areas, people preserve their ancient precious flirtatious expressions, such as Hayima (traditional Manchu foods, also called water cake), sticky bean cake, thatched shed with clay walls, the full-course Manchu-Han banquet, along with authentic Northeast Opera, “humors sayings”, and Saman “waist rings” with clear rhythm, people will deeply feel they are surrounded by the ancient austerity. In Ula area, Han township, there is a Manchu folk village. A “Film base”, called Ula thatched shed, is located there. Tourists can view and admire the previous interesting “Three Odd phenomenon” of northeast China, that is papers adhering outside the windows, young girls smoking with a long-stemmed pipe, and infants being put in a hanging cradle.

On the border of Jilin and Mogolia Province, there are 16,000 mongols living in the autonomous counties, like Tongyu, Taonan, Zhenlai, and Qianguoerluosi. When the summer pasturage bumper period is coming, the herdsman will never fail to hold the Nadam Festival, which is a combination of sacrificing, sing, dancing, wrestling, shooting as well as other interesting matches, performances. They express their appreciation to the God in their own way, and fully deliver the gladness for their harvest.

During enjoying the different programs, tourists can eating hand-tearing meat, and drinking big-bowl alcohol and horse-milk tea with local people; During the night, living in the Mongolians camp, listening the remote music of horse's head like musical instrument, experiencing the Mongols special sleeping camp, people surly will have another feeling of his life.

Jilin Cuisine

Jilin cuisine is a new foods system that is cultivated in 90's. It has been called an exotic flower in the garden of Chinese cuisine field. Jilin cuisine has its special folk customs, region culture, raw materials, and cooking ethnics. These characters, together with accepting other good points of other dishes, develop into its own features. Jilin dishes mainly have four series: folk dishes, folk-custom dishes, palace dishes, and mountain delicacies dishes. It has four characters: natural, green, nutritious, and healthy, and also implies meaning of luck, happiness, and fortune. In 1999, Jilin Dishes had been very famous when the president of Jilin Province Honghu proposed it to be "Jilin Dishes". In 2001, the 2nd Chinese Delicious Food Festival, Jilin Dishes was determined to be one of the "New Eight Food System" by its brightly characteristics.

Jilin Tourism Industry--- A New, Unique , and Polar Industry

After these years' development and construction, there are more than 300 tourist spot in Jilin Province. And we form a new travel system including Changbai Mountains

Nature Reserve, Jingyue Pool National Forest Park, Jilin Songhua Lake National Scenic Resort, Bei Da Lake Skiing Field. Moreover, The Xianghai Nature Reserve of Tongyu in the west area has been placed on the catalogue in the world most important wetlands. The tourist product has developed into multi-categories, multi-class, from simple visiting travel to a new pattern, which including visiting tour, holiday tour, ethnic folk tour and folk-custom tour, etc. And as representatives, the ecological tour, such as the Ice-snow tour, Forests Park tour, Wetland tour and Border tour have been a new attraction to the tourists.

At a new stage of the development, the travel industry has been an important increasing point in the economic development of Jilin Province. In the period of the 9th Five-Year Plan, the province's tourists' reception amounts and travel economic aggregates amounted to ten times as that of the 8th Five-Year Plan. In 2004, the total income of tourism industry is 18.4 billion RMB, which increase 29.8% than that of 2003. In the new century, in order to establish an ecological tours model region, and foster a new increasing point of tour economy, achieve the improvement of the total tours economy amounts and integrated benefits, Jilin Province will give prominence to region advantages, and focus on the redevelopment of feature tour, ecological tour and special-type tour.

The Hot Land of Opening up

“Sufficiently utilize the political effect bring by reviving the old industrial bases, and catch the chances of the international property’s transforming and the coastal cities’ capital expanding to attain a higher level and wide scope opening-up, and proceed it in depth.

---Quoting from Government Work Report in 2005

The Modern Infrastructure

A railway network with Changchun as the hub and consisting of the Changchun-Daqing, Changchun-Harbin, Changchun-Tumen, and Changchun-Baicheng lines have covered the province. In 2004, the total freight turnover of Jilin railway system is 49.986 billion ton-km and a passenger turnover of 14.68 billion person-km, and served 46.87 million passengers.

Highways towards the end of 2004, Jilin had built eight state highways, 16 provincial highways, and 162 county highways, totaling 47,255 km, with classified highways accounting for 93.5% of the total mileage. Highways have reached 95.5% of all the villages, and 97.3% of all the townships are within reach of asphalt-surfaced highways. Changchun, the provincial capital, is linked with virtually all the municipalities and prefecture seats by highways at and above the second grade. By the end of the 9th Five-Year Plan, the highways of Jilin had an annual cargo shipping capacity of 260 million tons and an annual passenger-shipping capacity of 220 million. From 1996, when the province built its

first expressway, the *Changping* line, to 2004, Jilin was in the possession of 542 km of expressways, indicating that highway construction had entered a new historical stage of modernization.

Civil aviation was introduced to Jilin Province in 1932, but substantial growth was not achieved until the founding of New China. Today, Changchun Airport is the centre of a civil aviation network that combines with Jilin and Yanji airports and reaches out to more than 30 cities in neighboring countries and regions by way of 40-odd airlines. In 2004, Jilin's civil aviation service handled 2.102 million passengers and 28 thousand tons of cargoes and mailing parcels. Construction of Longjia Airport in Changchun has entered a substantial stage; it can serve 2.5 million passengers on an annual basis.

Post and telecommunications have achieved great accomplishment since the adoption of the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world. Jilin has made great progress in post and telecommunications services, such as in optical-fibre scale, level of techniques, ability of telecommunication, etc. Now in this area, we have advanced techniques, diversified services, developed modern telecommunication network, and improving telecommunication business.

In 2004, the province's telecommunications income reached 9.37 billion Yuan, business amounted to 20 billion Yuan, above figures are 1.6 times and 3 times as that of 2000. The total number of people who has telephones or cell phones is 6.674 million and 7.629 million, these figures are 1.9 times and 3.8 times as that of 2000. The universal rate of telephone reached 52%, almost increased 30 percent. There were a total of 2 million terminals in the province's network, it

has increased 1.89 million from 2000, and still kept rapid increase. In April 2003, the amount of the telephones of the province is over 10 million for the first time, and cell-phone users amount exceed the telephones. This is considered as a milestone of the history of Jilin telecommunication. Now, the universal rate of telephone has exceed 50%, every two person owns one telephone; and at the same time, the IP telephone, cell-phone messengers services are increasing rapidly, that will make more and more people enjoy the convenience and benefits with diversification and individuation. The development of this field will change day by day.

The electric power of Jilin Province is developed. On the original bases, Jilin electric power department established a group of important power supply projects and transform-modification projects. Thus form an electrical net that covers the whole area of the province, and provides reasonable power supply, and balanced net framework. Most of the related developed criterions of Jilin such as power supply fertility techniques, electric power net auto-control, telecommunication, electric power production, electric power net safe operation and the credibility of power supply are all in advance on condition that the prices between city and county are the same. Now, the construction of electric power in Jilin developed very fast. It has formed a multi-developed pattern which including hydropower, fire-power, wind-power and new-resource power, etc. And the nuclear energy power project has been the plan of the nation's electrical industry. In 2004, the volume of the whole caliber has reached 9496 MW, and the dynamoelectric volume has reached 37.406 billion kwh.

Construction of Development Zones

Jilin began establishing development zones in 1988. By 2001, it had set up 39 such zones of different types. These include four national development zones – the Changchun Economic and Technological Development Zone, the Changchun High and New Technology Industrial Development Zone, the Jilin High and New Technology Industrial Development Zone, the Hunchun Border Economic Cooperative Zone, and 45 provincial development zones in 9 municipalities and 18 counties and county-level cities and districts. After more than ten years imploration and development, these development zones have also become new sources of local economic growth, and the economic fabric is changing better. Some of them are growing very fast and have acquired a sizeable scale to become repositories of large enterprises under the effective invitations of investment. Some enterprises which belong to the top 500 in the world also establish their new field in Jilin, such as Simons, Toyota Engine, 600,000-ton a year fuel-alcohol production facility, and Pepsi-Cola factory. Those companies bring some big project, enterprises, and high-tech industry to Jilin. The construction of the development zones has increased their function of demonstrating, and driving, thus become an important increasing point of the development of the whole province. Moreover, the entire development zone played a very important active role in their region, also worked as a demonstration the radiation and the impetus role to the local economy.

In 2004, these zones accomplished 105.79 billion Yuan of GDP, yielded 67.8 billion Yuan in total industrial output value, and handed in 14.4 billion Yuan to the Revenue.

Prosperous Foreign Exchange on Economy and Culture

Since the adoption of the policy of reform and opening-up, Jilin Province has made a rapid growth of foreign trade imports and exports. From 1978 to 2004, the province has got a total of \$49.131 billion of foreign trade in imports and exports, with an average increase per year of 22.2%. Among them, the total exports amount is \$24.148 billion, with an average increase of 17.9%.

The export in foreign trade proportion increased to 4.8% from 2.85% of 1979. Especially in these years, Jilin Province made an important strategy to develop the economy known as “Opening Impetus”, thus unceasingly impetus the reform and opening-up into a high level, wide field, and deep direction. The province has developed 12 ports of nation grade, 6 ports of region grade, 1 channel of official business, and 6 temporary passing ports. In 2004, the Customs’ gross import and export result in \$ 6.793 billion increased 10.5 % compared to the last year. The utilizing of foreign capitals goes to \$570 billion increased 12.6% compared to the last year. And the actual introduction of other provinces fund went to 12.098 billion Yuan, increased 30.9% compared to the last year.

We constructed many large enterprises successfully by using the direct foreign investment and overseas’ loan, such as the First Auto Works, Changchun Dacheng Corn develop-

ment limited company, Jilin Deda limited company, etc. These projects have provided the province with a new increasing point. At present, altogether there are 150 countries maintains the economical intercourse with Jilin, and 60 of them have invested 8000 enterprises in Jilin, nearly 40 enterprises were invested by the top 500 enterprises in the world. Among all the existing foreign investment enterprises, South Korea takes the most proportion, accounts for 33%. In the actual use of foreign capitals, Hongkong Special Administrative Region takes the most, which is 26%. Jilin's outside service contract cooperation has expanded to 56 countries and regions in the world. By the end of 2004, the amount of outside contracts signed is \$ 3.56 billion. And the province dispatched 204,214 people of various services, completed a \$2.12 turnover. While utilizing the foreign capital, the government enhanced the domestic investments of other developed province, introduced a great deal of money on agricultural products' processing, industry reorganization or reform, new and high-technology industrialization, real estate, and business trade service industry, etc.

In 2004, it was the first year of reviving the northeast old industrial bases. Our province caught the opportunity to broaden foreign investments. With reviving the old industrial bases as the subject, the government held series of activities related to economics and trade to strengthen the cooperation with Korea. "Jilin-Shanghai Economic Cultural Exchange Week on reviving the old industrial bases", "Guangdong-Jilin Industrial Project Recommendation Week on reviving the old industrial bases". All these activities accelerated the coop-

eration between the domestic or foreign developed areas and Jilin Province. At the beginning of 2005, approved by the State Council, and sponsored corporately by Ministry of Business, leading office of reviving the northeast old industrial bases, and Government of Jilin Province, the China Jilin-Northeast Asia Investment and Trade Exposition (abbr. Northeast Asia Exposition) will be held in Sep, 2, 2005 in Changchun. This will be a precious opportunity to strengthen the China-Northeastern Nations' economic cooperation, and boost the reviving of Jilin old industrial bases. In recent years, Jilin's international cultural exchange also increased day by day. Changchun International Film Festival will be held every two years, and Changchun Agricultural Exposition's rich and abundant activities will unceasingly boost the reputation of Jilin Province in the world. In June 2004, the six session of the Asian grand art meeting--- Asian Art Festival also was held in the capital city Changchun. Till the end of 2004, Jilin Province had established friendly relationship on economics and trade with more than 150 countries and areas. There are 18 countries and 43 cities that found a friendly relationship with Jilin Province.

Boom in Education, Science, Culture and Sports

Rich in Universities and Talents

Jilin was one of the Chinese provinces where modern school education came off to an early start. After the founding of New China, a new type of regular education was instituted, and various types of education grew steadily as well. Since the adoption of the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world, especially in the last decade and more, local educational undertakings have entered a new stage of development. In the course of revamping the administrative, operative and investment systems for education, the schools of Jilin have gained new vitality, and a large quantities of colleges, middle schools and primary schools with high teaching quality and school-running efficiency and distinct characteristics have emerged and achieved high reputation inside and outside the province. These include Jilin University, Northeast Normal University, Changchun University of Science and Engineering (the former Changchun Optic Machinery Institute), Jilin University of Agriculture, Yanbian University, the Middle School Affiliated to the Northeast Normal University, the Jilin Provincial Experimental Middle School, the Changchun Experimental Middle School, No. 11 Middle School of Changchun, the Primary School Affiliated to the Northeast Normal University, and the Jiefang Dalu Primary School and Shuxun Primary School of Changchun, which have all become showcases of education in Jilin. By the end of 2004, the province had 8,163 primary schools with 1.7414 million students, 1,698 regular middle schools with 1.148 million junior middle school

students and 451,600 senior middle school students, and 41 regular institutions of higher learning with total students of 362,200. There were 134 college students in every 10,000 residents, a ratio that placed Jilin in the front ranks in China. With a college enrolment of 15%, higher education has been basically popularized in Jilin. In 2004, the provincial government concentrated on solving the peasant laborer children's education problem, and had got remarkable achievements. There were 61,700 children who had got the opportunity to study among 622,289 peasant laborers' children. Much headway has also been made in adult education, preschool education, special education, ethnic education and vocational education.

Great Achievement in Science and Education

In the early post-liberation years, Jilin had only five research institutes, including the Changchun Applied Chemistry Research Institute, the Changchun Bio-product research institute and the Jilin Academy of Agronomy, which were taken over from the old regime during the War of Liberation. Later, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other state departments have established some new research institutions in Jilin, including the Changchun Optical Precision Machinery Institute and the Changchun Automobile Research Institute. Some world-famous scientists, such as Wu Xuezhou and Tang Ao'qing, were dispatched to Jilin. In the same year, the Jilin branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was established, and so was the Jilin Provincial Science and Technology Working Commission (which was later renamed Jilin Provincial Science and Technology Commission). After the convocation of the National Science and Technology Conference in 1978,

Jilin's science and technology entered a new stage of development. Social science also made much headway that year, with the establishment of the Jilin Provincial Academy of Social Sciences. The year 1983 saw the birth of the Jilin Economic and Technological Research Centre and the Jilin Social Science Federation (which were merged with the Jilin provincial Academy of Social Sciences in 2001). By 2004, the province had 717,000 professional technical personnel in various fields; more than 50,000 of them were holders of senior academic titles, including 30 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering. The province is now in the possession of 17 research institutions affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Sciences and relevant state ministries and commissions; these include the Changchun Precision Optical Machinery and Physics Research Institute, the Changchun Applied Chemistry Research Institute, the Northeast Geology and Agro-Ecology Research institute and the Changchun Bio-product Research institute. There are also 119 independent research institutes at and above the county level, 190 research and development centres run by colleges, and 123 research and development organizations in large and medium-sized industrial enterprises. The province is also the venue of ten key national laboratories, 35 provincial key labs and experimental centers, and 11 regular technology markets.

Jilin Province is rather competitive in such technological fields as optics, applied chemistry, solid-state physics, electronic information technology, bio-engineering technology, new materials, advanced manufacturing technology, modern agriculture, modern Chinese medicine, ecological environmen-

tal protection, and environment-friendly automobile research. Jilin is in the front ranks in some of these fields. Relying on its abundant scientific and technological resources, the province has cultivated a cluster of key industries and enterprises and new sources of economic growth. The photoconduction industrial garden of the Chinese Academy of Sciences came under construction in Changchun in June 2000; covering an area of 2.12 square km in the Changchun Economic and Technological Development zone and calling for a total investment of 18 billion Yuan. Once completed, the garden will net an annual income of 30 billion Yuan. In 2000, the Ministry of Science and Technology approved Jilin Province as China's second modern scientific and technological industrial base for traditional Chinese medicine, where five research offices are already engaged in the cultivation of traditional medicinal herbs, Chinese medicinal chemistry, Chinese pharmacology, combination chemistry, and Chinese medicine quality inspection. They have started 13 centers for the planting of pollution-free medicinal herbs; ginseng included, and designated Jilin Aodong, Changchun Huakang, Tonghua Dongbao and eight other enterprises as pacesetters for the modernization of traditional Chinese medicine.

Over the years, Jilin's scientists and technicians have come up with a host of results. It is in Jilin's research institutes that China produced its first piece of synthetic rubber, microscope, crucible of optical glass, ruby laser, as well as Dongfeng- and Hongqi-brand cars. It is where the nation produced its first-generation railway passenger car and subway electric passenger car, totally separated rare-earth elements for the first time, and developed its first high-resolution

nuclear magnetic resonance chemical analyzer. In 2004, Jilin yielded 553 results in scientific research and technological development of national or state awards, including 40 basic theoretical awards, 501 applied technological awards and 12 soft-scientific awards. Dealing with 5637 patent application inside or outside China, and accredit 2154 patents. In the new century the province will continue to push its strategy of rejuvenating the local economy with science and education. Due importance will be attached to science and technology by increasing the investment and striving to raise the contributions of scientific and technological results to economic growth.

Diversified Culture of Northeast

The people have created a richly variegated material civilization on the black-soil land of Jilin. They have also fostered a northeast culture with distinct local features. The Jilin school of literature is imbued with a heady flavour of the black-soil east of the Shanhai Pass on the Great Wall. The Bohai literatures as well as the Liao, Jin and Qing dynasties have left a rich literary legacy that consists mainly of verse and prose. The Liao literature mainly portrayed scenes of production and life of the Khitan people. The literature of the Jin Dynasty captures the hunting life of the northern ethnic peoples, while that of the Qing Dynasty reflects the fishing, hunting and country life of the Manchus inhabiting the Ula area. For instance, the well-known Song “Sailing Boats on the Songhua River”, was composed by Aisin-Gioro Xuanye during an inspection tour in Jilin Province in 1582, the 21st year of the Kangxi reign of the Qing Dynasty.

After the founding of New China the literary scene of Jilin province has been thriving as never before, with fruitful results achieved in all branches of literature -- verse, fiction, prose, reportage, folk literature, children's literature, and what not. The folk literature of Jilin goes back a long way and is widespread, entailing the historical and cultural traditions of a variety of ethnic peoples, and exuding a distinct style deeply ingrained in the thoughts and feelings of the people of north-east China. The digging of ginseng deep in the Changbai Mountains, the rafting of felled trees down the rivers, hunting, gold panning and other daily activities of the local people have provided rich soil for the emergence of an endless stream of folk tales. Jilin is in the front ranks in China in the creative writing of Mongolian, Korean and Manchu literature.

Jilin is a multi-ethnic province; various cultures and arts are prevailing everywhere.

The local opera genres include errenzhuan (song-and-dance duet), the Jilin Opera, the Xincheng Opera, and the Yellow Dragon Opera. The song-and-dance duet, known among local people as bengbeng or bangzi duet, took its present form by assimilating the northeast yangge dance, folk songs and lianhualuo (ballad-singing using the words "lianhualuo" as foil and coda) and incorporating elements of singing, dancing, narration and traditional Chinese opera. With a history of nearly two centuries, this genre of performing art has accumulated a traditional repertoire of nearly 300 numbers, and takes such forms as danchutou, errenzhuan and lachangxi. The Jilin Opera is a new genre created in 1959 on the basis of errenzhuan and other local operas. Its trademark numbers include Peaches and Plums, Lord Bao Makes an Apology, Yan Qing Sells Threads, and One-Night Imperial

Concubine. The Xincheng Opera of Fuyu County derives its basic tunes from the Manchurian storytelling in rhythmic language and singing accompanied by an octagonal drum with copper clappers attached to its size. The Yellow Dragon Opera, based on the northeast leather-silhouette show, is popular among the people of Fuyu and Nong'an counties. Yearning for the Yellow Dragon Mansion, won a new opera award at the First Wenhua Awards Festival hosted by the Ministry of Culture, and Valiant Nuchen Tribesmen was another prize-winning work at the Third Wenhua Awards Festival.

The Quyi performing art of Jilin Province also encompasses such genres as the Mongolian haolaibao and uligol and the Korean pansuli and gudaling. The Koreans, Mongolians and Manchus in the multi-ethnic Jilin are born singers and dancers. The province was also the cradle of the northeast yangge dance. The music of Jilin is marked for its local and multi-ethnic features and runs the gamut from the yangge and drum-and-wind instrument music of the Han people to the music of the Koreans, Mongolians and Manchus. Jilin Province is in the possession of a comprehensive range of fine arts as well. The stele in Ji'an devoted to the 19th king of Kogurya is not just a politically and historically valuable treasure – it is also a masterpiece of calligraphy and stone engraving.

Film manufacture is another “business card” which making Changchun famous abroad. The Changchun Film Studio is extolled as the cradle of the motion-picture industry of New China. There are many national “firsts” to its credit. By the end of the 20th century, the studio had produced 700 feature films, 120 popular science films and 400 TV plays,

dubbed nearly 800 foreign films into Chinese, supplied large numbers of filmmakers for other film studios and motion-picture organizations in China, and cultivated an impressive galaxy of movie stars. Major films include *White-haired Woman*, *Dong Cunrui*, *Heroic Sons and Daughters*, *Shanggangling*, *The Party's Daughter*, *A Visitor from the Icy Mountain*, *Five Golden Flowers*, *Reaching Middle Age*, and *the Ceremony to Inaugurate New China*.

In April, 2003, confronting the downcast film market, the Changchun film makers decided to start a second undertaking. They began to create a fully new "Century's Changchun Film City" (Movie Wonder Land), aiming at using the old factory's "old" to build a film art museum. They created an "Eastern Hollywood" outside company to return nurturing to the parent film studio that is making a bolded attempt to develop a new vice-industry to assist the main industry--- film making. The first period construction of the Movie Wonder Land takes 300,000 square meters, in possession of 14 main entertaining project, such as Laser Aerosol movie, Ball-curtain motion movie, Four-dimension movie, Water-curtain movie, Gigantic-curtain movie, and so on. The Movie Wonder Land operated in May 29th, 2005.

Popular cultural activities are thriving in both cities and villages and from early spring to the bitter-cold winter. City squares, communities, farmlands and courtyards set the stage for the emergence of many distinctive cultural centers, folk artists and masterpieces. Dongfeng County is known nationwide as a land of peasant painting, and one of the works, *Happy Evening Years*, won a first-class award at the First National Peasant Painting Exhibition and became part of the collection of the China Art Gallery. The tree roots sculptures of the Songhua Lake, the stone inkslabs from the

Songhua River, and folk paper-cuts and other arts and crafts of Jilin are sources of pride for the local people. The Changchun Film Festival (started in 1992), the Jilin Rimed Tree and Snow-and-Icy Festival, the Yanbian Korean Folklore Festival, the Siping Heroic City Concert, the Liaoyuan Peasant Art Festival, and the Baicheng “The Summer of the Grassland” Concert are local favorites that serve also to combine local economy with culture.

Social Undertakings Developed Prosperously

Since the 1990s, the cultural workers of Jilin have won five “Five Firsts Projects” awards, 50 Wenhua awards, and three “Theatrical Plum Awards”. There are also 63 public libraries, 18 museums, 13 mass art clubs, 62 cultural centres and 758 cultural stations.

The first radio station in the province, the Jilin Radio Station, was started in November 1945, and by 2004 there had been 10 radio stations with a total of 57 programs on the air. These did not include 41 county broadcasting stations that covered 96.53% of the local population. Since October 1959, when the Changchun Experimental Television Station began operation, Jilin has established 10 television stations whose 64 programs cover 97.69% of the local population.

The press and publishing industry is prosperous too, and large numbers of books published in Jilin have won provincial and national awards for creative writing. In 2004, 79 kinds of papers, 996 million sheets; 229 kinds of periodicals, 69 million volumes were printed; and 132 million books (volume/ sheet) were published. A great deal of the books attained awards of nation-grade or state-grade for the writers’ outstanding creativity.

Athletics of Jilin have got advanced items these years, especially in such events as short-track speeding skating, figure skating, free style skiing, sharp-shooting, archery, wrestling, weight lifting, and bicycling. In 2004, our province had the honor to receive the 2004 Whole Year Contribution Award, and the 28th session of Olympic Games Contribution Award. Moreover, altogether, we obtained 5 championships in world matches, 41 athletes won national individual championships, many sportsman or sportswoman create the nation's best scores.

The provincial medical level was improved greatly. By the end of 2004, the medical system consists of 8,209 public health organizations and 128,700 medical workers, and there are 1,425 hospitals and clinics with a total of 81, 106 beds. A basic medical insurance system for urban workers has come to stay. In 2004, the 51 provincial illness-control-center items had finally finished with a total investment of 235.49 million Yuan. The construction of new rural cooperative medical service experimental sites also made positive progress in this year. The health of the local people is improving, with the average life expectancy rising from 39 years in pre-1949 years to 71 today. For years Jilin has kept one of the nation's lowest natural population growth rates as well as one of the lowest birthrates. Education among women and children has been improved considerably, their basic rights are duly protected, and they are playing an increasing role in local political, economic, social and cultural life.

Peoples' Livelihood

Sustained economic growth has contributed to a steady increase in the living standards of the people of Jilin. Among the main indications: incomes of both urban and rural residents have grown by a big margin, their consumption has been improving in both quality and variety, and their living conditions have been greatly ameliorated. By the end of 2004, the farmers of Jilin had recorded an average annual net income of 3000.4 Yuan, a 15.5-fold increase over that of 1978 and an annual progressive growth rate of 11.4%. The discretionary income for urban dwellers rose at an average progressive rate of 14.6% from 451.31 Yuan in 1983 to 7,840.6 Yuan in 2004. Per-capita savings deposits for urban and rural residents increased 338 times from 27.28 Yuan in 1978 to 9,261 Yuan in 2004. The impressive increases in incomes have enabled both urban and rural residents to vastly improve what they use and eat, putting an end to a monotonous diet predicated on coarse grain and a very limited choice of non-staple food. In 2004, per-capita daily expenses for urban dwellers were 6068.99, it was 4.5 times more than in 1983; and farmers' per-capita daily expenses averaged 1,971.21 Yuan, a 7-fold over 1979. Moreover, their consumption is no longer limited largely to eating and clothing alone – they are spending far more on housing, daily necessities, transportation, education, culture, entertainment and travels.

After adopted the reform and opening-up policy, we

have seen striking improvements in urban and rural housing conditions as well. A total of 96 million square meters of new houses has been built in Jilin, enabling 1.6 million residents to happily move into their new houses and increasing per-capita urban residential space from 3.10 square meters in 1978 to 18.55 square meters in 2004. In rural areas the figure rose from 7.80 square meters in 1978 to 19.78 square meters in 2004. In 2004, throughout the whole province, there are 4.39 million people participated the basic old-age insurance policy, increased 120,000 compared to the last year. And 2.8218 million people participated the unemployment insurance policy, 2.6995 million people participated the medical insurance policy. Almost 1.37 million rural inhabitants obtained the government lowest social security relief, thus the social security industry were further strengthened.

Images have been losslessly embedded. Information about the original file can be found in PDF attachments. Some stats (more in the PDF attachments):

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