



新疆

XINJIANG
CHINA

中國·新疆

XINJIANG CHINA

《中國·新疆》編委會
新疆對外文化交流協會

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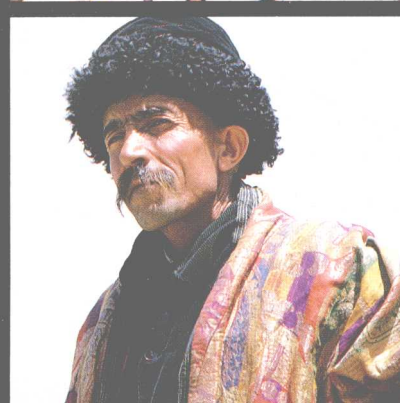
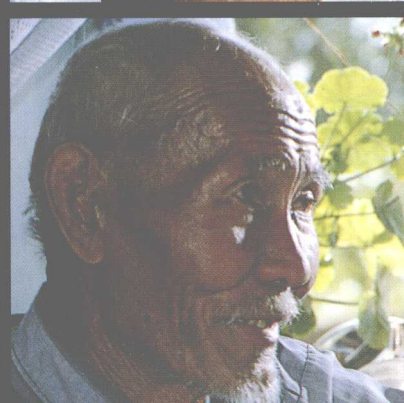
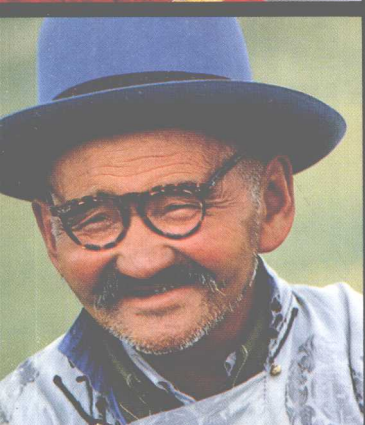
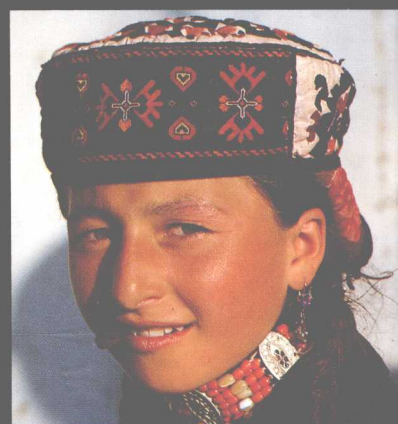
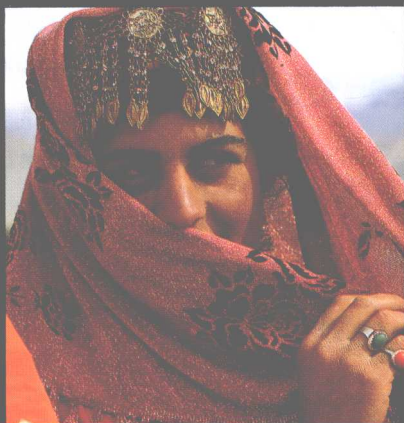
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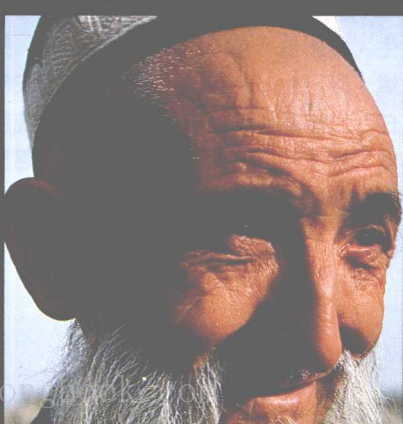
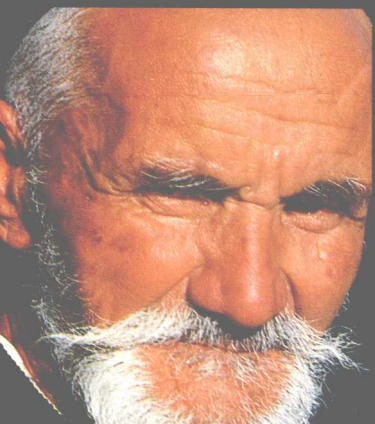
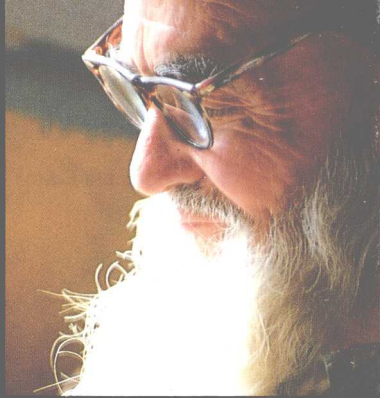
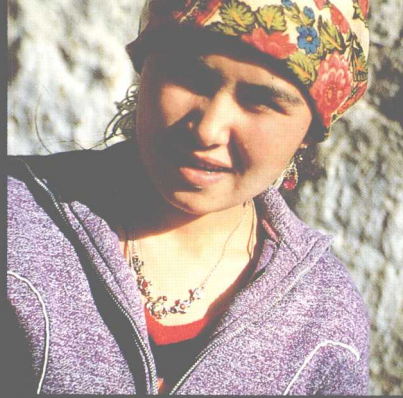
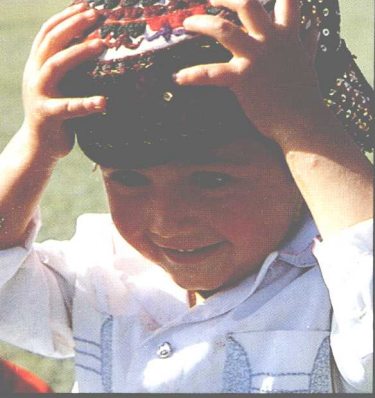
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新疆維吾爾自治區簡介

這本畫冊給讀者展現的新疆，再不是古詩裏描繪的風雪邊塞，也不是探險家視為畏途的不毛之地，而是揭去神秘面紗的今日新疆。

不到新疆，就不知中國之大。新疆幅員遼闊，面積 160 多萬平方公里，佔全國總面積六分之一，比 4 個日本國或 10 個江西省還大。它與蒙古、俄羅斯聯邦、哈薩克斯坦、吉爾吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、阿富汗、巴基斯坦、印度為鄰，邊界線長達 5 000 多公里。

新疆境內從北到南高山與盆地相間，其地形特點俗喻為“三山夾兩盆”。這就是北陳阿爾泰山，南盤崑崙山，中部橫臥的天山把新疆分為南北兩半，形成風貌迥異的塔里木盆地和准噶爾盆地。天山山脈重巒疊嶂，氣勢磅礴，是亞洲最大的山系。塔里木盆地面積 53 萬平方公里，是我國第一大盆地。

大山之巔，冰峰雪嶺如白玉屏風聳立天際，那是號稱“固體水庫”的冰川世界。山雪融化，匯成滔滔巨流奔瀉而下，灌溉片片綠洲。新疆發源於山區的河流約 300 餘條，較大的有塔里木河、伊犁河、額爾齊斯河、烏倫古河、瑪納斯河等。河流終點多瀦為湖泊，大小共 100 餘個，著名的有艾比湖、博斯騰湖、烏倫古湖、賽里木湖、天池、喀納斯湖等。不少高山湖泊風光秀麗，遊人如織。

新疆地大物博，資源豐富，不愧為尚待開發的一塊寶地。這裏儘管乾旱少雨，但河流和地下水源充足，其年總流量等於黃河、淮河和海河流量的總和。在天山南北的農村，已開墾的肥沃耕地有 5 000 萬畝，其中不少阡陌如畫的魚米之鄉，盛產糧棉，並以瓜果園藝聞名，而吐魯番葡萄和哈密瓜更飲譽中外。在水草豐茂的牧區，有草場 12 億畝，那裏羊群如

雲，牧歌悠揚，是新疆細毛羊和“天馬”的故鄉。天山原始森林遮天蔽日，林區寬 50 公里，綿延千餘公里，恰似天山的一條翡翠腰帶。高山密林又是珍禽異獸棲息之所，各種名貴藥材和裘皮都產於茫茫林海雪原。

新疆的地下寶藏取之不盡，已查明的礦產有 100 多種。沿天山北麓是一條又寬又長的煤田帶，其遠景儲量佔全國總儲量的三分之一，居我國各省區首位。鐵礦分佈甚廣，藏量可觀。鹽湖鹽山之大為全國罕見。有色金屬、雲母、水晶、玉石、寶石等，都是埋藏地下的瑰寶。塔里木、准噶爾、吐鄯托三大盆地，石油井架林立，幾座油城拔地而起，其中克拉瑪依已成為我國石油工業的一顆璀璨明珠。

新疆古稱西域，自古以來就是我國不可分割的一部分。遠在公元前 138 年，漢朝便派張騫出使西域。公元前 60 年漢朝又正式設西域都護府管轄全疆。唐代是東西方經濟文化交流的鼎盛時期，新疆作為“絲綢之路”必經之地，至今尚遺存許多當年的文物古蹟，如高昌故城、克孜爾千佛洞等，均為令人嚮往的旅遊勝地。

新疆是以維吾爾族為主體的多民族聚居的地區，人口 1 700 餘萬。主要有維吾爾、漢、哈薩克、回、蒙古、柯爾克孜、錫伯、塔吉克、滿、達斡爾、烏孜別克、塔塔爾、俄羅斯等 13 個民族。從 1953 年起，這裏相繼建立了 5 個自治州和 6 個自治縣，1955 年 10 月 1 日成立新疆維吾爾自治區。生活在祖國民族大家庭裏的新疆各族人民，團結友愛，平等互助，正在共同努力建設社會主義的新新疆。

(王思華撰文)

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION

In this picture album we intend to present to our readers the real Xinjiang, instead of the snowy, windy border area described by ancient poets, or the barren deserts fearful to the explorers, but the Xinjiang as it is today, completely stripping its veil of mystery.

One who has never been to Xinjiang can not tell how big the country is. Xinjiang is a vast area with more than 1.6 million square kilometers covering one sixth of the total area of China, more than 4 times the size of Japan or 10 times the size of Jiangxi Province. Xinjiang shares a boundary of over 5,000 kilometers with Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan and Tadzhikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. With high Mountains alternating with basins from north to south, Xinjiang is topographically described as "Two basins sandwiched by three mountains", with the Altay Mountains lying at the north, the Kunlun mountains at the south, and the Tianshan Mountains across the centre, separating the region into two parts, southern Xingiang and northern Xinjiang, with the Junggar Basin in the north and the Tarim Basin in the south, contrasting and complimenting each other. The Tianshan Mountains are highly majestic, with countless towering peaks. It is the largest mountain range in Asia. While the Tarim Basin is the largest basin of our country, with an area of more than 530,000 sq. kilometers.

The towering snow-covered peaks stand high in the horizon like a huge white jade screen, forming a world of glaciers known as the "solid reservoir". The melted snow from the mountains converges into rivers and streams surging down to irrigate the oases. There are over 300 rivers and lakes in Xinjiang which are fed by the melted snow, among them are the major rivers of the Tarim, the Ili, the Ertix, the Ulungur, and the Manas. The lower reaches of the rivers block to form about 100 lakes, big and small. The better known among them are the Ebinur, the Bosten, the Ulungur, the Sayram, the Heavenly Lake and the Kanas. Many alpine lakes are known for their beauty, attracting tourists from all over the world.

Xinjiang is also a vast region filled with natural resources, and known as a huge treasure trove yet to be developed. Even though Xinjiang is known as a dry land with limited precipitation, it does not lack rivers or underground water, and its annual run-off is equivalent to the combined run-off of the Huai river, the Yellow River, and the Hai river. 50 million mu of wasteland has been cultivated by villagers both sides of the Tianshan Mountains meriting for Xinjiang the name of "The land full of fish and rice", in addition to the grain, cotton, fruits and melon that are known far and wide, are the Turpan grapes and Hami melons. In the

stockbreeding area, and land is covered with 1, 200, 000, 000 mu of verdant pastures dotted with sheep and cattle like white clouds on a sea of grass. Xinjiang is home of the fine-wool sheep and the 'heavenly horse'. In the primitive forest zones 50 kilometers wide and several thousand kilometers long, towering trees block out the sun, just like a green jade waistband around the mountains. The dense forests are home to many rare species of birds and animals, and the source of precious medicinal herb and rare kinds of fur.

The underground mineral reserve of Xinjiang is inexhaustible. Mineral of over 100 kinds have been ascertained. Along the northern slope of the Tianshan Mountains is a wide and long coal zone and the estimated coal reserve accounts for one third of the total in the land, second to no other province in China. The iron deposits are widely dispersed and considerable in reserve. The dimension of Xinjiang's salt and salt hills are unprecedented. None-ferrous metals, mica, spar, jade, gems and other precious mineral deposits. Oil-drilling wells towering on the Tarim, the Junggar, and the Turpan basins look like a dense wood and with oil drills as trees, and several booming oil towns have been set up overnight, among them, Karamay, which is a bright pearl of China's petroleum industry.

Xinjiang was called the Western Region in ancient times, and has been an integral part of China since antiquity. As early as 138 BC. the Han Dynasty court sent Zhang Qian as an envoy to the "Western Region" and in 60 BC. the Han Dynasty officially established an administrative institute - the Xiyu Duhufu to govern the whole region, then the economic and cultural exchanges between the East and the West reached its apex in the Tang Dynasty. Xinjiang, as the key pass of the Silk Road, many cultural relics and ruins have been left from that time, among them are ruins of Gaochang city and the Kuqa Thousand-Buddha caves. These sights have become 'musts' for all tourists.

Xinjiang is a multi-nationality region with a population of more than 17 million, among them, the Uygur is the major ethnic group, the others are the Han, Kazak, Hui, Mongolian, Kirgiz, Xibe, Tajik, Uzbek, Manchu, Daur, Tartar and Russian, totaling 13 nationalities. Since 1953, 5 autonomous prefectures and 6 autonomous counties have been founded one after another. On October 1, 1955, the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous Region was founded, and as a member of the big family of our nation, the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, live and work in harmony, fraternal unity, equality and mutual aid, and are striving to build a new, socialist Xinjiang.



人民廣場自治區人大常委會辦公大樓（祁小山攝） The office building of the autonomous NPC in the People's Square

烏魯木齊

烏魯木齊坐落於巍峨的天山山脈北麓，東臨吐鄯托盆地，北望准噶爾，西瞻昌吉平原，總面積 11 440 平方公里，轄六區一縣，聚居着 38 個民族的 154.87 萬人口，是新疆維吾爾自治區的政治、經濟、文化中心，也是世界上離海洋最遠的城市。

烏魯木齊早在古代就是衆多的游牧民族牧獵之地。蒙古語稱其“烏魯木齊”，意即“優美的牧場”，也含有“格鬥”、“圍場”、“富庶”之意。兩漢時，這裏被稱為卑陸和劫國。唐代屬北庭都護府管轄，著名的輪台城就建在這里。清代平定准噶爾後在這裏修築土城，正式命名為烏魯木齊。此後烏魯木齊便逐漸成為駐軍與商旅貿易的繁華之地。光緒十年（1884年）新疆建省後，成為省會。

1949年9月25日，新疆和平解放。1955年10月1日，新疆維吾爾自治區成立。現在，已初具現代化城市規模。圍繞着市中心，東郊是紡織、煤炭工礦區；西郊是鋼鐵基地，南郊分布着水泥和電力工業，北郊聳立着現代化石油化工總廠。還有六個國營農牧場和一個郊區縣，為烏魯木齊市民提供肉食水產、牛奶蛋禽和瓜果蔬菜。

（張郁君撰文）

Urumqi

Urumqi sits on the northern slope of the Tianshan Mountains with the Turpan – Shanshan – Toksun Basin to the east, the Junggar Basin to the north, and the Changji Plains to the west, covering an area of 11 440 sq. km. It has 6 districts and a county under its jurisdiction, and a total population of 1 548 700 of 38 ethnic groups. Urumqi is the political, economic, and cultural centre of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, and the most inland city in the world. Since ancient times, Urumqi has been an excellent grazing and hunting ground for ethnic nomadic tribes. In Mongolian, Urumqi means an excellent “Pastureland”, also “Wrestling”, “Fenced hunting” and “Rich and Populous”.

During the Eastern Han Dynasty and the Western Han Dynasty, Urumqi was called “Bei Ting (Northern Court)” and “Jie Guo”. It was under the jurisdiction of “Bei Ting” of the Tang Dynasty when the famous Luntai city was built.

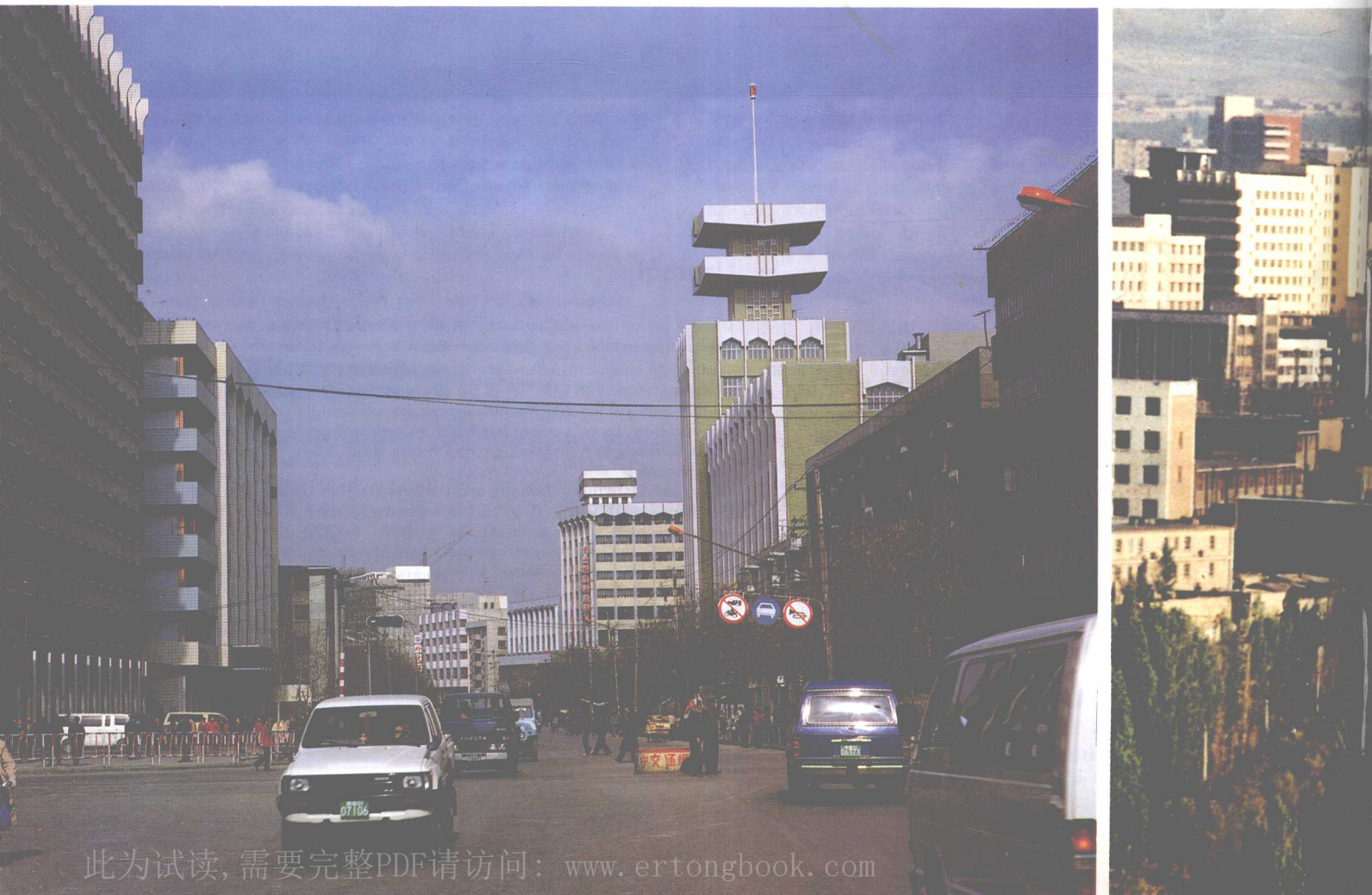
After the Qing Dynasty quelled the Junggar revolt, an earthen wall was build around the city, and it was officially named Urumqi. Later on, it became a thriving city with troops and commercial caravans. In 1884, the tenth year of the reign of Guang Xu Emperor, Xinjiang became a province, and Urumqi was chosen as its provincial seat.

After the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region was founded. Urumqi is now becoming a modern city, surrounded by industrial districts, coal mines and textile mills on the southern suburb, iron and steel base on the southern suburb and cement works and power stations on the eastern suburb, and a modern petrochemical plant on the northern suburb. There are also 6 state-run farms and a suburban county which supply the city with meat, fish, milk, eggs, vegetables, and fruit.



西郊大道北京路（祁小山攝） Beijing Road on the Western Suburb boulevard

新華南路街景（祁小山攝） Street scene of South Xinhua Road





紅山商場（祁小山攝） Hongshan Department Store



舊城西河壩一帶新景觀（蘇茂春攝） New picture of an old town - Xiheba

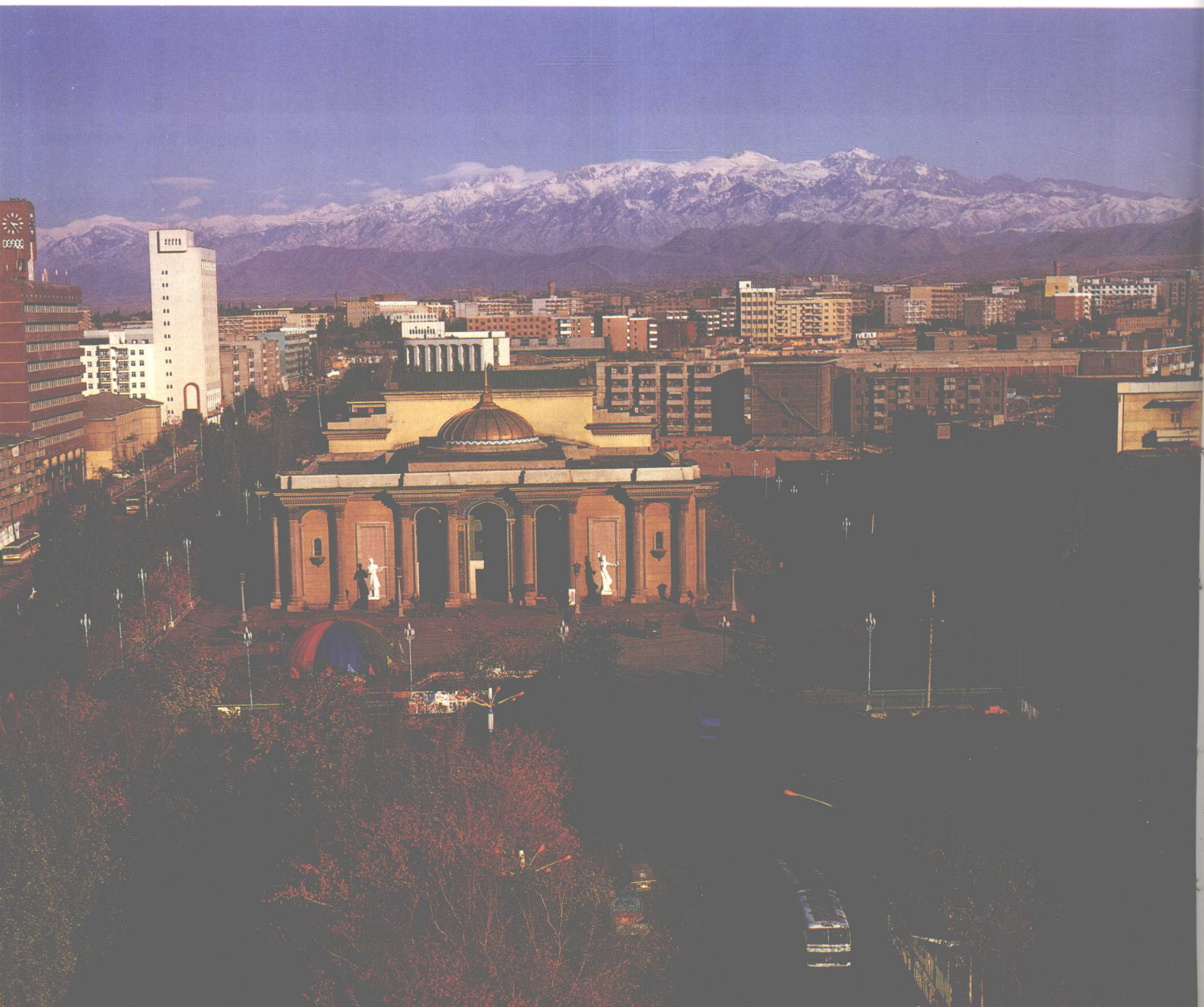


南郊民運會跑馬場（祁小山攝） Racecourse for the Nationality Games
on the southern suburbs



科學宮（祁小山攝） Palace of Science

人民劇場（祁小山攝） People's Theatre





貴賓館內景（劉浪攝） Inside a guesthouse



伊斯蘭教經學院（祁小山攝） Islam Seminary

自治區博物館（祁小山攝） Museum of the Autonomous Region





環球大酒店（祁小山攝） Globe Hotel



立交橋遠望少年宮（祁小山攝） Distant view of the Children's Palace from the fly-over

西大橋頭望紅山（蘇茂春攝） Distant view of Red Hill from the West Bridge



北郊石油化工廠（陳建紅攝） Petrochemical Works at the north of the city



民航機場（趙君安攝） Airport



中國海關大樓（孟慶林攝） Custom Building

火車南站（祁小山攝） South Railway Station



立交橋頭東望（蘇茂春攝） Looking east from the fly-over



鳥瞰市區（潘立攝） A bird's-eye view of the city

幽區一隅（田琪攝） A corner of a peaceful place

