

历程与见证

COURSE AND WITNESS

新中国云南民族事务

YUNNAN ETHNIC AFFAIRS IN THE NEW CHINA



云南省民族事务委员会 编
Compiled by Ethnic Affairs Commission of Yunnan Province

云南民族出版社
Yunnan Nationality Publishing House

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前言

新中国成立以来的60年中，云南少数民族和民族地区的历史进程发生过两次大跨越：第一次是社会大跨越，即20世纪50年代，处于社会发展不同阶段的云南各民族，通过民主改革一起进入了社会主义社会；第二次是经济社会发展大跨越，即中国1978年改革开放以来，通过国家的支持和帮助，云南少数民族和民族地区的经济社会发生了翻天覆地的变化，共同步入了社会主义市场经济。

作为中国少数民族成分和民族自治地方最多的省份，云南省民族事务经历并清晰地见证了上述的两大跨越。1950年，云南省人民政府设立省民族事务委员会，作为主管全省民族事务的职能部门。在近60年的履职过程中，云南民族事务管理始终遵循中国共产党的民族政策，在建立平等、团结、互助、和谐的社会主义民族关系、帮助少数民族和民族地区经济社会发展、实现人与自然和谐发展、多样性文化和睦共处等方面作出了许多探索。今年，当我们迎来中华人民共和国60华诞的时候，也迎来了国际人类学与民族学联合会第16届大会在昆明隆重召开。在回顾60年我们所走过的历程和所做过的事情时，我们欣喜地发现我们在这次大会“人类、发展与文化多样性”主题下与世界的对话越来越近。所以我们特编辑这本画册，谨以此作为东道国承办地献给大会的一份礼物，与前来参加大会的中外嘉宾共同感受新中国民族政策在云南的成功实践；共同见证新中国云南民族事务在和而不同的多元文化背景下，帮助云南各族人民跨步进入社会主义社会，发展经济和社会文化事业，提高生产生活水平，逐步向小康社会迈进的历史进程。

让我们携起手来，共同为实现人类社会的科学发展、和谐发展、和平发展而努力！

云南省民族事务委员会主任



Forward

Sixty years on since the establishment of the New China, Yunnan's minority nationalities and minority areas have witnessed two great leap-forwards in their historical process. The first is the great leap-forward in social development in the 1950s during which Yunnan's various ethnic groups, regardless of their different social development phases, entered socialist period after democratic transformation. The second is the great leap-forward in economic and social development in 1978 from which China started reform and opening up to the outside world. By means of state support and assistance, the economic and social development of Yunnan's minority nationalities and minority areas have witnessed enormous changes and practiced socialist market economy system together with other ethnic groups in China.

Yunnan is a province having the greatest variety of minority nationalities and national autonomous areas in China. Yunnan's ethnic affairs experienced and explicitly witnessed above great leap-forwards. In 1950, the People's Government of Yunnan Province set up Ethnic Affairs Commission of Yunnan Province, a functional agency responsible for ethnic affairs of the province. Over the past 60 years, ethnic affairs governance of Yunnan has always adhered to the policy of the Communist Party of China (CPC) toward minority nationalities, making various explorations in socialist ethnic relations of equality, unity, mutual assistance and harmony, as well as in economic and social development in minority areas, harmonious development between man and nature, and multi-cultural coexistence. The year of 2009 marks the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. In this same year, The 16th World Congress of The International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES 2009) is to be officially convened in Kunming. When reviewing what we have achieved over the past 60 years, we are delighted to have acknowledged that we are moving closer to the dialogue with international community under the congress theme of "Human, Development and Cultural Diversity". We, therefore, publish this album, as a gift of host country, in dedication to the congress so that the conference delegates will have access to the successful implementation of the New China's ethnic policies in Yunnan. Under the backdrop of seeking conformity while keeping differences, the album will help delegates understand the historical process of people of all nationalities of Yunnan after 1949 in entering socialist society, flourishing economy and social undertakings, increasing grain yield and living standard, and marching into a moderately well-off society. Hand in hand, let us make concerted efforts in realizing scientific development of human beings, harmonious development and peaceful development!

Ethnic Affairs Commission Director-general of Yunnan Province Wang Chengcai

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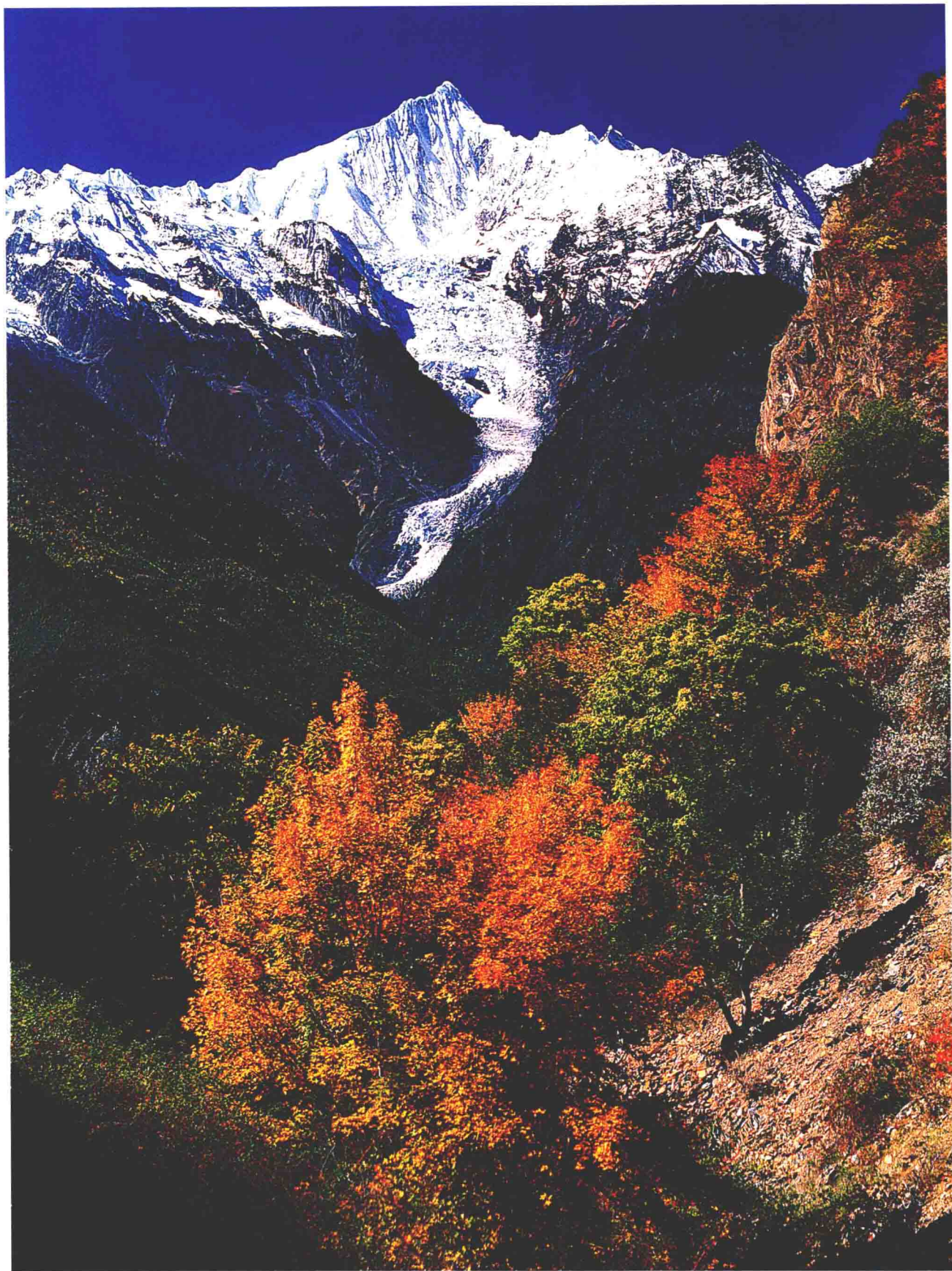
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Chapter 1



Minority Nationalities in Yunnan Province
云南少数民族



位于迪庆藏族自治州的卡瓦格博峰是云南省第一高峰，海拔6 740米。

Kawagebo Peak, 6,740 meters above sea level locates in Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, the first highest peak of Yunnan.



位于南溪河与红河交汇处的河口海拔仅76.4米，是云南省海拔最低的地方。
Located at the intersection between Nanxi River and Honghe River, Hekou Yao Autonomous County, 76.4 meters above sea level, is the lowest in altitude in Yunnan Province.

云南简称“云”或“滇”，又有“彩云之南”的美称。在中国文化中，“彩云”意味着吉祥、幸福和美好，更意味着希望。

云南地形地貌复杂，生态多样，民族众多。全省面积39.4万平方公里，山区、半山区约占94%。云南西北高，东南低，海拔最高点滇西北梅里雪山有6740米，海拔最低点滇东南河口为76.4米，相对高差6663.6米。立体地貌形成了云南的立体气候，具有全中国从南到北的各种气候类型。云南多山，且大江切割，山高谷深，因而几乎每一座山，从山脚到山顶都依次排列着热带、亚热带、温带、寒带，每一座山都可以同时呈现出春、夏、秋、冬四季景色。

Yunnan, called “Yun” or “Dian” in short, has an alias of “south of rosy cloud”. In Chinese culture, “rosy cloud” refers to auspice, happiness and goodliness. It all the more stands for good wishes.

Yunnan possesses diversified terrains, ecological formations and a good many of ethnic groups. It has an area of 394,000 square kilometers of which 94 per cent belongs to mountainous area. Its northwest is higher than southeast in topography. The Peak of Meili Snow Mountain measures 6,740 meters in elevation, the highest in the province. The county of Hekou in southeast measures 76.4 meters, the lowest in the province, and makes a drop of 6,663.6 meters. Such diversified topographies form vertical climates of Yunnan, blessing it with all climates of China from north to south. Yunnan is crisscrossed by many long rivers, where mountains are piercing and valleys are deep. Various climates of tropical zone, sub-tropical zone, temperate zone and frigid zone can be felt in turn in each and every mountain in Yunnan and scenes of spring, summer, autumn and winter can be seen in the mountain.



位于迪庆高原小中甸的哈木谷每年9月份的时候就成了狼毒花（Root of Yunnan Euphorbia）的天下
Stellera chamaejasma linn are blooming in September in Hamu valley in Lesser Zhongdian.



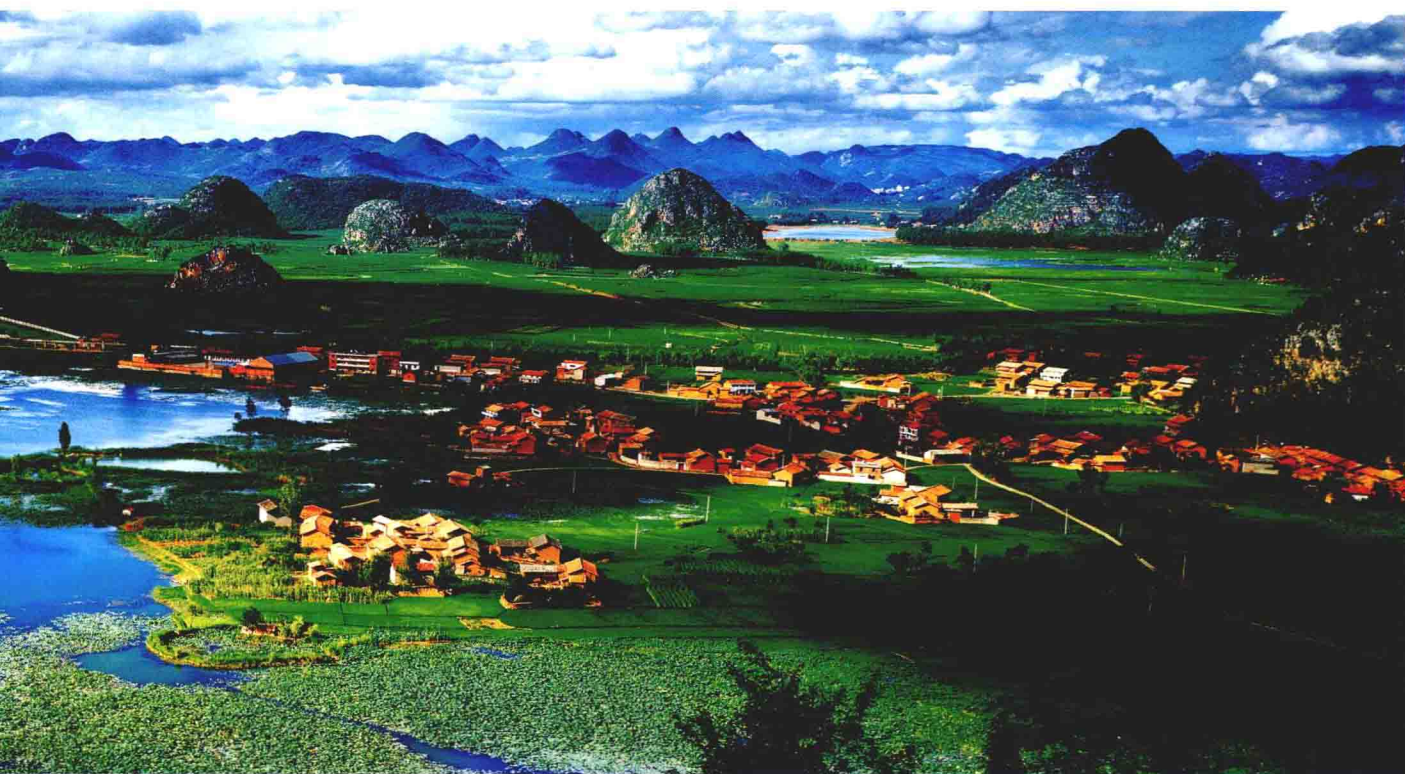
文山壮族苗族自治州的普者黑景区因国内典型的喀斯特地貌和山水田园风光而闻名遐迩
Puzhehei scenic spot in Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Autonomous Prefecture is famous for its unique Karst scenery and landscape garden



地处北回归线以南的西双版纳是中国热带雨林生态系统保存最完整、最典型、面积最大的地区，也是当今地球上少有的动植物基因库。
Xishuangbanna located in the south of the Tropic of Cancer preserves the most integrity, the most typical, the largest region of eco-systems in China. It is also up to now the rare plants and animals gene pool on Earth.

立体地貌、立体气候和与之相应的立体分布的植物群落和动物群落，构成了多样、优良的自然生态系统，这不仅给丰富的云南高原自然生命系统提供了得天独厚的生长繁衍条件，而且也给世代生活于此的众多民族提供了展示创造力的生存空间。

Vertical topography, vertical climate and vertical distribution of fauna and flora that go with them constitute a diversified and preferable eco-system. All of those conditions not only enable unique abundant natural and bio-systems to grow and multiply on Yunnan Plateau, but also offer various ethnic groups a living ambiance on the plateau to display their ingenuity.





西双版纳热带雨林中的傣族村寨
A Dai Village in Tropical Rain Forest of Xishuangbanna



汉族
The Hans



彝族
The Yis



白族
The Bais



哈尼族
The Hanis



傣族
The Dais



壮族
The Zhuangs



苗族
The Miaos



傈僳族
The Lisus

云南有26个世居民族，是中国民族种类最多的一个省份。千百年来，各民族在各自生活的具体的自然生态环境中创造出农业、牧业，以及渔业、林业等生态系统，并在此基础上形成了各自的生产生活方式、自然宇宙思想、传统知识系统、风俗习惯、宗教信仰、文学艺术等。在云南，民族文化的多样性深受世人瞩目。



回族
The Huis



拉祜族
The Lahus



佤族
The Was



纳西族
The Naxis



瑶族
The Yaos



景颇族
The Jingpos



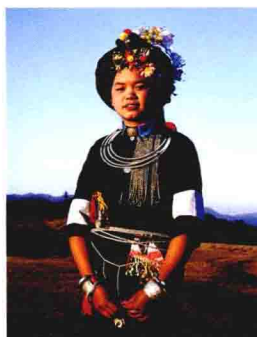
藏族
The Tibetans



布朗族
The Bulangs



布依族
The Buyis



阿昌族
The Achangs



普米族
The Pumis



怒族
The Nus



基诺族
The Jinuos





德昂族
The De'angs



蒙古族
The Mongolians



水族
The Shuis



满族
The Manchus



独龙族
The Dulong

Yunnan, with 26 ethnic groups multiplying on its soil, is a province having the greatest variety of ethnic groups throughout China. Over the past centuries, different ethnic groups in their own eco-environment started their own agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry. Based on their surroundings, diversified productions and ways of living, ideas on nature and cosmos, tradition and knowledge, folklores and customs, religious beliefs and literature and arts are shaped. In Yunnan, colorful ethnic cultures, as always, attract the attention of the world.



共生之境 Co-habitat

● 地理位置、行政区划、民族与人口 Geography, Division of Administrative Regions, Ethnic Groups and Population

云南地处中国西南边疆，东与广西壮族自治区和贵州省毗邻，北与四川省隔金沙江相望，西北与西藏自治区相连，西部与缅甸相邻，南部、东南部与老挝、越南接壤，陆地边境线长4 061千米。

云南位于亚洲大陆腹地与印巴次大陆的结合部，连接“三亚”（东亚、东南亚、南亚），沟通“两洋”（印度洋、太平洋），具有较为独特的地理位置和区位优势。目前，在云南与越南、老挝、缅甸三国接壤的边境线上，有各类通道90多条，已开辟国家一类口岸12个，边民互市点103个。

Situated in the southwestern part of China, Yunnan is a frontier province bounded by Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in the east, by Sichuan Province in the north with Jinshajiang River running between, by Tibetan Autonomous Region in northwest. It borders on Myanmar in the west and by Laos and Viet Nam in the south and southeast with a boundary of 4,061 kilometers.

Being a heartland connecting Asian Continent and India-Pakistan Sub-continent, Yunnan is surrounded by East Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia and leads to the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Geographically, it owns unique and advantageous location. At present, there are over 90 land crossings between China and Viet Nam, Laos and Myanmar. Yunnan has set up 12 state-level ports and 103 trade points for border civilians.



昆曼公路的必经之地磨憨口岸是中国唯一通向老挝的国家级陆路口岸，也是云南三个跨境经济技术合作区之一。
Mohan Port, a stopover on Kunming-Bangkok Expressway, is the only national land port connecting China with Laos, and one of the three cross-border economic and technical cooperation areas.



中越边境线上的中国河口国际口岸是云南对外开放的前沿。1991年以来，河口口岸与越南老街口岸的口岸贸易发展迅猛，至今仍保持高速增长的态势。
Hekou, a border port between China and Vietnam, is a China's international port, outpost of Yunnan to the outside. Since 1971, port trade has roared dramatically between Hekou Port and Laokai Port in Vietnam.



位于中缅边界的瑞丽口岸是320国道的终点，1987年被国务院定为国家级口岸，是全国唯一实行“境内关外”管理的边境贸易区。
Ruili Port, a border port between China and Myanmar is the terminal of No. 320 National Highway. It was designated as a national port in 1987 by the Chinese State Council, the only border trade area practicing customs in the Chinese inner territory.