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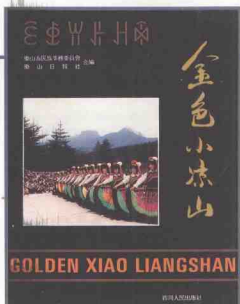
樂山市民族事務委員會 合編
樂山日報社

金色小涼山



GOLDEN XIAO LIANGSHAN

四川人民出版社



樂山市民族事務委員會
 樂山日報社 合編

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題《金色小涼山》畫冊

九〇年秋

陳德玉



前言

樂山市所轄的馬邊彝族自治縣、峨邊彝族自治縣和金口河區，是少數民族聚居的地區，地處四川盆地向雲貴高原的過渡地帶，南與我國最大的彝族聚居區——涼山彝族自治州接壤，素有“小涼山”之稱。

新中國誕生前，小涼山處於奴隸制的社會發展形態，生產力低下，人民生活極度貧困。解放後，小涼山歷史揭開了新篇章。1950年，馬邊、峨邊兩縣人民政府相繼成立，行政隸屬於樂山專區；1955年，兩縣劃給新成立的涼山彝族自治州，仍由樂山專區代管；1984年，經國務院批准，撤銷馬邊縣和峨邊縣建制，成立馬邊彝族自治縣和峨邊彝族自治縣，正式劃歸樂山地區。金口河區原系峨邊縣轄區，1978年設立工農示範區，1985年樂山地區“撤地建市”時改設為樂山市轄區，與馬邊、峨邊兩個自治縣簡稱為樂山民族地區的“兩縣一區”。

“兩縣一區”幅員面積為5376.83平方公里，占全市幅員面積的26.86%；共有54個鄉鎮、372個行政村、2403個村民小組；總人口為35.5萬多人，占全市總人口的5.35%；其中少數民族人口10萬多人，占當地總人口的27.8%，人口密度為64人/平方公里。

複雜多樣的地形地貌、地質結構以及立體分布的氣候特點等，孕育了小涼山豐富的自然資源。尤其是林業、水能和礦藏資源十分豐富。“兩縣一區”現有林地面積20.13萬公頃，活立木蓄積量3962萬立方米，占全市蓄積量的68%，森林覆蓋率達37%。以大渡河水系和馬邊河水系為主的大小河流域理論蘊藏量（不含大渡河干流）達183.7萬千瓦，其中，可開發量為54.4萬千瓦，占全市可開發水力資源的一半以上，是我市重要能源基地之一。磷礦、石灰石、耐火粘土、白雲石、石膏等非金屬礦藏和錳、鐵、銅、鉛、鋅等金屬礦藏品種多、分布廣、儲量大、品位高。其中，以非金屬礦藏探明的儲量最為豐富。特別是馬邊磷礦，已探明儲量達24.8億噸，居全國八大磷礦的第四位，是四川最大磷礦儲藏帶。在全屬礦藏中，以金口河錳礦儲量最大，已探明儲量100萬噸以上，礦石品位在35%以上。“兩縣一區”的生物資源具有巨大的開發潛力。這裡盛產茶葉、蠶桑、竹筍、烏梅、獼猴桃等農林土特產品和天麻、黃連、川牛

夕、五倍子、杜仲等名貴中藥材。境內還棲息有大熊貓、小熊貓、大鯢（娃娃魚）、金絲猴、羚羊、雲豹、長尾雉等珍稀保護動物。

黨的十一屆三中全會以來，尤其是在兩個自治縣成立之後的十年間，小涼山經濟和社會事業有了長足發展。各民族團結友愛、共同進步、社會穩定，到處呈現出和祥幸福、安居樂業的氣氛。“兩縣一區”立足“林、水、礦”資源的綜合利用，經過長期探索，因地制宜地走出了一條“以林起步、以水發電、以電興工、以工促農”的具有小涼山特色的經濟發展路子。據統計部門同口径統計，“兩縣一區”工農業總產值由1984年的12492萬元，上升到1993年的50400萬元。其中：工業總產值已達26800萬元，占工農業總產值的53%；財政收入由1984年的1401萬元，上升到1993年的5166萬元；農民人均純收入已達498元，比1984年增加236元。以林工商聯合企業為主體的鄉鎮企業、電力工業和一批以化工、冶金、建材及農林土特產品加工為主的工礦企業，已成為小涼山民族經濟的重要支柱。能源、交通、通訊等基礎設施有了顯著改善，科教文衛體等各項社會事業蓬勃發展。對外交流日益擴大，俄羅斯、日本、香港、臺灣等國家和地區的客商先後來到小涼山進行考察與交流。樂山市民族代表團多次出訪考察，小涼山在國內外的知名度日益提高。

在我國建立社會主義市場經濟體制和本世紀末實現“小康”奮鬥目標鼓舞下，小涼山各族人民正沐浴着黨的民族政策的燦爛陽光，努力建設自己的家園，在這美麗富饒的民族山區，將描繪出更加輝煌、絢麗的藍圖。

我們懷着深深的敬意，把《金色小涼山》畫冊奉獻給尊敬的中外朋友！

青山起舞，綠水歡歌，小涼山歡迎你，親愛的朋友！濃鬱的彝家泡酒沁人心脾，會帶給您獨特的感受；明淨的杜鵑池似情人的淚眼，會帶給您愛的漣漪；純潔的大風頂嫵媚如畫，會帶給您夢的溫馨；峻峭的大瓦山高峻入雲，會帶給您嶄新的收穫；蒼翠碧綠的山巒，流金溢彩的河流，勤勞勇敢的彝族人民，伸開雙臂，擁抱朋友，擁抱太陽，擁抱世界，擁抱明天！

無論遠在天涯，還是近在咫尺，願《金色小涼山》啓開您向往的心扉，在您眼前展示出美好的畫圖！

一九九四·金秋。

[illegible][illegible]

“卜彖九三”卦中五至5376.83%、六至26.86%
 例；“彖九三”卦中五至2403%、六至35.5%
 例；“彖九三”卦中五至27.8%
 例；“彖九三”卦中五至64%
 例。

[illegible]

PREFACE

In talking about Xiao Liangshan, we mean to say the neighboring area south of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, the largest Yi residence in China. It is a region of minority people including Mabian and Ebian Yi Autonomous Counties, and Jingkouhe district under the jurisdiction of Leshan Municipality. On the map, you can find it on the border area between the Sichuan basin and the Yun - Gui plateau.

Before the founding of the Peoples' Republic of China, Xiao Liangshan was a slave society, where the production level was low and the people were poor. After Liberation, Xiao Liangshan has put on a new look. In 1950, Mabian and Ebian became counties belonging to the original Leshan prefecture. In 1955, the two counties were made part of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, but remained within the jurisdiction of Leshan. In 1984, authorized by the State Council, Mabian and Ebian were isolated as autonomous counties of the Yi people in Leshan. Jingkouhe was at that time a district of Ebian, and it was known as a model industrial and agricultural area in 1978. This helped it to become a district directly under the jurisdiction of Leshan Municipality in 1985. Since then, Mabian, Ebian and Jingkouhe were known as "Two-Counties-and-One-District" of the minority people in Leshan.

The "Two-Counties-and-One-District" covers an area of 5376.08 square kilometers, which make 26.86 percent of the total area of Leshan. It has 54 towns and 372 villages including 2403 communities. There are over 355,000 people, which make up 5.35 percent of the total population of Leshan, and of which more than 100,000 are minority people. The population density is 64 people per square kilometer.

The complex geography and climates have helped to enrich the natural resources in Xiao Liangshan, especially forestry, water power, and minerals. There are 201,300 hectares of forest with a wood storage of 39.62 million cubic meters, which occupies 68 percent of the total storage of Leshan. The branches of the two big rivers, Dadu and Mabian, have a potential power capacity of 1.837 million kilowatts together with the Mabian river itself. Practically, 544,000 kilowatts are available and that is more than half of the total hydroelectric power resources of the city. There are also rich metal and nonmetal resources, such as phosphorous, limetone, fireproof soil, dolomite, plaster stone, magnanese, iron, copper, lead and zinc. Among all the minerals, the phosphorous in Mabian has a storage of 2.48 billion tons, which makes Mabian the fourth of the eight

largest phosphorous mines in the country. There are over one million tons of 35% grade magnanese found in Jingkouhe. Moreover, plants and animals of high economic value, among which tea, mulberry, bamboo shoots, dark plum, yangtao, gallnut bark of eucommia, gastrodiaelata, coptis chinensis, panda, lesser panda, giant salamander, golden monkey, antelope, lion and pheasant are well known by the outside world.

Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the Party's Eleventh National Congress and especially in the 10 years since the two Yi autonomous counties were founded, Xiao Liangshan has made a rapid development both in its economy and social reform. People of different nationalities there are peacefully living a happy life. The two counties and Jingkouhe, taking advantage of their rich forestry, hydroelectric and mineral resources, have worked out an all-round plan for the development of economy: to start in making good use of the rich forestry, to get power from water to help to develop industry, and give impulse to agriculture with the developed industry. According to official statistics, the output value of industry and agriculture rose from 124.92 million yuan in 1984 to 504 million yuan in 1993, and of the later, 53 percent or 268 million yuan is made by industry. The revenue rose from 14.01 million yuan to 51.66 million yuan, and the per capita net income of farmers increased from 236 yuan to 498 yuan. By now, Xiao Liangshan has laid a solid economic foundation for further development, headed by that of industry and a number of processing enterprises in chemistry, metallurgy, building materials, and local forestry and agriculture products. There has also been a notable improvement in the infrastructure construction in energy resources, transportation and telecommunication. Science, culture, sports and sanitation are flourishing. In the past few years, friends and business men from Russia, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and many other places kept coming. Also local representatives travelled abroad. This has helped to make Xiao Liangshan known by the outside world with each passing day.

Encouraged by the new system of socialist market economy and the goal of a fairly good life to every family at the end of this century, the people of different nationalities in Xiao Liangshan are going all out to make their homeland a rich and beautiful place.

With good wishes, we present this picture book *Golden Xiao Liangshan* to our friends at home and abroad.

Dear friends, you are welcome to Xiao Liangshan, whose mountains, rivers and people are so friendly and hospitable that you will feel quite at home.

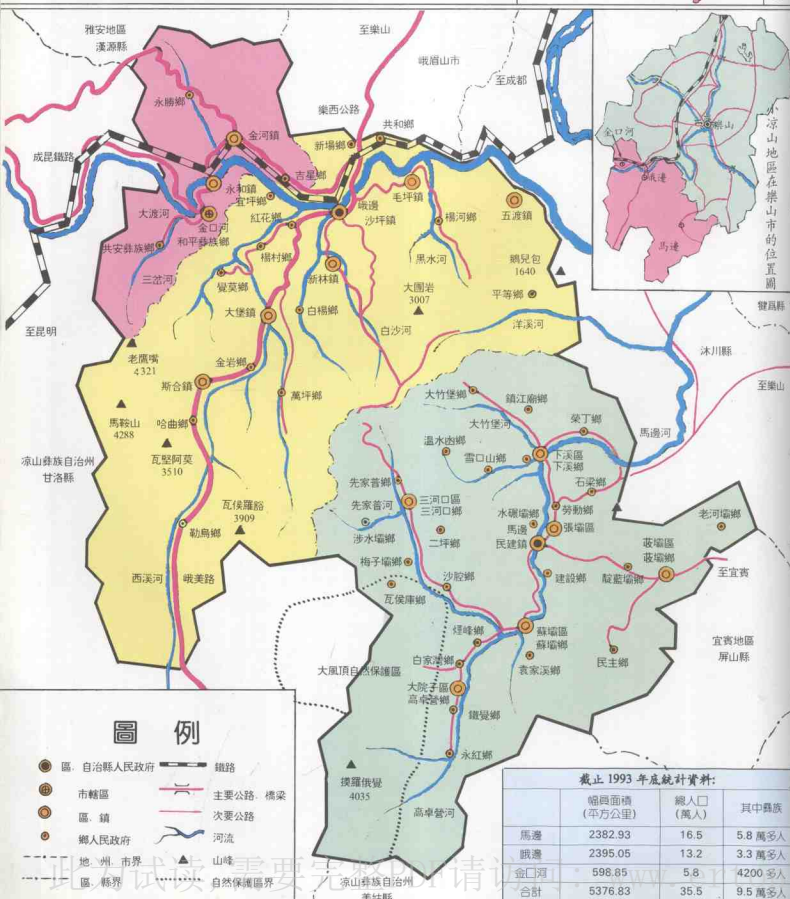
May our *Golden Xiao Liangshan* be entertaining for all of you.

Golden Fall, 1994

樂山市在中國的位置圖



樂山市民族地區 行政區劃示意圖



情 深 意 長



1	2
3	4

1. 全國政協副主席楊汝岱（右二）在擔任中共四川省委書記期間在小涼山視察。
2. 國內貿易部部長、原四川省省長張皓若（前左二）視察馬邊磷礦。
3. 全國人大常委會民族工作委員會副主任、原國家民委副主任伍精華（彝·右二）到峨邊視察。
4. 中共四川省委書記謝世杰（左二）到金口河區視察。



1	6	7
2	3	8
4	5	10





1. 中共四川省委副書記宋寶瑞率春節慰問團來到小涼山。
2. 原中共四川省委副書記馮元蔚（彝·左二）視察峨邊人工造林。
3. 省人大常委會副主任羅鴻達（藏）在馬邊民族小學視察。
4. 省委常委史志義（彝·右一）同省委民工老領導部志遠在峨邊。
5. 省政協副主席楊代蒂（彝）在馬邊。
6. 四川省老領導天寶（藏·左三）在峨邊視察水電站。
7. 四川省政協主席羅榮貴（右一）在峨邊視察。
8. 原中共四川省委副書記郭金龍（左）在峨邊聽取工作匯報。
9. 省人大常委會副主任孫自強（彝·左一）在峨邊。
10. 省民委主任李鴻輝（右二）察看馬邊研礦。



壯

麗

山

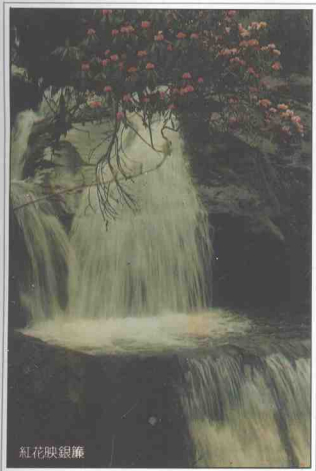
河



△ 馬邊大風頂自然保護區，總面積 3 萬多公頃，1978 年經國務院批准以保護大熊貓等珍稀動物及其自然生態系為主要目的而建立的省級自然保護區，已被列入金沙江下游國土開發的風景區規劃重點項目之一。



萬峻入雲的金口河瓦山



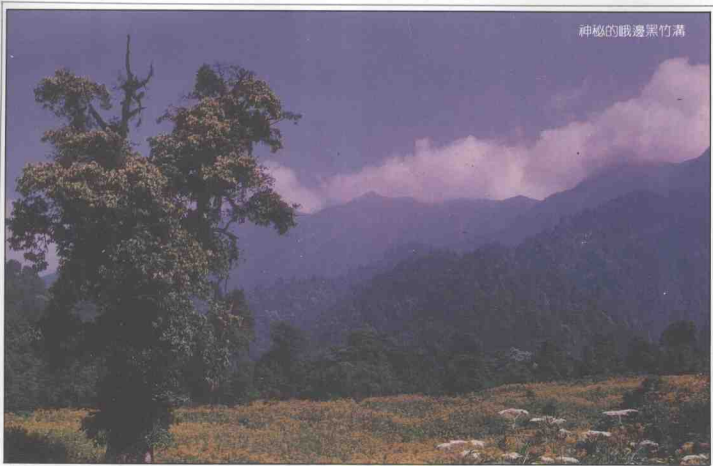
紅花映銀簾



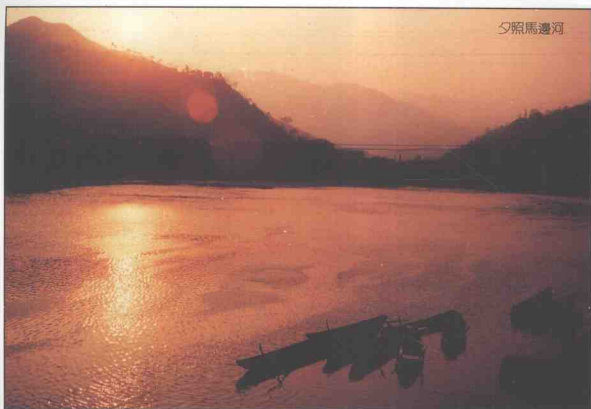
小涼山地區有悠久的歷史，各族先民在這塊土地上進行了上千年的開發和建設，漢族文化和少數民族文化的滲透融合，創造了燦爛的古代文明，留下了豐富的文物古迹。

上圖是至今猶存的榮丁古剎。

右圖是雕鑿精美的馬邊石梁立佛。



神秘的峨邊黑竹溝



夕照馬邊河



金口河人工林