



发现之旅
DISCOVER BAOSHAN


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缅甸手记

王明达 著

雅度



 云南大学出版社

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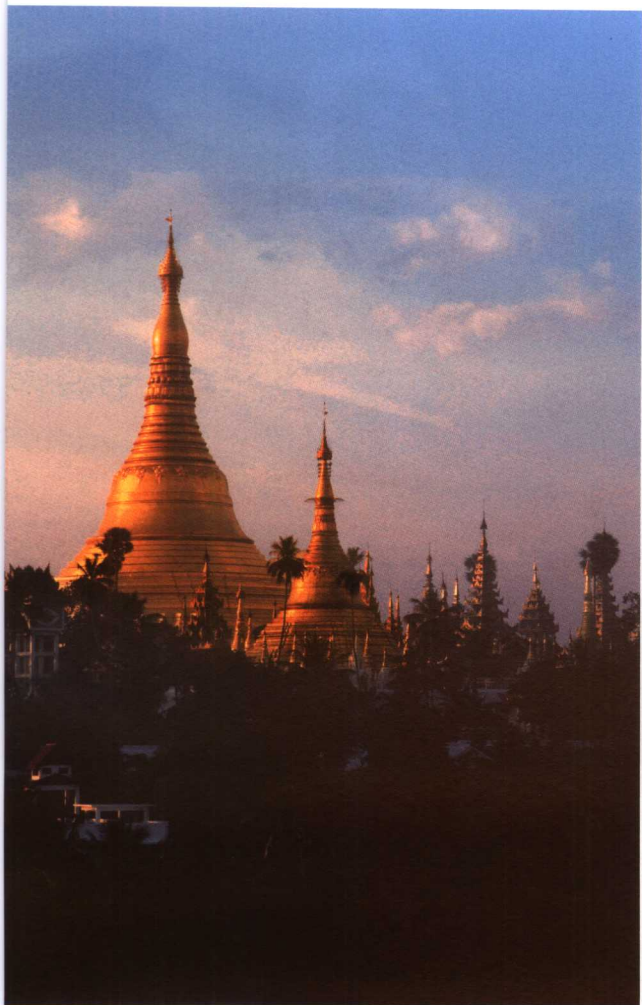
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往史中，保山人民和缅甸人民共同创造了跨国区域的人类文明的辉煌。在反抗殖民主义尤其是第二次世界大战中，缅甸人民和保山人民的鲜血更是流到了一起，他们共同为打败日本侵略军作出了重大的牺牲，作出了重大的贡献。中华人民共和国成立以后，尤其是改革开放以来，保山市各级政府和人民与缅甸各级政府和人民之间，始终保持着政治、经济、文化等各方面的密切联系。

近几年来，保山市认真贯彻落实云南省委、省政府把云南建成中国面向东南亚、南亚国际大通道的战略，结合自己的区位优势，提出了“面向南亚，保山先行一步”战略思路。并于2003年起，在省政府的帮助支持下，举全市之力修建腾密二级柏油路，并对二战时期的中印公路密支那至印度东北部重镇雷多段进行了多次考察探访。发现从缅甸密支那至印度庞大的铁路、公路、航空网络东北部终点站雷多400公里的绝大部分公路保存良好，并使用至今。如果昆明——腾冲——密支那——雷多这条中缅印公路全面开通，将是中国连接南亚各国的最便捷的陆上通道。目前，大理——保山——瑞丽铁路，广通——大理铁路复线，保山——腾冲高速公路开工在即，腾冲机场正在建设中，

中印铁路建设已经纳入国家战略视野，这些都将极大地推动云南省特别是保山市与缅甸更大规模、更高层次、更高水平的合作和交流。

与此同时，考虑到面向南亚通道建成后边境地区将迅速融入国际区域经济一体化的大趋势，保山正在加快交通通道及信息联系、国际商贸、跨国旅游发展、外向型产业培育、文化交流和公共事务六大平台建设，以利于与南亚国际通道沿线城市建立长期互利的城市合作机制，以民间形式建立较为宽松的经济、文化互动机制，以更加务实的态度加快实施“云南走向南亚，保山先行一步”的战略构想。

呈献在读者面前的这本《缅甸手记》，是文字和摄影作者不止一次考察缅甸获得的第一手资料和认识；全书以朴实而富有感染力的文笔和震撼人心的精美图片，再现了缅甸古老而辉煌的人文景观和令人流连忘返的自然风光。它不仅是一本很好的导游书，而且也是一本具有审美价值的文艺著作。相信它的出版，将有益于保山旅游境外市场的开拓，也必将有益于中缅两国文化和旅游的进一步交流与合作。

2007年2月于保山隆阳

序

PREFACE

By Xiong Qinghua

Burma is a beautiful, mysterious Buddhist country. Its forest coverage is well over 50 percent. There is no industrial pollution. Its natural environment has been well preserved. Wherever you go, you can breathe fresh air, drink clear water under the blue sky. Burma has a population of 50 million and its land area is slightly smaller than that of Malaysia. Burma lies in such a location that it links China with Southeast Asia and south Asia. It fascinates the outside world with ancient towns, Buddhist temples, teak, jade, ruby, sapphire...

Burma and China has always been such good neighbors that the officials and civilians of both countries frequently visit each other like relatives. Baoshan and Burma share some common boundary. The peoples on both sides of the border cherish profound friendship for each other. Historians in China, Burma and India agree that the ancient "South Silk Road", starting from Sichuan, Dali and Baoshan in China and extending to Burma, India, Europe and Africa, is the earliest international trading road that connects the three countries. It had, at

least, been opened to traffic in the late 4th century. In 200 B.C., on his expedition to the western world, Zhang Qian, the ambassador-at-large of the West Han Dynasty, found in Balkh's markets cloth and bamboo walking stick from Sichuan as well as cloth woven by Ailao people in Baoshan. He deduced that there must have been a nongovernmental trading road from the southwest part of China to south Asia. Emperor Wudi of the West Han Dynasty intended to turn the private trading into an official one, but for various reasons, he did not achieve the goal. Anyway, he at least learnt something about a rich place called "Tengyue" (later renamed as "Tengchong") and another place called "Baoshan" about 500 kilometers west of the State "Dian". Wudi's ambition had not been realized until 69 A.D. when, with the establishment of Yongchang County, the south silk road became an official one. According to historical records, "Shan" (the earliest country in Burma) sent its delegates in 97 and 120 A.D. to Yongchang County in order to establish and develop relationship with the East Han Dynasty. Baoshan was the first town in China to establish relationship with Burma. Later countries in Burma such as Piao State and Bagan respectively established relationship with Nazhao State in China in Tang Dynasty and Dali State in Song Dynasty while Toungoo Dynasty and Gongbang of Burma did with the governments of Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty of China. More than 5,000 overseas Chinese names were engraved on the first monument of merits and virtues in Hawa Kwan-yin Temple in Burma, most of whom were the predecessors of people in Baoshan. In the communi-

cation process of over 2,500 years, peoples of both countries have made great contributions to human civilization across the border. In the struggles against colonialism, especially during the Second World War, peoples of both countries devoted their energy, blood and lives in an joint effort of driving invaders out of their homelands. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, especially after the reform-and-open-door Movement of China, the officials and civilians of both countries have maintained a constant, steady and intimate relationship with each other in politics, economy and culture.

In recent years, in order to carry out the strategic policy of Yunnan Provincial Communist Party Committee and Government to turn Yunnan into an international channel to southeast Asian and south Asia, the municipal government of Baoshan has decided to "take the lead" by making full use of its regional advantages. Since 2003, with help from the provincial government, the local government has been busy building the second class bituminous macadam from Tengchong to Myitkyina in Burma. They also has investigated the Myitkyina-Aizwal (the northeast terminal of the complex transportation network of railways, highways and airlines in India) part of the China-India Highway built during World War II. The survey showed that most parts of the 400 kilometer highway has been well preserved and still in use today. Once the highway from Kunming to Tengchong, Myitkyina and Aizwal is open to traffic, it will be the most facile road from China to countries in south Asia. At the moment, the construction of Tengchong airport is already underway

while the construction projects of Dali-Baoshan-Ruili railway and a second Guangtong-Dali railway are about to begin. The China-India railway is already included in the national development plan of China. These will certainly lead to better understanding and further cooperation of higher quality and of larger scale between Yunnan province and Burma, especially between Baoshan and Burma.

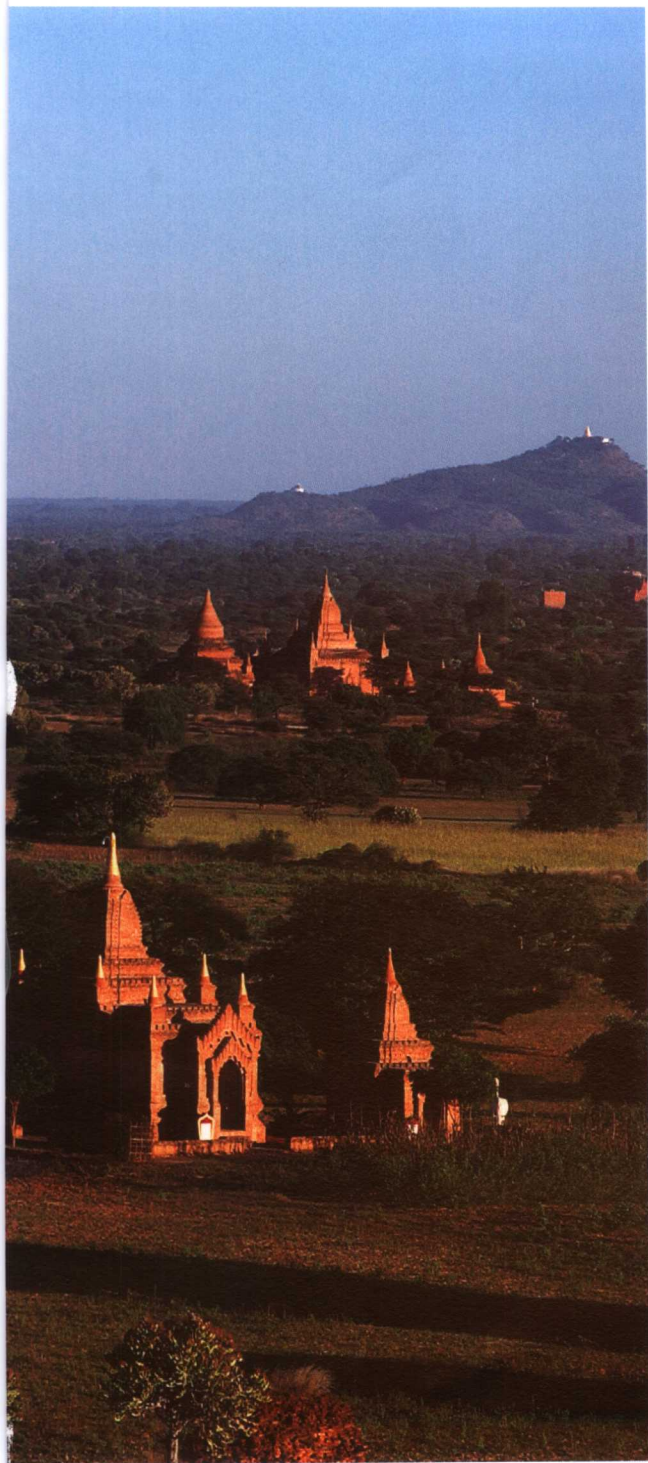
Facing the globalization wave, the local government of Baoshan tries its best to carry out six development projects (traffic and communication, international trade, international tourism, international enterprises, cultural exchange programs, and public services) in order to encourage official and civilian exchange and cooperation between different peoples, cities and countries along the international passage in south Asia.

The present Script on Burma is a collection of the first hand information and personal understandings of the writers and photographers from several expeditions to Burma. The book is written in simple yet touching tone, and illustrated with beautiful pictures. It represents the fascinating natural landscapes as well as the age-old splendid cultural scenes of Burma. It is not only an excellent tourist guide but also a work of aesthetic value. It is not only helpful for us to expand tourist markets abroad but also beneficial to further development of cultural exchange and cooperation between China and Burma.

The passage above is written as the preface for the book.

Longyang, Baoshan, Feb., 2007





缅甸的佛塔成千上万。它们高高低低地散落在
这片热土上，就像佛祖撒下的音符。





