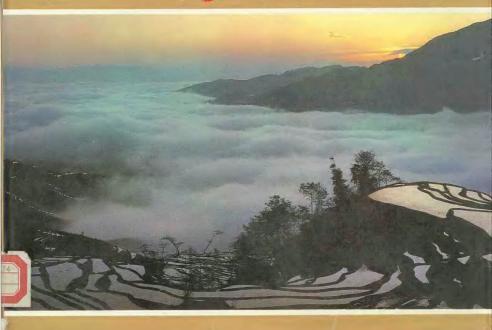
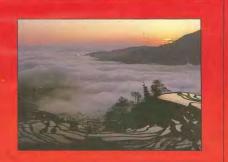
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# \$2(3

开本 787×10921/12印 张 12 1987年10月第一版印刷 统一书号: 17116・76 ISBN 7-222-00090-9/Z・7 定 价: 40元 主 编: 孙官生

图片编辑: 杨咪双、赛云鹤

文 字: 孙官生、吴琼华英文翻译: 李正凌

设 计: 徐芸、赖庆国

封面题字: 孙振华

责任编辑: 张晓源



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在雄峻的哀牢山和六绍山南麓,伸展着一片美丽富饶而神奇的土地,它象一块绿色的宝石镶嵌在祖国的最南端。这就是红河哈尼族彝族自治州。

红河从西向东流过自治州境内,这里有重 峦叠翠的热带雨林,千姿百态的溶岩地貌,清 如明镜的高原湖泊,瑰丽多姿的峡谷云海,更 有紫行入云的层层梯田,名扬中外的有色金属 矿囊……

在红河州 32900平方公里的土地上,居住 籍哈尼、彝、汉、苗、瑶、傣、回、壮、布依、拉枯等十个民族,共330多万人。少数 民 族 占52%。这里有举世闻名的腊马古猿遗址,是人类的发祥地之一。 自古以来,各族人民在这里生息繁衍,用自己的聪明才智开发着红河两岸,创造了各具特色的灿烂文化。

1950年初红河地区获得解放,1957年11月 18日,自治州宣告成立。解放前,红河流域一 些地方仍处于原始落后的状况。建州三十年以 来,特别在中国共产党的十一届三中全会以 来,全州在工农业、科技、文教、卫生事业等 方面都有了很大发展。工农业总产值比解放 规增长五倍多,昔日土司制度残留的愚昧和落 后,正在为现代文明所荡涤,过去的"瘴疠高 地",已成为人了兴旺的鱼米之乡。美丽大地。 的红河两岸,以它新的风采辉映着南端大地。

At the southern feet of the high and precipitous Ailao and Liushao Mountains, there extends a vast stretch of beautiful, richly endowed and mystical land. This is the Honghe (Red River) Autonomous Prefecture of Hani and Yi Nationalities, much alike a piece of green precious stone inlaid at the southernmost end of China.

The Honghe River flows from the west to the east across the prefecture. Found in this area are dense tropical rain forests like many green peaks rising one higher than another, immense variety of karst landforms, many deep mirror—like plateau lakes, magnificent views of seas of clouds in the valleys and ravines, tiers upon tiers of terraced fields which reach to the sky, and rich rare-metal resources renown home and abroad.

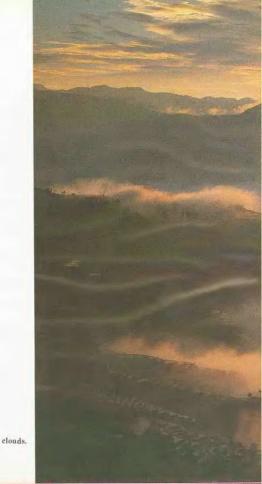
Ten, nationalities — the Hani, Yi, Han, Miao, Yao, Dai, Hui, Zhuang, Buyi and the Lahu with a

total population of 3, 300, 000 which 52% are minorities, inhabit an area of 32,900 square kilometres of the prefecture. And found in this area is the home of the ancient Lama ape-men - one of the birth. place of human race. From time immemorial, peoples of all the ten nationalities have laboured. lived and multiplied here and have together developed the Honghe valley with their intelligence and wisdom, and have created splendid cultuer endowed with varied national traits.

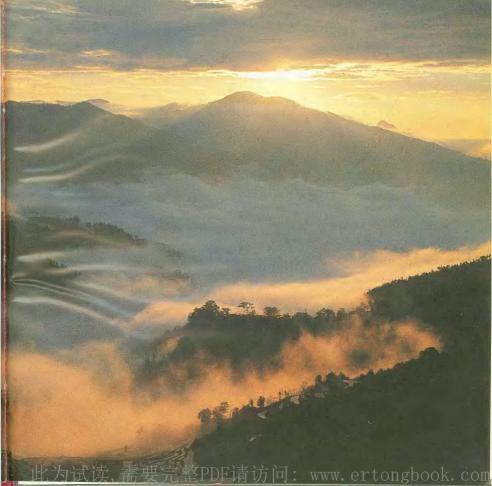
The Honghe River valley was liberated early in 1950. The Autonomous Prefecture proclaimed its inauguration on Nov. 18, 1957. Several districts of the Honohe River valley were in a sorry plight of primitive backwardness before Liberation. During the thirty and more years since the founding of the People's Republic, the Prefecture has made considerable headways in agriculture, industry, scientific research, technology, culture, education and

public health. The gross output value of industry and agriculture has registered a 500% increase. The ignorance and backwardness the hereditary headmained under man system of the bygone days are being cleaned up by modern civilization; the once hothed mmunicable subtropical diseases such as pernicious malaria has become a flourishing, populated land of plenty. Now the rich and beautiful Honghe River valley shines over China, s southernmost borderland with its new charms.

May this pictorial be your friend and guide and bring you to this mythicaland wonderland- like Honghe River valley to show you its graceful, natural scenery and its meaningful but unshowy charms. And recount to you the tremendous changes that undergoing here and their broad prospects. The hospitable Honghe people of various nationalities will surely treat you with their home- made mellow wine and heart smile.



云海 The sea of clouds.



红河州自然资源丰富,有的资源具有得天独厚的优势,开发的潜力很大。然而解放前红河地区,落后、迷信、愚昧的阴影笼罩着这里的村村寨寨,交通闭塞,文化落后,物产调敝,瘟疫流行,甚至一些极为原始落后的刀耕火种、刻木记事、群婚遗俗、图腾崇拜等亦不鲜见。

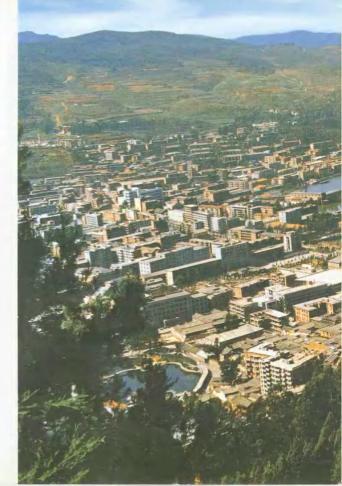
三十多年来,特别是党的十一届三中全会 以来,红河边疆也和祖国各地一样,发生了巨 大变化。各种自然资源得到有 计划的 开发利 用;粮食生产稳步发展;糖、烟、茶、果、林、 牧、油、副业生产也取得长足进展; 近年来乡 镇企业如雨后春笋、商品生产方兴未艾。工业 从无到有,发展迅速。锡的开采冶炼和锡制品 加工规模居全国首位; 铅、铜、锰、铁和其他 有色金属矿藏的开采在全省占重要位置; 煤、 电力、化工、机械、建筑材料等工业在全省名 列前辈。交通运输亦为之改观,铁路从北到南 贯穿本州的大部地区, 公路四通八达。科技、 教育、文化、卫生也取得了较大的成就。建起 了一些科研机构,有了本州自己的最高学府和 各级各类学校。为许多少数民族培养了大学 生、工程师、专家、学者、作家、艺术家和各 种专业人才。卫生院、图书馆、文化馆、电影 院遍布城乡。千里边疆生机勃勃,插上了腾飞 的翅膀。

Being rich in natural resources of which some enjoy exceptional su periority, the Honghe Prefecture has great potentialities to be exploiand developed. But before ted liberation, the villages and towns in this area were shrouded in shadows of backwardness superstition and ignorance. There were almost transport facilities and many places were even inaccessible. With culture and education lagging far behind, the production was coming down all the way and pestilence was prevailing. Things like slash- andburn cultivation, keeping records by tying knots or engraving marks on wood, communal marriage and worship of totems, all handed down from the past generations, were not rare.

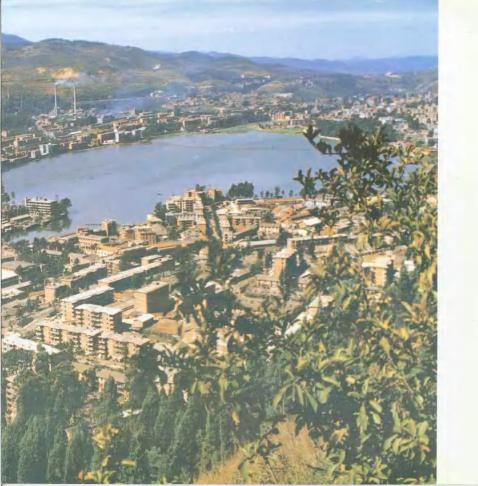
Alike other areas in China, great progresses have been made in the past thirty and more years in the

Honghe Prefecture. Especially after the 3rd Plenary Session of the Cen-Committee of the Eleventh Congress of the C.P.C., various natural resources are being exploited and developed in a planned way. The grain production is going up steadily. The production of sugar. tobacco, tea, fruits, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and household sidelines have all made considerable progress. In recent years, the industries run by villages and towns have sprung up like mushrooms after rain. Commodity economy is now in the ascendant. The scale of mining and smelting of tin ore and proccessing of tin products ranks the first in the country. And the mining of lead, copper, manganese, iron and other non-ferrous metals holds an important position in the province. The production of coal, electric pow-

er, chemicals, engineering industries and building materials stands in the forefront. The face of communication and transportation has considerably changed. Railways run through most of the counties from the north, to the south while highways radiate in all directions. Science and technology, culture and education, as well as public health have made headways. much Several scientific research institutions were established, and the prefecture has now its own colleges and schools at all which have educated and levels trained students, engineers, experts, scholars, writers, artists and people with professional skills. Hospitals. libraries, theatres. cinemas and cultural centres were set up all over the area. Now the vast expanse of the borderland is in full vitality and soaring with might redoubled.



锡都——个旧 Gejiu ——Tin capital of China.





锡都个旧产锡始手汉朝。《汉书·地志》载:"贵古,北采山 出锡。"指的就是今天的个旧建水一带。明清以后产量逐渐增加。 现在,个旧地区的锡产量比解放前大大增长。云南锡业公司生产的 锡,连续十九年获得外贸优质"免检"的信誉,并获得国务院颁发 的金质变章,畅销欧、美、亚、非洲的几十个国家。个旧市的锡制 工艺品精巧美观,深受国内外欢迎。

The mining and smelting of tin in Gejiu started in Han Dynasty. The tin produced by the Yunnan Tin Corporation has won the quality 'Laissez – passer' from the foreign trade authorities for 19 years in succession and was awarded a gold medal from the State Council. The Gejiu tin sells well in foreign market and the exquisite and pretty tin handicraft articles are much appreciated as well at home and abroad.



