

四十二集文献专题片
大型电视人文地理志



Cultural and Geography Documentary of Chongqing

城
口

CHENG KOU

- ◎ 第一部关于重庆的视频版百科全书
- ◎ 第一部全面纪录重庆人文地理的影像志
- ◎ 第一部以重庆行政区县分别列集的文献专题片



《电视人文地理志——重庆》由重庆广电集团联合重庆所有区县电视台（新闻中心或文广新局），遍访巴山渝水历时两年精心摄制而成。本片是第一部全面纪录重庆历史人文、自然风光、民族风俗、社会发展的影像志；是第一部以重庆所有行政区县分别列集的大型文献专题片（含已经撤区的万盛区和双桥区，共四十二集）；是第一部以故事纪录手法全方位呈现直辖重庆历史与发展的电视版百科全书。

Video Records of Human Geography—Chongqing is planned and produced by Chongqing Broadcast and TV Group with the assistance of local TV stations in all counties in Chongqing. It has taken two years' delicate work to produce, covering nearly every inch of Chongqing. It is the first comprehensive video record on the history, culture, geography, national customs and societal development of Chongqing. It is the first large-scale documentary divided according to administrative divisions (altogether 42 series including Wansheng District and Shuangqiao District which are already canceled). It is the first video encyclopedia that fully presents the history and development of Chongqing Municipality based on stories and records.





城口 Cheng Kou

1999年10月，在重庆最北边的大山深处传出一个震惊植物学界的消息：绝迹百年的野生中国崖柏被再次发现。这是继1892年，法国传教士法戈斯（Farges）采集到崖柏标本之后，第二次发现崖柏野生居群。

In October 1999, a piece of news coming from the northernmost mountain of Chongqing shocked the botanical world: the Chinese red cedar which had disappeared for nearly one hundred years was found again. This was the second time that people found the wild red cedar after the French missionary Farges collected the red cedar sample in 1892.

这种生长于山崖石隙中的古老孑遗植物，在水土缺失的恶劣环境下，活体树龄可达数千年、甚至上万年，被《本草纲目》称为“多寿之木”。

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黄安坝草场

dwk/r/bz/04



This kind of ancient relic plant growing in cracks of the cliff could live for several thousand even more years even though they lack water and soil. Therefore, they have been hailed as “tree with longevity” by Compendium of Materia Medica.

崖柏前后两次出世，相隔百年，但发现地都在同一个地方。那就是重庆市最北边的革命老区——城口县。在这里，二十五万城口人秉承崖柏的精神，扎根在莽莽苍苍的大巴山区，顶天立地，自强不息。

One hundred years have passed and the red cedar is found at the same place for two times, which is the northernmost revolutionary place—Chengkou County. People living here have taken the spirit of the red cedar, rooted in the vast Mount Daba and constantly strived to become stronger with indomitable spirit.

“踞三省之门户名城，扼四方之咽喉称口”。城口，地处大巴山南麓，重庆市最北端，中国南北气候的分界线上。城口境内群峰连绵、沟谷幽深，最高海拔2685.7米，最低海拔481.5米，素有“九山半水半分田”之说。

It is the famous city lying at the entrance to the three provinces and guarding the throat of the four directions, hence the name Kou. Chengkou is located at the south foot of Mount Daba, which is the northernmost of Chongqing and the boundary of the climate of south China and north China.



九重山

Chengkou belonged to Ba Prefecture in the Qin and Han Dynasties. In the second year of Emperor Daoguang's reign of Qing Dynasty, which was also 1822 AD, Chengkou became an administrative framework. Then in 1013, it was called Chengkou County. Since the unified Qing Dynasty to the chaos caused by war in the Qing Dynasty, two thousand years have passed. The wars among those warlords and the exploitation of the feudal society brought severe disaster to people in Chengkou. People fought against the governing of the dark society and hoped for a happy and rich life in the future. Therefore, Chengkou people were to leave a thick and heavy stroke in colors in the history of Chinese revolution.

在20世纪20年代末，王维舟、李家俊等一批革命志士在大巴山地区活动，发动农民武装起义，并建立了早期的党组织，创建了城(口)万(源)红军。

In the end of 1920s, a group of revolutionists such as Wang Weizhou and Li Jiajun worked in Mount Daba, who started the armed peasant uprising, set up the early party organization and established Chengkou and Wanyuan Red Army.

1932年，中国工农红军第四方面军入川，开辟川陕革命根据地。1933年10月，徐向前指挥发动了宣达战役，攻占万源、宣汉、达县、城口等地，建立23个县级苏维埃政权。

In 1932, the Fourth Army of the Chinese Red Army entered Sichuan and opened up Sichuan and Shanxi revolutionary base areas. In the October of 1933, Xu Xiangqian commanded and launched the Xuanda Campaign, who captured Wanyuan, Xuanhan, Daxian, Chengkou and so on. Then 23 Soviet regimes at the county level were set up.

城口县苏维埃政权于1933年10月成立。由此，城口县成为重庆境内第一个打出红军旗帜的县，第一个由地方红军攻占的县城，第一个迎来红军主力部队的地区，唯一一个区、乡、村建制齐全的苏维埃政权县。





The one in Chengkou was set up in October 1933. Therefore, Chengkou County became the first county unfurling the banner of the red army, the first county captured by the red army, the first one greeting the principal force of the red army, and the only Soviet regime having a complete organizational system from the district to village.

这里是城口县双河乡柳河干坝子庞家院子，曾是城万红军的一个军事指挥部。1929年6月，城口万源的农民起义军已发展到2000多人，起义领导小组决定，将川东游击军第一路改编为城万红军，成立军事指挥部，李家俊任总指挥。这是川渝地区第一次打出红军的旗帜，与四川军阀和地方反动民团开展武装斗争。

This is the Pang's courtyard in Ganbazi, Liuhe, Shuanghe Village, Chengkou County. It used to be a military headquarter of Chengwan Red Army. In June 1929, the peasant insurrectionary army of Chengwan Red Army came up to over 2000. The leading group of the uprising army made a decision to reorganize the First Army of the guerrilla warfare in South Sichuan, make it Chengwan Red Army and set up the military headquarter which was led by Li Jiajun. This was the first place in Sichuan and Chongqing which unfurled the banner of the red army, fought against the warlords in Sichuan and the regional armed reactionary.



张合轩 (Zhang Hexuan)

【采访】原县党史办负责人 张合轩

李家俊率3000多名农民起义军攻占城口县城，这是城口第一次解放。川东地区农民起义斗争的胜利为红四方面军入川，建立川陕革命根据地，打下了坚实的基础。

【Interview】Person-in-charge of the Chengkou County Party History Zhang Hexuan

On March 3, 1930, more than 3000 peasant rebel army led by Li Jiajun conquered Chengkou County. It was the first liberation of this county. The victory of the peasant rebel in the east of Sichuan laid a firm foundation for the construction of the Sichuan-Shanxi revolutionary base areas of the Fourth Army of Red Army.

1933年10月红军进入城口，到1935年2月红军撤离，红四方面军4军、9军、30军、31军各一部和33军都在城口庙坝、巴山、坪坝、县城战斗过，在万源保卫战中，红四方面军30军政委李先念曾在八台山上指挥红军在城口反刘湘“六路围攻”战斗。

In October 1933, the red army came to Chengkou. They left there in February 1935. And the 4th Route Army, the 9th Route Army, the 30th Route Army, the 31st Route Army and the 33rd Route Army of the Fourth Red Army fought in Miaoba, Bashan, Pingba and the county seat of Chengkou. During the defense of Wanyuan, Li Xiannian, the political commissar of the 30th Route Army of the Fourth Red Army used to command his men on Mount Batai to fight against Liuxiang's siege from six directions in Chengkou.

走进川陕革命根据地城口苏维埃政权纪念馆，文物、图片、文字，静静的述说着红军在城口的英勇战斗史。在中央军事博物馆，有一块来自大巴山的漂木。这块看似普通的木头，纪录着一段传奇的故事。



When you walk into the Soviet power memorial, those cultural relics, pictures and characters seem to tell you the brave history of the red army fighting in Chengkou quietly. There is a block of floating wood from Mount Daba in the Central Military Museum. This block of wood which seems ordinary recorded a legendary in fact.

【采访】纪念馆讲解员杨珊：

【Interview】Commentator Yang Shan

有一次，驻在城口县黄溪乡的一个团，要命令驻在岩河乡的一个营，去双河口参加反“六路围攻”战役，但是，几次派出去的通讯员都在半路中被敌人枪杀了，

命令传不到团长很是着急。这时候，团里有一个叫陈木瓜的警卫员，他想出了一个好办法，他对团长说：要是把消息写在木片上，然后把它放到水中，让下游的战士把它捞起来，命令不就传到了。团长按照他的这个办法，终于和下游的战士取得了联系。

Once, a regiment stationed in the Huangxi Village of Chengkou County ordered a battalion garrisoned in the Yanhe Village to participate a battle against anti-Seige from Six Ways. But the several correspondents they appointed for were all shot to death by the enemy on the way. That the order could not reach greatly worried the regimental commander. Then, a bodyguard named Chen Mugua though out a good idea. He told the commander to write the message on the wood chip and put it into the river. Thus the soldier at the lower reach could fish it out. Therefore, they did according to what he said and finally succeeded.

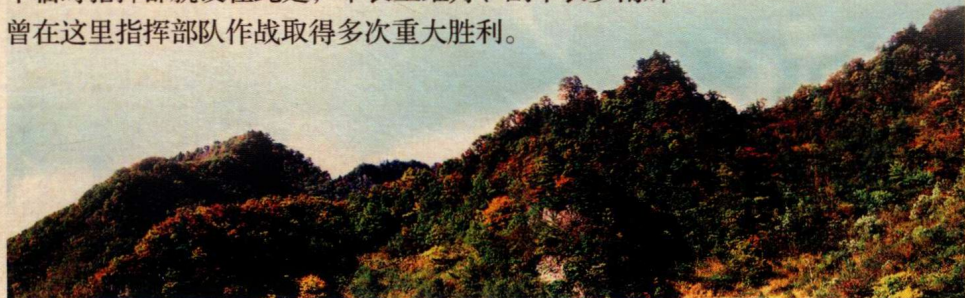
这里是城口县坪坝大梁燕窝塘许家院子，当年红33军临时指挥部就设在此处，军长王维舟、副军长罗南辉曾在这里指挥部队作战取得多次重大胜利。



杨珊 (Yang Shan)



王维舟



This is the Xu' s courtyard in Yanwotang, Daliang, Pingba, Chengkou County. The temporary headquarter of the 33rd Route Army was set up here. Wang Weizhou, the army commander, Luo Nanhui, the vice army commander, used to direct their troops to gain many important victories here.

在中央根据地第五次反“围剿”中，红一方面军未能打破国民党军的“围剿”，被迫实行战略大转移——长征。红四方面军撤离川陕根据地时，500多名城口籍红军战士随军北上，490余人牺牲在长征路上。

In the fifth anti-besiegement in the central base area, the First Red Army couldn' t break the besiegement of KMT. Therefore, they were forced to carry out the big strategic shift—Long March. When the Fourth Red Army evacuated from the Sichuan and Shanxi base area, more than 500 Red Army men from Chengkou went northwards with them. Among them, 490 died on the way of Long March.

【采访】（原绵阳军分区机关党总支书记）童云

【Interview】Former Party Branch General Secretary of Mianyang Military Branch Dong Yun

实在是太残酷了，现在说起来我就想流泪，那就是红军医院路过那里，可能是掉队被敌人包围了以后，没有跑出去的，就侮辱她，强奸她，杀死她。

It was very cruel. Even now I recollect it, it makes me cry. When the Red Army Hospital passed the place, some fell behind and was besieged by enemies. The enemy humiliated her, raped and then killed her.



童云 (Tong Yun)



黄安坝草场

硝烟散尽之后，留给老区人民的，除了“无私奉献、英勇奋战、不怕牺牲”的革命精神，还有丰富的红色旅游资源。

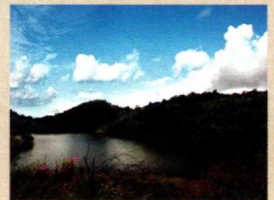
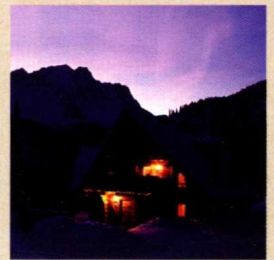
After the smoke of gunpowder disappeared, what is left to the people in the old revolutionary base areas is the rich red tourism resources as well as the revolutionary spirits that are to sacrifice selflessly, fight bravely and die a martyr's death without fear.

始建于1984年的川陕革命根据地城口县苏维埃政权纪念公园，由纪念碑和陈列馆两大主体构成，是全国红色旅游经典景区，是重庆市爱国主义教育基地，被列入重庆市的“红色旅游精品线路”。

The Soviet power memorial of Sichuan and Shanxi revolutionary base in Chengkou, which was built in 1984, consisted of monument and exhibition hall. It is a classical red tourism scenic spot and the patriotism education base in Chongqing, which has been listed into the red tourism quality route.

当年，红军的足迹遍布城口的山山水水，留下战斗遗址和工作旧址近三十个，为进一步打造红色旅游，城口规划了以县城红色旅游为中心，以坪坝至巴山为怀旧休闲活动区，以庙坝至双河为文化生态度假区，以高观至东安为生态观光探险区的“一中心三片区”的红色旅游发展格局。

In those years, the footprints of the red army had been everywhere in Chengkou. There are nearly 30 battle sites and former work sites. In order to build the red tourism, Chengkou planned to make the county seat as the center of the red tourism, Pingba to Mount Ba as a nostalgic and leisure activity area, Miaoba to Shuanghe as a cultural and ecological resort and Gaoguan to Dongan as a ecological sight-seeing adventure land, which forms a development pattern that is one center and three areas.



与红色旅游资源相比，城口的绿色生态旅游资源则显得原始淳朴，优势突出。

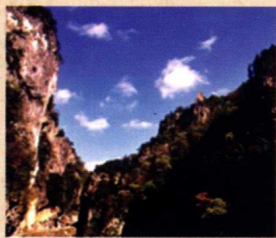
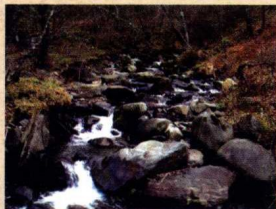
Compared with the resources of the red tourism, the resources of green ecological tourism in Chengkou seem original and simple with a dominant position.

上世纪80年代初，峨眉电影制片厂来到城口，以大巴山国家级自然保护区的青龙峡景区为主要场景，摄制了电影——《猎神，走出山谷》。

In the early 1980s, Emei film studios came to Chengkou and produced the film—“The hunting god walks out of the valley”, which was mainly shot in the scenic spot in Qinglong Gorge which is the national nature reserves in Mount Daba.

影片讲述了改革开放初期，在富民政策的指引下，大巴山猎户陈梦猿如何走出大山，搏取事业和爱情的故事。银幕上原始的森林与幽远的河谷，给观者留下了深刻印象。城口迷人的自然风光也因为这部电影，逐渐掀起神秘的面纱。

The film told a story about Cheng Mengyuan, a hunter in Mount Daba, how to walk out of Mount Daba and manage to get the success of his career and love under the guidance of the policy to enrich the people at the beginning of the reform and opening-up. The beautiful primeval forest and the deep quiet river valleys impressed the audience greatly. The charming natural scenes of Chengkou gradually show themselves to the world because of this film.



大巴山国家级自然保护区位于城口县境内大巴山区，总面积13万多公顷。雄伟浑厚的大巴山层峦叠嶂，峰谷相间，主要景区有亢河、一线天、青龙峡、黄安坝等。

The national nature reserve lies in Mount Daba in Chengkou. It has an area of over 130 thousand hectares. The imposing and sincere Mount Daba has peaks rising one higher than the other. Valleys and peaks are well-proportioned. The main scenic spots are Kong River, A Thread of Sky, Qinglong Gorge, Huanganba, etc.

黄安坝距县城70余公里，是国家南方草山草坡示范开发区，占地60万亩，海拔2000—2600米。站在草场高处，放眼四望，莽莽群山绵延，浩浩天地一统。春天野花遍地，夏天葱绿满山，秋天金黄灿灿，冬天白雪皑皑。2005年，重庆市人民政府将黄安坝景区定位为“重庆市十大旅游精品线路”。黄安坝正在成为大巴山休闲度假的中心区域。

Huaganba is more than 70 kilometers away from the county seat, which is the demonstration zone of national southern grassy hill and slope. It has an area of 600 thousand mu, with an altitude from 2000 meters to 2600 meters above the sea level. Standing on the highland of the meadow, you would find green mountains stretching long and unbroken and the world seems to be unified. In spring, the wild flowers are all around; in summer, the mountains are covered by



黄安坝草场



刘正宇 (Liu Zhengyu)

green trees; in autumn, everything seems to be golden; in winter, the white snow gleams white. In 2005, the people's government of Chongqing Municipality mapped it to one of the ten tourism quality routes in Chongqing. Huangnanba is on the way of becoming the central area of going on holidays in Mount Daba.

在大巴山自然保护区的深山密林中，生存着云豹、林麝、梅花鹿等600多种野生动物，3000多种野生植物。其中，中国崖柏曾被世界自然保护联盟宣布绝迹，但在保护区内仍有少量野生居群。

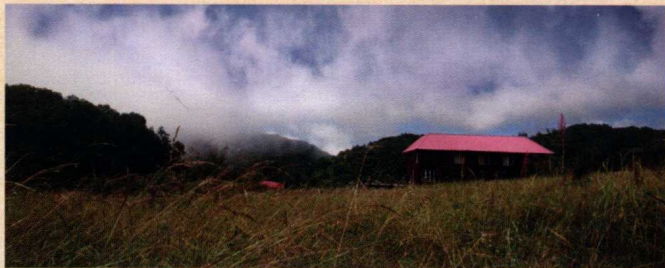
There are more than 600 wild animals living in the deep forests of the natural reserve of Mount Daba, such as clouded leopard, musk deer, sika deer, etc as well as over 3000 wild plants. And the Chinese red cedar which has been announced to have disappeared by the World Conservation Union could be found in it, though the number of them is small.

1999年10月，重庆药物种植研究所的考察队走进大山深处，经过半个多月的艰难寻找，终于发现了活体的野生中国崖柏。让这个已经从物种名录上除名的珍稀树种，再次“复活”。

In October 1999, the expedition team of Chongqing Research Institute of Herbs Nursery went deep into the mountain. After seeking for half a month, they found the living body of Chinese red cedar at last, which made this rare tree that had been removed its name from the rolls came to life once more.

【采访】重庆药物种植研究所研究员 刘正宇：

The world Nature Conservation Union China Expert Group Member Liu Zhengyu



黄安坝草场

当时开展了一个全国的野生重点保护植物的调查,就把(寻找崖柏)这个任务,就交给了我们,通过一番努力,终于把它找到了,分布的区域比较广,它适应性特别强,而且它韧性特别强,它从高处摔下来,其它树一摔就破,(崖柏)它摔不破。而且它还有香味,那个香味是苹果香的味道,是一种特别好的一种园林观赏和绿化的树种。它还有个潜在的价值,就是说可观的药用价值。

When developing a national key protected plants survey of wild, The task of looking for Thuja was given to us. Through hard work, finally we found it scattering wildly and had strong adaptability and toughness. Even dropped down from a high place, it would not be broken. And it was fragrant with apple taste, very special. It is a ornamental garden and landscape species. Furthermore, it has a potential value of being used in medicine.

除了珍贵的崖柏之外,这棵被誉为植物界“活化石”的古银杏树,也在大巴山书写出自己的生命传奇。

Besides the valuable red cedar, this ancient maidenhair tree hailed as the living fossil in the plant kingdom has also made out its own legend.

这棵位于明中乡龙门村的银杏树,树高33米,胸围10.5米。经大巴山自然保护区管理局用仪器测量发现,它的树龄已高达1000多年,是重庆市发现的最为古老的银杏树。2010年,这棵古银杏获选“重庆十大树王”,还被誉为“重庆旅游形象代言树”。

This maidenhair tree in the Longmen Village, Mingzhong, is 33 meters high and 10.5 meters wide. And it has already been 1000 years old, measured by the instrument of Mount Daba natural reserve administration, which is the oldest one in Chongqing. In 2010, it was selected as one of the ten tree kings in Chongqing. What's more, it has been hailed as the image mouthpiece of Chongqing tourism.





紧紧依偎在大巴山南麓的九重山国家级森林公园，同样是物种丰富、风景秀美。森林公园内有九重山、卧龙草场和四十八个青草塘三大景区。

Mount Jiuchong National Forest Park lies at the southern foot of Mount Daba. It has the same plentiful of species and beautiful scenes. There are three scenic areas: Mount Jiuchong, Wolong Meadow and 48 green grass ponds.

九重山原名“九龙山”，因有山峦九叠而得名。景区内层峦叠嶂，薄雾如纱。旖旎的崩溪河、潺潺的樱桃溪，处处造化钟灵、如梦如幻。

Mount Jiuchong used to be called Mount Jiulong, because the mountain furls itself for nine times. There are layer upon layer of peaks and knolls in the scenic area, where the mist looks like a veil over the mountain. The charming and gentle Bengxi River and the murmuring Yingtao brook seem to be pregnant with beauty and productive of talent, which seem like dreams.

然而最让人啧啧称奇的却是一座只有几十米深的天然洞穴——寒冰洞。寒冰洞内，冰瀑悬垂、千年不化。任由洞外烈日炎炎，洞内依旧寒气逼人，堪称世界洞穴奇观。

But the most amazing thing is Hanbing Cave, a natural cave which is only scores of meters deep. The ice cascade overhangs in the cave, which freezes for thousand years. Even though the sun is shining fiercely outside, it is still chill in the cave, which could be a wonder of the caves in the world.



【采访】：重庆著名地质专家 朱顺之

【Interview】China University of Geology Research
Director Zhu Shunzhi

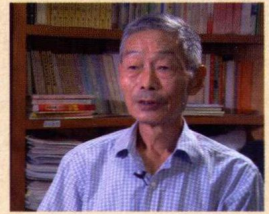
在这个夏冰洞也好，寒冰洞也好，地下有一个制冷的天然系统，它能够使夏天地面十几二十度、三四十度这么高温，而洞内保持0℃度以下。溶洞在地球上成千上万，多得很多，真正像这种夏天结冰、冬天溶化的所谓夏冰洞，绝对是自然奇观全世界都非常少。

This Xiabing Cave (or Hanbing Cave) has a natural underground system of refrigeration. While the temperature is high at 10, 20, 30 or 40 degrees, it keeps zero degree below inside. There are a large number of karst caves in the world. But caves like this, which in summer freezes while in winter melts, are very rare. It is absolutely a natural wonder

卧龙草场景区，面积1平方公里，绿草成茵，野趣盎然。卧龙草场的由来，据说是因为这里特殊的地质原因，以至晨雾久久不散，好似卧龙蜿蜒，故而得名。

Wolong meadow has an area of one square kilometer, which is full of green grass and fun. The name of it came from its special geological cause, for which the mist of the morning wouldn't disperse. Then, it seems like a lying dragon, hence the name.

四十八个青草塘景区，跌宕起伏，长达20多公里，最为著名的当属杜鹃草塘。杜鹃草塘有上万株杜鹃，其中一颗杜鹃王最为壮观，树龄高达千年，树冠呈半球球状，需十五人才能牵手合围。



朱顺之 (Zhu Shunzhi)



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