

戈壁滩变绿洲

New Oases in the Gobi



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解放军报社出版



中國人民解放軍新疆生產部隊的战士过着愉快的生活。
Merry get-together afttr work

封面：战胜荒原

Front cover: conquest over nature

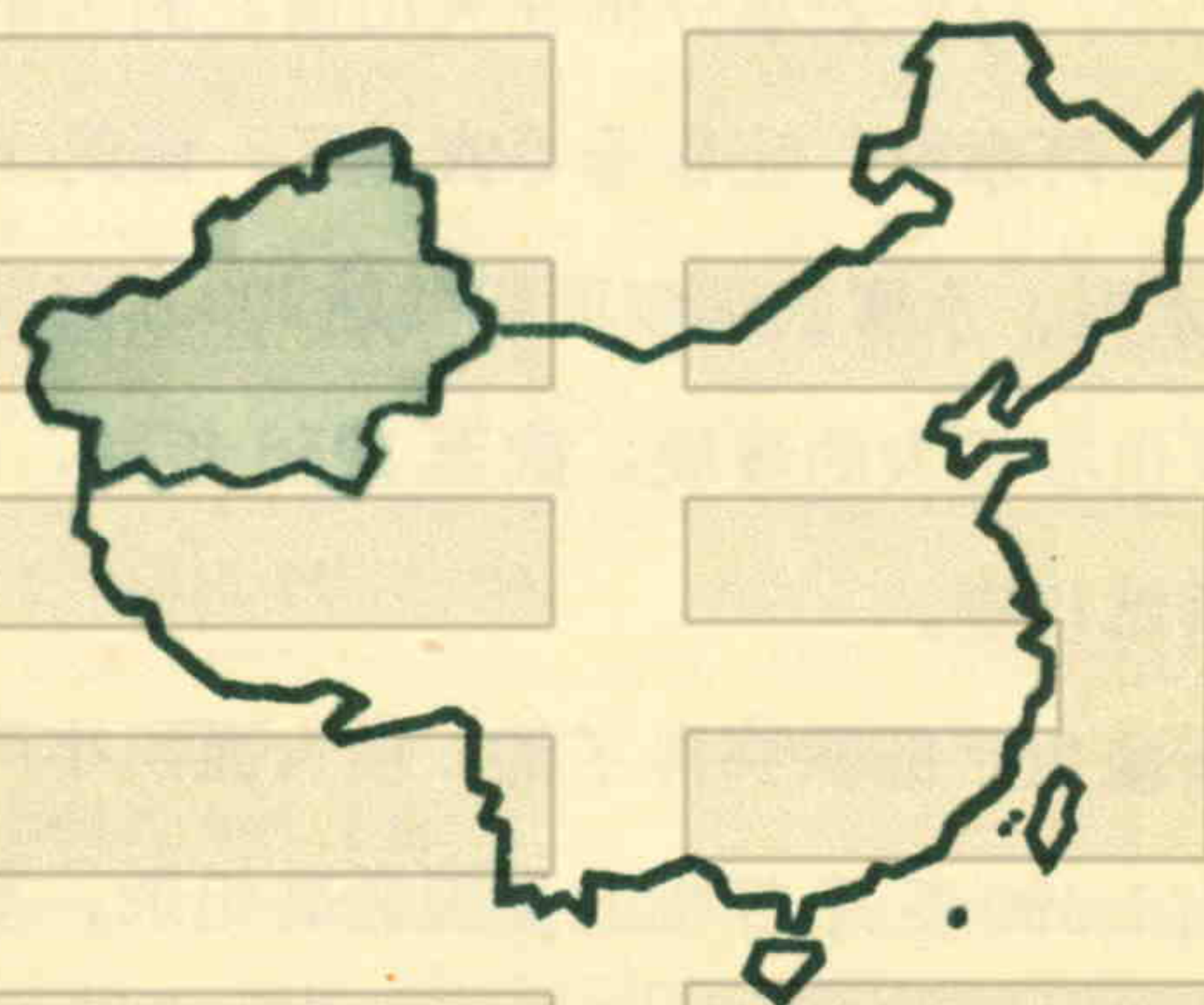
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新疆维吾尔自治区，是祖国西北边疆美丽壮阔的高原地带，北有阿尔泰山，南有崑崙山，天山山脉横贯其中，境内遍佈一望无际的山林、草地，和未经开发的肥沃平原与广阔的戈壁滩，矿产资源也极为丰富，但因地区偏远，交通不便，多沙漠，少水源，加以历代统治者与国民党反动政权对少数民族的迫害和抢掠，致使当地经济状况长期落后，人民生活困苦不堪。

新疆和平解放后，人民解放军在党和政府的领导下，为开发祖国边疆，繁荣各族人民的经济生活，展开了战胜荒原的巨大劳动。

几年来，人民解放军生产部队共开垦了荒地200多万亩；创办了耕地面积3万亩到11万亩的大小农场45个，这些农场分佈在天山南北的玛纳斯河、乌鲁木齐河、伊犁、巴音郭楞、阿克苏、阿尔泰、吐鲁蕃等农垦区；修筑了水渠30条，水库5个，水渠总长780多公里，水渠、水库的灌溉面积共达200万亩以上。

畜牧业方面，几年来也有很大的发展，截至1956年初，各种家畜已达563,300多头，建立了人工授精站17座。

去年，人民解放军新疆生产部队获得了棉、粮大面积丰产，全国闻名的植棉能手刘学佛，创造了每亩1,390多斤籽棉的全国最高纪录；某部班长杨振国，在荒碱地获得平均每亩533斤的高额粮食产量。去年，新疆农业生产部队播种面积111万亩，今年，耕地面积要扩大到347万亩，他们並提出了“小麦万亩万石”“棉花千亩千斤”的高额指标。

中国人民解放军生产部队，在开发边疆、建设边疆的事业中，做出了辉煌的成就。祖国美丽的西北边疆，将在他们的勤劳的双手下，逐渐改荒原成良田，变戈壁滩为绿洲。他们的生产成就和先进经验，不仅鼓舞了新疆各族人民的生产热情和建设美好家园的信心，而且给全国农业生产树立了光辉的榜样。

The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region is situated on China's north-west border, a vast land with gorgeous scenery. It is bounded on the north by the Altai Mountain Range and on the south by the Kunlun Mountains, while the Tien Shan Range runs across it. Here are endless stretches of mountain forests, grasslands, fertile uncultivated plains as well as the immense Gobi Desert. Sinkiang is rich in mineral resources, but owing to the remoteness of the region, difficulty of transport, vastness of the desert and shortage of water, Sinkiang's economy has long remained backward and its people poor. Oppression and plunder by the dynastic rulers and Kuomintang reactionaries only aggravated the situation.

After the peaceful liberation of Sinkiang, a campaign to reclaim the waste-lands was launched by the People's Liberation Army in order to develop the frontier and bring prosperity to people of all nationalities living there.

In a few years the PLA farming units in Sinkiang have opened up some 340,000 acres of new land and set up 45 farms ranging in size from 5,000 to 18,000 acres of cultivated land. These farms are situated both north and south of the Tien Shan Range in the agricultural regions of the Manass and Urumchi rivers, and at Ili, Baingol, Aksu, Altai and Turfan. They have also dug 30 irrigation canals and built 5 reservoirs. The canals total a length of 485 miles and, together with the reservoirs, irrigate the entire reclaimed area.

Livestock has also increased. At the beginning of 1956, domestic animals had reached 563,300 head. Seventeen artificial insemination stations have also been set up.

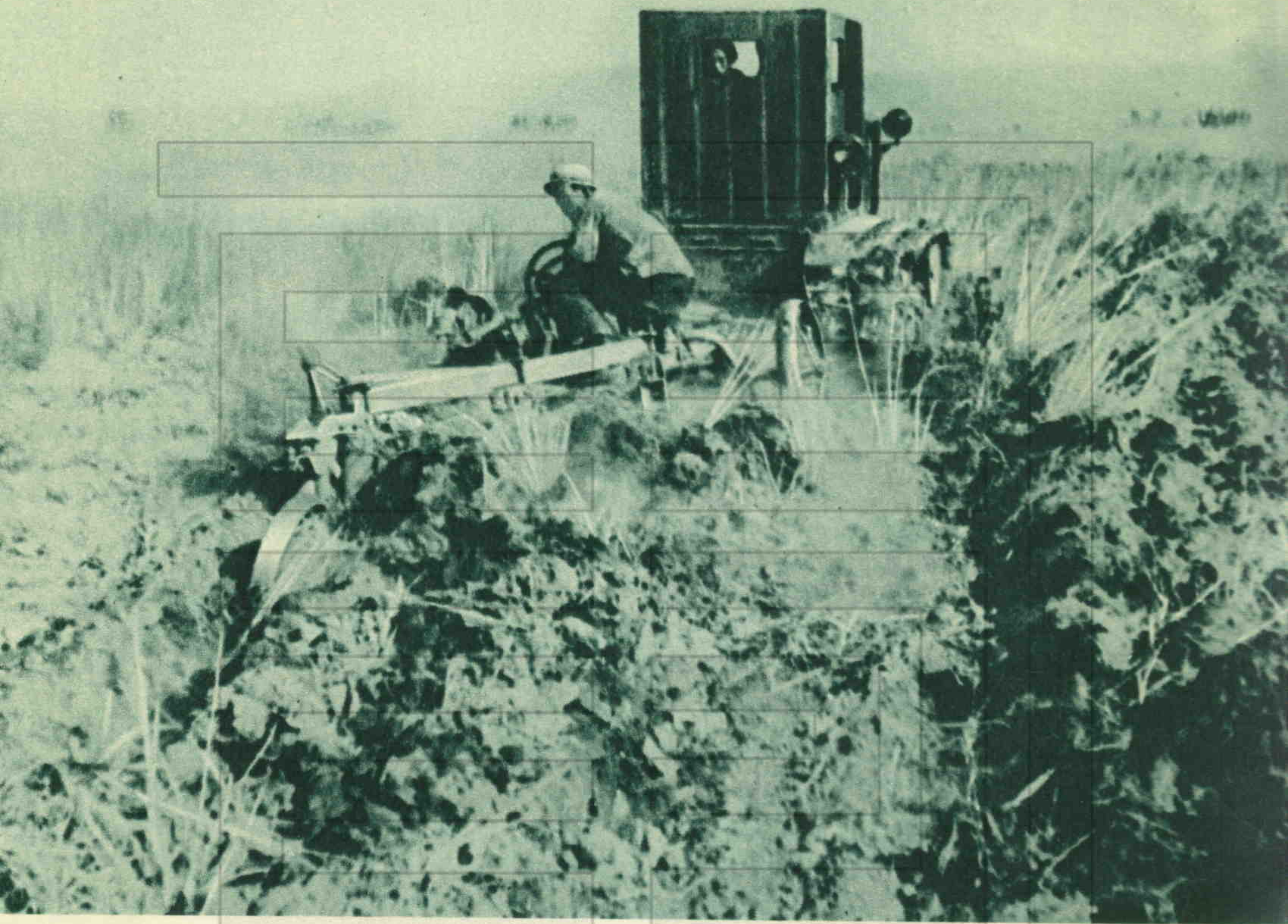
In 1955, PLA men in Sinkiang harvested bumper crops of cotton and grain over large areas. The champion cotton-grower, Liu Hsueh-fu, set a national record of 1,390 catties of cotton per mou (1/6 of an acre). A squad leader, Yang Chen-kuo, produced an average of 533 catties of grain per mou on alkaline soil. In 1955 the soldier-farmers in Sinkiang sowed an area of 1,110,000 mou; it will be increased to 3,480,000 in 1956. They have set a new target of "1,000 catties of cotton per thousand mou, and 10,000 piculs of wheat per ten thousand mou".

The men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Sinkiang have made great contributions to the development and construction of China's northwest. Thanks to their hard work, the barren lands are becoming productive. Their success and experience is setting the pace of agricultural production for the peoples of Sinkiang and for the whole nation.



早在1949年，人民解放軍駐新疆部隊，按照黨和毛主席建設邊疆的指示，開始了與大自然的搏鬥。圖為戰士們在戈壁灘上開荒。

Back in 1949 the People's Liberation Army in Sinkiang launched their campaign to reclaim the waste-lands for the development of the frontier. Here soldiers are shown opening up new land on the edge of the Gobi Desert.



边疆的处女地被开垦着。

Beaking up the virgin soil.



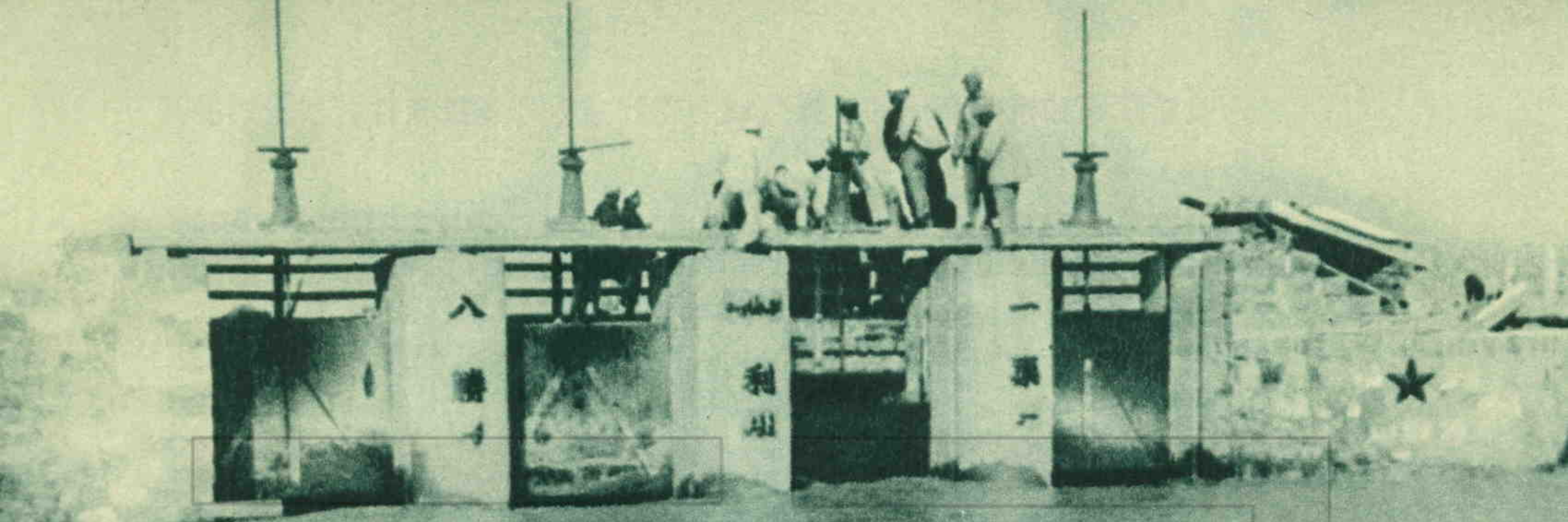
为改造荒原和抗御高原的干燥气候，给农业生产创造条件，战士们展开了大规模的水利建设工程。

Soldiers working at one of the many water conservancy projects needed for land reclamation and protection from the arid upland climate.

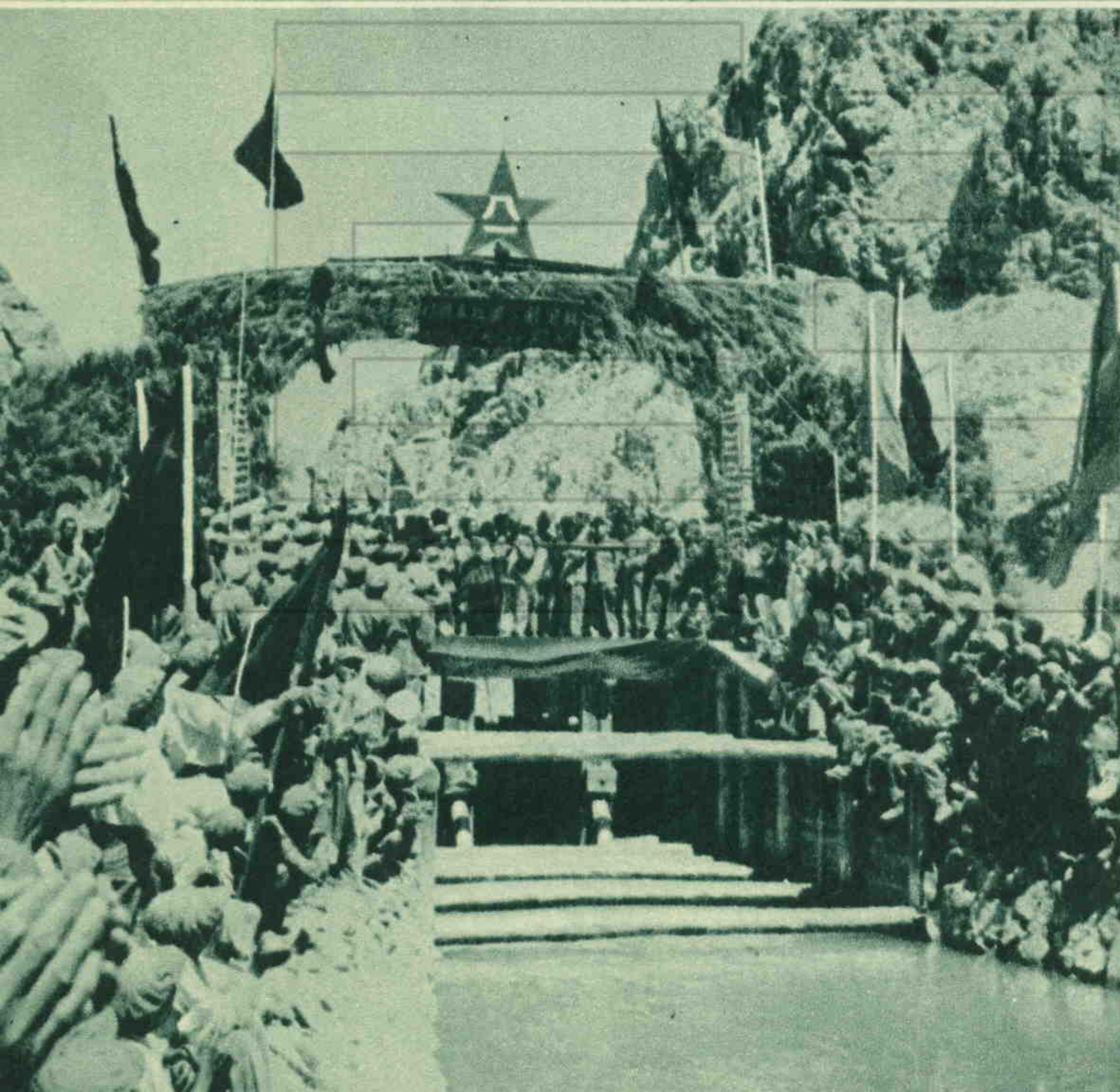


推土机在工作着。

Bulldozers at work.

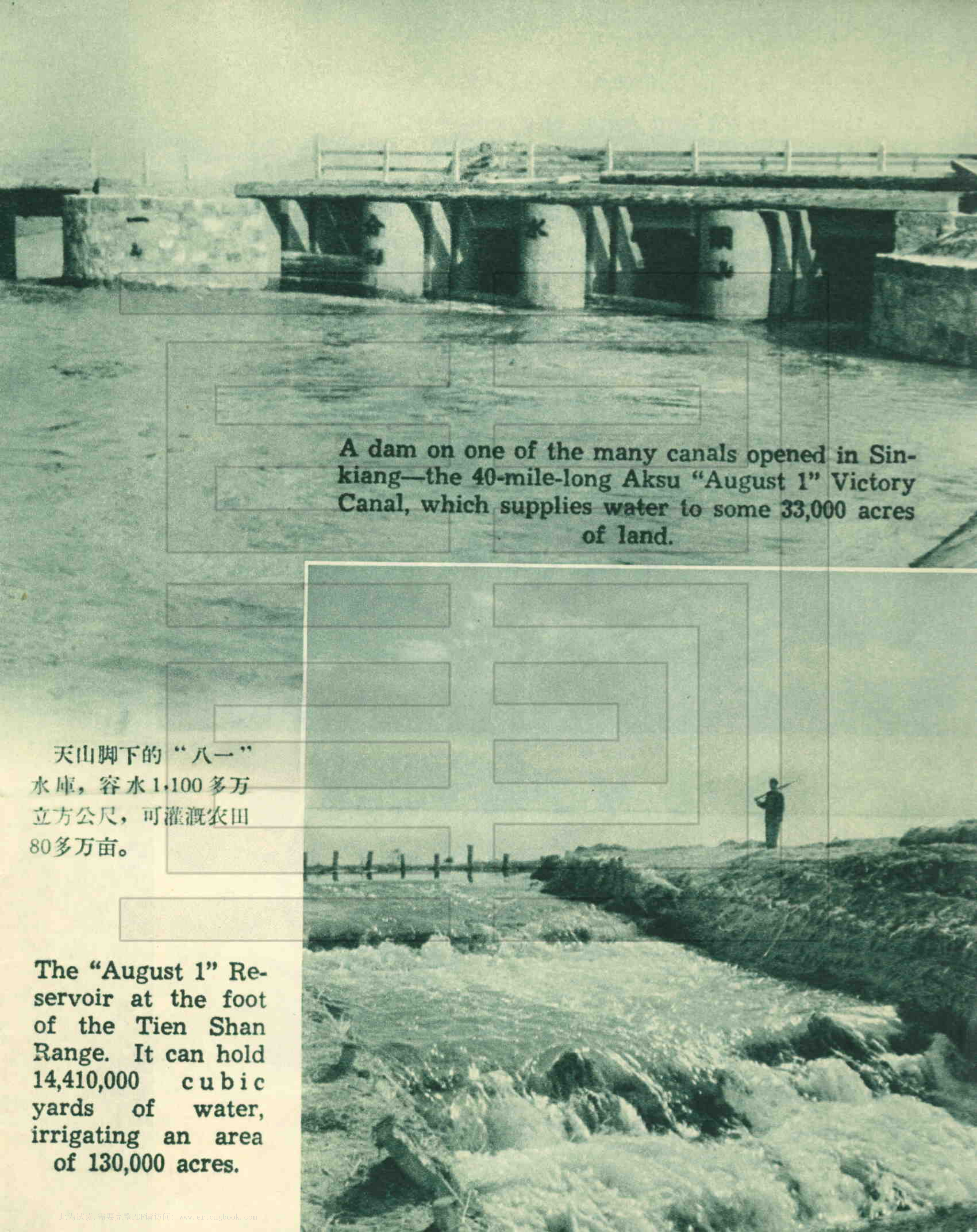


新的水渠不断建成。这是阿克苏“八一”胜利渠总幹渠第一联合水閘。該渠长达65公里，可灌溉土地20万亩。



紅星一渠於1952年落成时的放水情况。这条渠長32华里，灌溉着部队开垦的30万亩田地和哈密地区居民的广大农田。

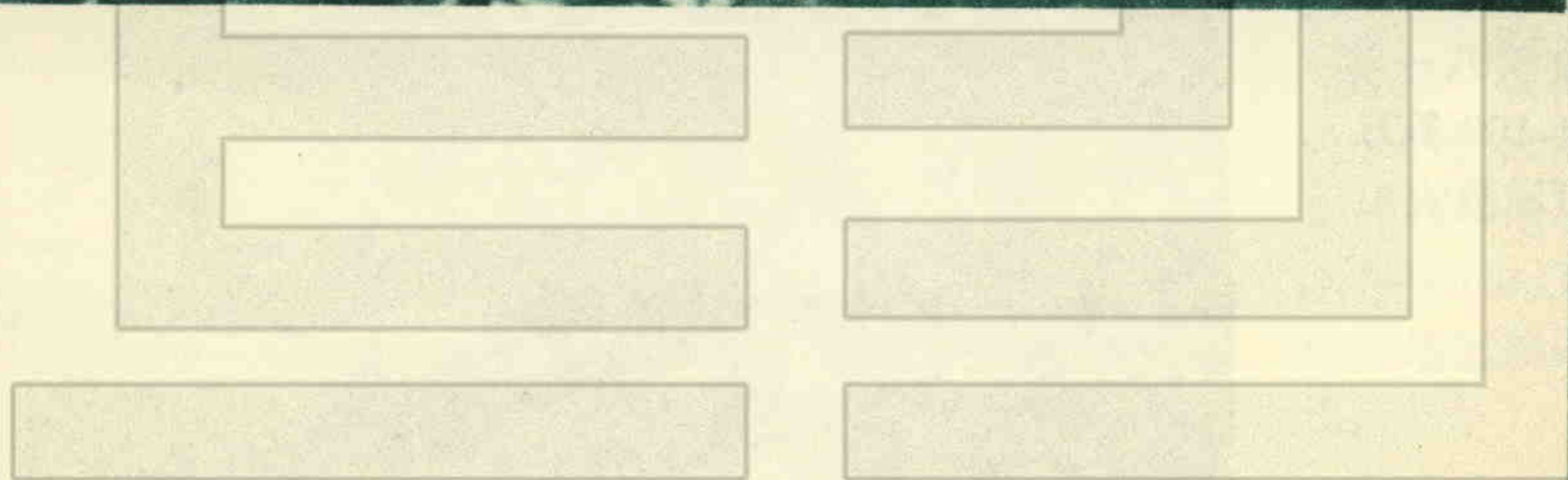
The Red Star No. 1 Canal, opened in 1952. It is 20 miles long, irrigating 50,000 acres of new land reclaimed by the soldiers and also other fields in the Hami area.



A dam on one of the many canals opened in Sinkiang—the 40-mile-long Aksu “August 1” Victory Canal, which supplies water to some 33,000 acres of land.

天山脚下的“八一”
水库，容水1,100多万
立方公尺，可灌溉农田
80多万亩。

The “August 1” Reservoir at the foot of the Tien Shan Range. It can hold 14,410,000 cubic yards of water, irrigating an area of 130,000 acres.



渠水灌溉着部队农场的土地。

Irrigating plots cultivated by the soldiers.

800

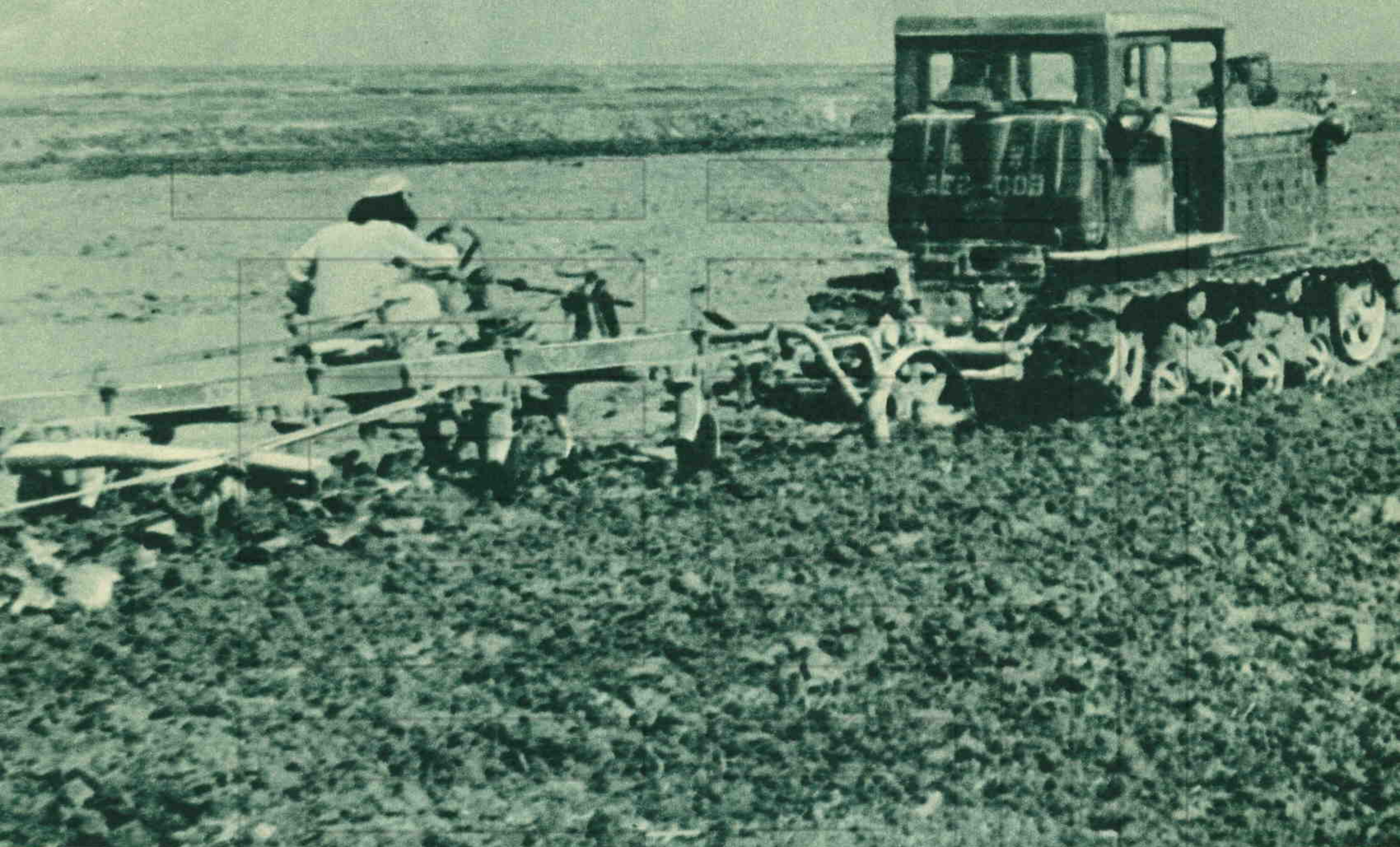
也流入了各族人民的田园。

Water also flows into fields belonging to various minority peoples.



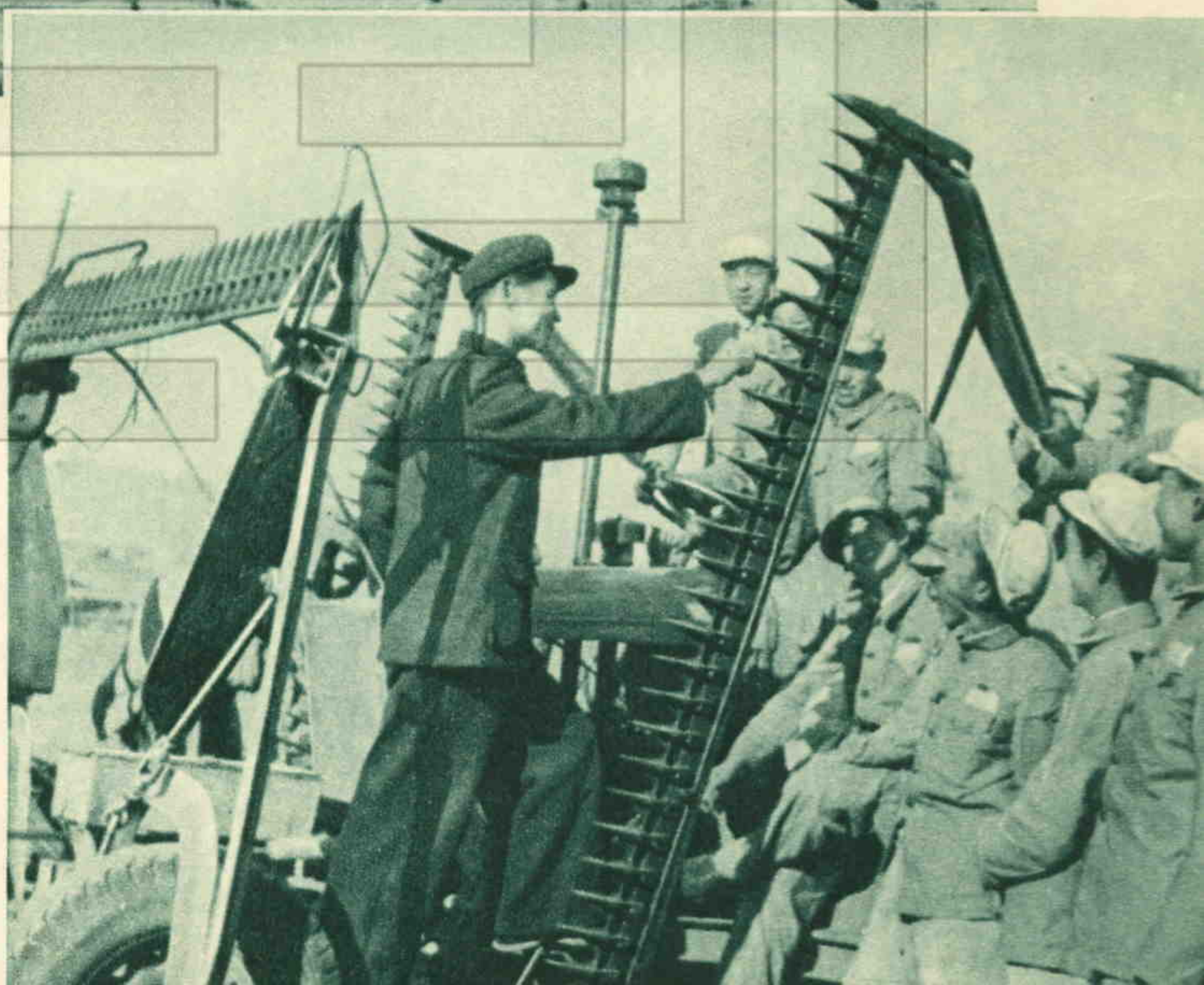
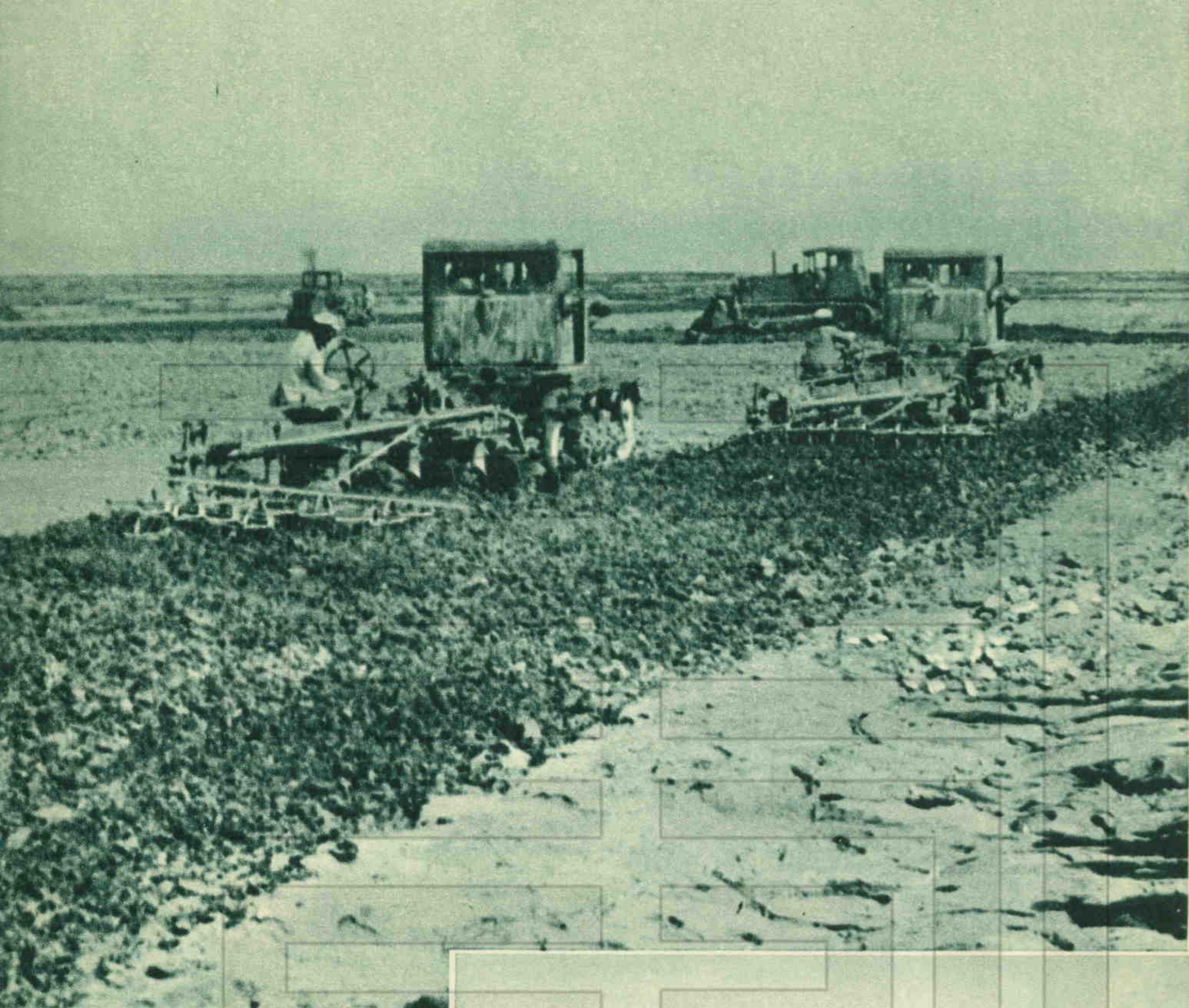
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春耕播种开始了。

Spring ploughing and sowing.

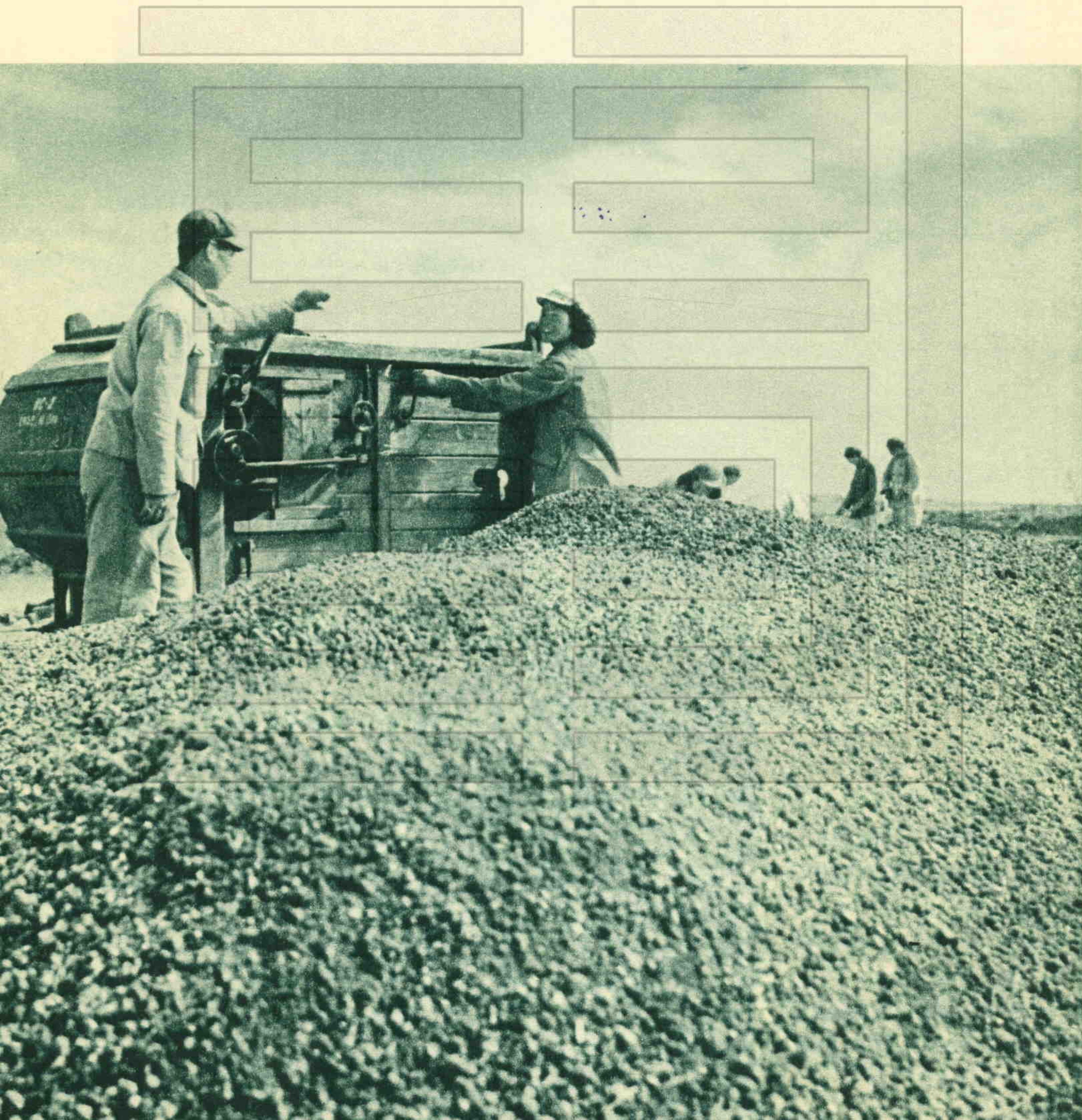


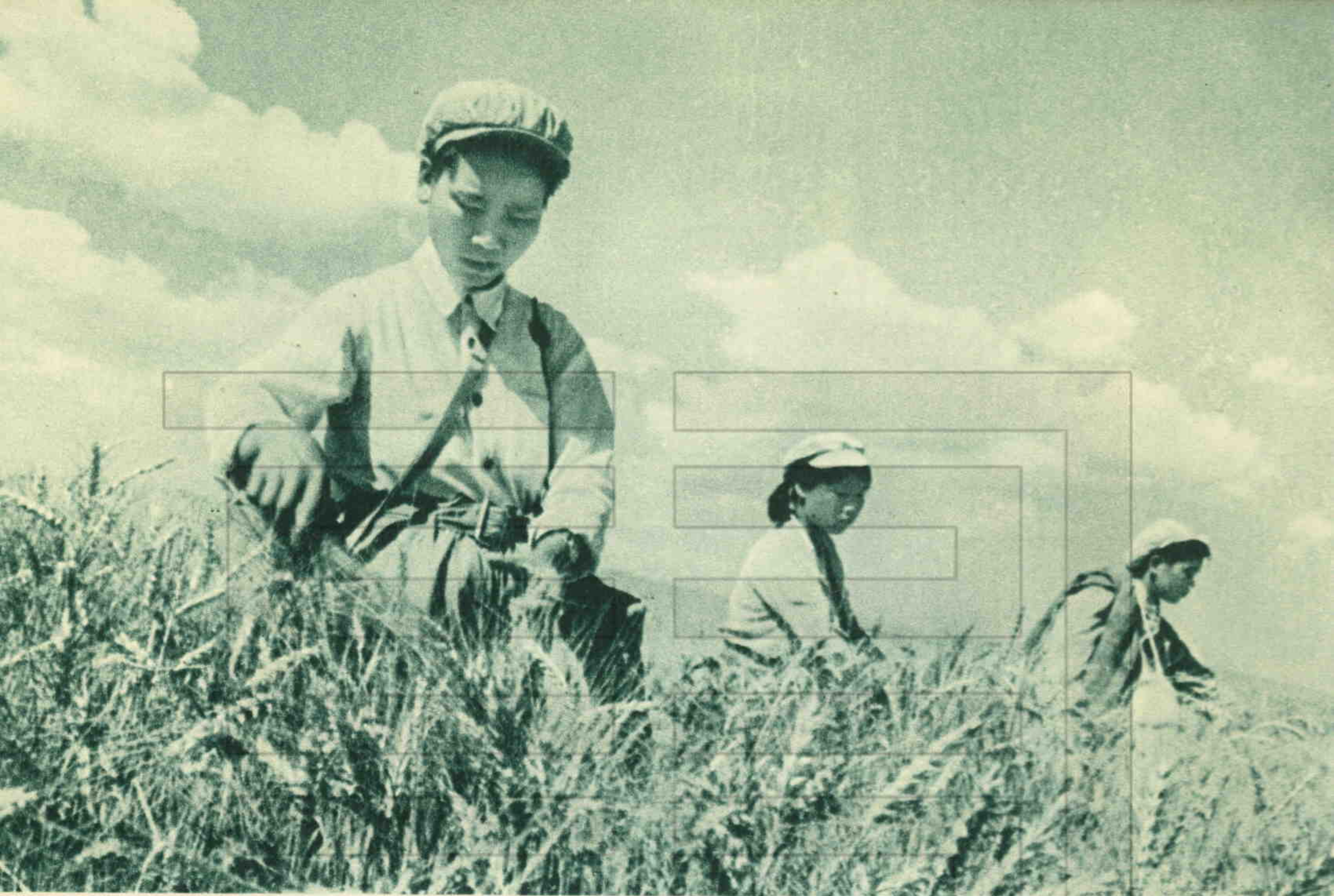
“八一农学院”的教员，
在向战士们讲解割草机的
使用法。

A teacher of the “Aug.
1” Agricultural Col-
lege showing soldiers
how to handle the hay
rake.

接受苏联先进生产经验，制造颗粒肥料。

Processing nodular fertilizer by the Soviet method.





“八一农場”的战士們，在“烏克蘭小麦”丰产区选穗，
为第二年小麦生产儲备优良品种。

Soldiers of the “August 1” Farm selecting the
best seeds from a variety of Ukrainian wheat.