

# 中國新疆

## 哈密



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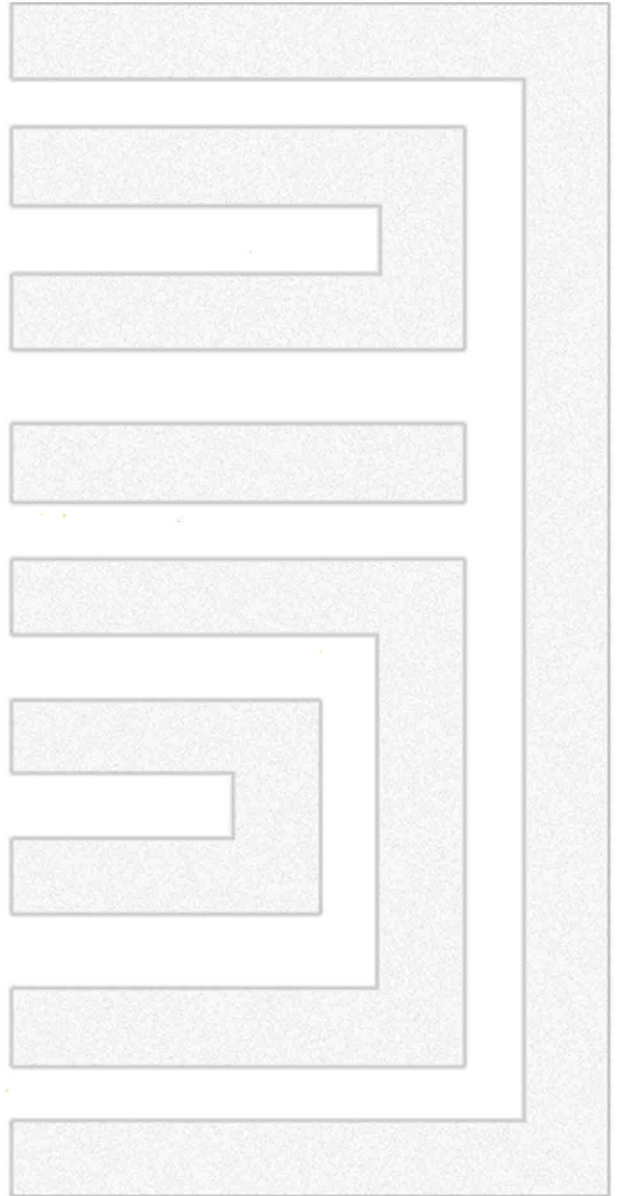


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# 中國新疆·哈密

Hami—Xinjiang, China

《中國新疆·哈密》畫冊編委會編

The editorial committee of the 《Hami—Xinjiang》Pictorial

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Excellent environment for investment

## 前 言

朋友，您到過哈密瓜的故鄉、飽覽過哈密瓜產地的富饒和美麗嗎？您領略過鑲嵌在戈壁大漠中綠色王國晶瑩迷人的風采嗎？當您進入中國最大的省區——新疆，在終年積雪的天山腳下，您就會看到莽莽蒼蒼的林海里，有一座古城正以新的姿態崛起：平坦寬闊的柏油路、櫛比鱗次的樓房、烟囪林立的工廠、行如穿梭的車輛、繁榮昌盛的市場……這就是名聞遐邇的哈密瓜的故鄉，“西域襟喉，嘉關鎖鑰”的天山第一城——哈密。

哈密，北穿巍巍天山，橫貫廣袤的巴里坤草原，與蒙古人民共和國接壤；南越庫魯克塔格大沙漠，與巴音郭楞蒙古自治州相連；東與河西走廊相接，西與吐魯番毗鄰。東西長 404 公里，南北寬 320 公里。在這塊 85000 平方公里的神奇的土地上，聚居着漢、維吾爾、回、哈薩克等 24 個民族 30 萬中華兒女，他們和睦相處，情同手足，共同為振興哈密攜手并進。

哈密，歷史悠久，文化燦爛。早在七、八千年以前，哈密就有人類居住；隋唐時，哈密即已建郡；五堡古墓葬出土的 3200 年前的干尸及其隨葬的銅刀、毛織物，向人們訴說着哈密的古代文明；沁城折腰溝、白山的岩畫，展現了哈密古代牧民的生活場景；唐代的伊州曲記錄着哈密古代的音樂文化；回王陵、艾提卡寺體現了維吾爾族的古老建築和繪畫藝術。哈密是敦煌文化和吐魯番藝術的交匯點，是中原文明和西域文化的溶匯處，是古文化的天然博物館。

哈密，物華天寶，大自然賦予她無窮的恩惠。哈密瓜飲譽中外，有“天下第一瓜”之稱，在第一、二兩屆中國絲綢之路嘉峪關瓜州賽瓜節上，哈密瓜“皇后”獨領風騷，連獲金獎；五堡紅棗，個大、皮薄、肉厚、汁甜，名列全國之冠；哈密的大麥、啤酒花是釀制啤酒的上乘原料；哈密的羊毛變性地毯在“七五”星火計劃國家新產品博覽會上榮獲金獎；農用黃腐酸抗旱劑已通過自治區科技成果鑒定，達到國內先進水平。哈密是塊寶地，油河在地下滾動，煤田在地上開花，黃金在水中離析。銅、銀、鐵、鹽、鎳、錳、銀、鈦、鉛、石墨、芒硝、石灰石、大理石等儲量大，品位高。現已探明的哈密礦藏就有 78 種。

哈密，地域遼闊，交通便利。歷史上哈密就是西域通往中原的交通樞紐，是祖國內地與中亞、西亞、歐洲各國聯結的紐帶。現在，第二條歐亞大陸橋和 312 國道橫穿全市，形成雙面分流的格局。特別是正在修建中的蘭新鐵路武威南至烏魯木齊段復綫竣工後，哈密進出貨運量即可成倍增長。哈密航綫的復通，萬門程控電話的建設，隨時都可為海內外客商提供有效的交通和通訊服務。

哈密，集市繁榮，貿易昌盛。改革開放後，哈密先後興建大中型市場 10 個，正在建設中的哈密大市場商貿中心建設區，占地 1000 多畝，投資 5 億元左右，力爭三、五年建成。312 國道北出口、吐——哈油田基地南側分別辟為經濟技術開發區，占地五平方公里。敞開大門，廣招客商。一個多渠道、少環節、開放式的商品流通體制，正在哈密形成。

哈密，風光秀麗，景色迷人，大自然為她塑造了許多獨具特色的勝景奇觀。五堡的魔鬼城、沁城的猴兒山，都是千百萬年的風鑿雨蝕形成的大自然絕景；白石頭的草原風光、太陽溝的雄山秀水……都是中外客人旅遊覽勝、探險考察的勝地。

哈密，社會穩定，政策優惠。隨着改革開放的深入，關於引進資金、技術、項目、人才的優惠辦法、規定相繼出臺，為國內外投資者的利益提供了政策保證。哈密在全疆十六城市“三優一學”創建文明城市競賽中，連續五年獲得優秀。“哈密精神”譽滿全國。哈密在國家政策對西部地區傾斜的時候，被自治區列為重點發展城市；吐——哈油田基地又建於哈密，為哈密的經濟建設再上一個新臺階、也為國內外客商提供了最佳機遇。

哈密，正在崛起，前景廣闊。在市場經濟的大潮中，哈密各族兒女，必以斬新的風貌，笑迎五湖四海的佳賓貴客來哈密觀光旅遊、洽談貿易、投資建廠、交流文化、探險游獵，并共同為哈密的經濟騰飛譜寫新的樂章。

## Foreword

Dear Friend, have you ever wished to visit the home of Hami melons, to feast your eyes upon the natural beauty and richness of the land on which they grow, or to have an idea of the splendor of the oasis of Hami, inlaid like a sparkling emerald, in the Gobi Desert? As you enter China's biggest region (province)—Xinjiang—at the foot of the year-round snow-covered Tianshan Mountains, you will see the rejuvenated ancient city of Hami, rising from amidst a luxuriant immense forest, and your wish will be more than fulfilled.

The wide and well-paved asphalt roads, the rows upon rows of buildings, the smokestacks of factories, the flowing traffic, the busy and thriving markets…… This is the world-renown "Home of Hami melons" — also known as the "entrance to the Western Region" and the "key that locks Jiayuguan" (the westernmost end of the Great wall) in the ancient classics — Hami — the first city of the Tianshan Mountains.

Hami, also known as kumul, touches the Tianshan Mountains to the north and spreads across the expansive Barkol pastures which borders the People's Republic of Mongolia; strides the Kumtag Desert and links the Bayangol Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture to the south; connects with the Hexi Corridor to the east; and neighbors Turpan to the west. It is 404 kilometers wide east to west, and 320 kilometers long north to south. On this 85,000 square kilometer piece of land, inhabit the Han, the Uyur, the Hui, the Kazak and twenty other nationalities, making up a population of 300,000 people who live in harmony and fraternal love, advancing together hand in hand to create a prosperous future for their native land.

Hami has an ancient history and brilliant culture. There were already people living in the area as early as seventy or eighty centuries ago. During the Sui and Tang Dynasty times, Hami was already made a "Jun", the equivalent of today's county. The mummies and funerary objects such as the bronze knife, woolen fabrics, etc., unearthed at the Wupu burial grounds, dating back 3,200 years, reflect Hami's ancient civilization. The Zheyao Valley of Qincheng and the petroglyphs of Baishan reveal the everyday life of the ancient nomadic peoples who once lived in the area; the yizhou (today's Hami) Melodies record the musical culture of ancient Hami; the architecture and painting of the Hui Princes Mausoleum and the Etigar Mosque demonstrate the Uyur people's highly sophisticated artistic skills.

Hami is on the crossroad between the Dunhuang Culture and the Turpan Culture, and it is also the converging point of the Central Plains civilization and the Western Region culture. Hami's geographical location makes it a natural museum of ancient cultures.

Hami is richly blessed by Mother Nature. Its melons enjoy world wide fame, and are called "the best melons under Heaven". At the 1st and 2nd China Silk Road Jiayuguan Melon Festival competitions, the Hami melon "Queen" variety won the Gold Medal on both occasions; the red dates of wupu are big, thin-skinned, fleshy and juicy, and rank first among dates in the country; the locally grown barley and hops are choice raw materials for the brewing of beer; and the Hami carpets woven with denatured goat hair have won the Gold Medal at the 7th Five-year Plan Spark Plan New Product Exposition; a new product, a chemical agent — the drought-resistant xantho-humic acid — has already passed the Autonomous Region science and technology qualifications, verifying it as having reached the advanced level of its kind in the country.

Hami is a treasure trove. It has subterranean rivers of oil; opencut coal mines, and streams from which gold can be separated. Other mineral deposits are copper, nickel, iron, salt, tungsten, manganese, silver, titanium, vanadium, graphite, mirabilite, limestone, marble and others, which are all abundant in reserve and high in rank. There are seventy-eight kinds of mineral deposits that have already been ascertained.

Hami is vast in area but conveniently accessible in transportation. Historically, it was an important hub in the traffic between the Central Plains and the Western Region, and served as a link between the hinterlands of China and Central and West Asia, and various European countries. The second Eurasian continental bridge and the National Highway 312 run across the city to form a two-layer tributary pattern. Especially after the laying of a double track on the wuwei South to Urumqi stretch of the Lanzhou—Xinjiang Railway is completed, the volume of freight entering and leaving Hami will grow by leaps and bounds. The resumption of air transport will add a finishing touch to the communication and transportation of the area. In addition, 10,000 program-controlled telephones will provide efficient communication service for foreign and domestic business people at all times.

Hami markets thrive and its trade is prosperous. After the reform and opening Hami has set up ten big-to-medium-sized markets. The big market now under construction is in the trade zone and covers an area over 1,000 mu, involves an investment of around 500 million yuan, and is to be completed within three to five years. The northern end of National Highway 312 reaches the national border, and south of the Turpan—Hami Oil Field Base will be developed into an Economic and Technology Zone covering five square kilometers of land. The gates of Hami are flung open to receive business people from far and wide. An open commodity circulation system with more channels and fewer links is taking shape.

The natural landscape of Hami is enchanting. Down through the ages, the elements have carved on the land many unique and marvelous spectacles, such as the "Ghost Town" of Wupu, the "Monkey Hill" of Qincheng and others. These natural creations, together with the pastoral beauty of Baishitou (White Rocks), the lofty mountains and clear streams of Taiyanggou (Sun Valley)……are most see-worthy places that are increasingly attracting foreign and domestic tourists as well as explorers and surveyors from across the world.

The society of Hami is stable and its policies are favorable. With the increasing intensification of the reform and opening, preferential policies and regulations concerning the introduction of funds, technology, projects and expertise are being consecutively issued, extending assuring policies to protect the interests of foreign and domestic investors.

In the region-wide 16-city competition for the best city in Xinjiang, Hami came out on top for five consecutive years, making the "Hami Spirit" known throughout the nation. With the country's policies inclining toward the west, Hami has been designated as the key city for development. The presence of the Turpan—Hami Old Field Base elevates the economy of Hami onto a new platform and provides choicest opportunities for foreign and domestic business people.

Hami is a rising city with great prospects. In the waves of the market economy, its people, reinvigorated with a new lease on life, are welcoming guests to visit, to trade, to invest in businesses, to open factories, to participate in cultural exchanges, to explore, to tour, to hunt, and to join efforts with them in building the economy of Hami and adding a new and glorious page to its history.

The editorial committee of the 《Hami—Xinjiang》 Pictorial



# 崛起的哈密



# Hami on the Rise



街景

Hami



哈密地區行署辦公樓

Administration Building of Hami Party Committee



中共哈密市委辦公樓

Administration Building of the  
Hami Municipal Party Committee







建國路花壇 The Flowerbed at Jianguo Road

鐵路工人文化宮 — Railroad Workers' Cultural Palace





市區夜景 The City at Night

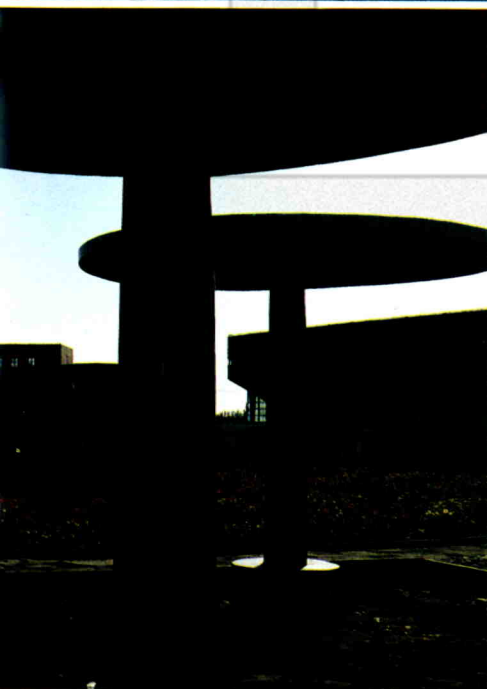
愛國路 A view of Aiguo Road





# 哈密街心游园

Hami City—center Playground





# 哈密人民公园

Hami People's Park

