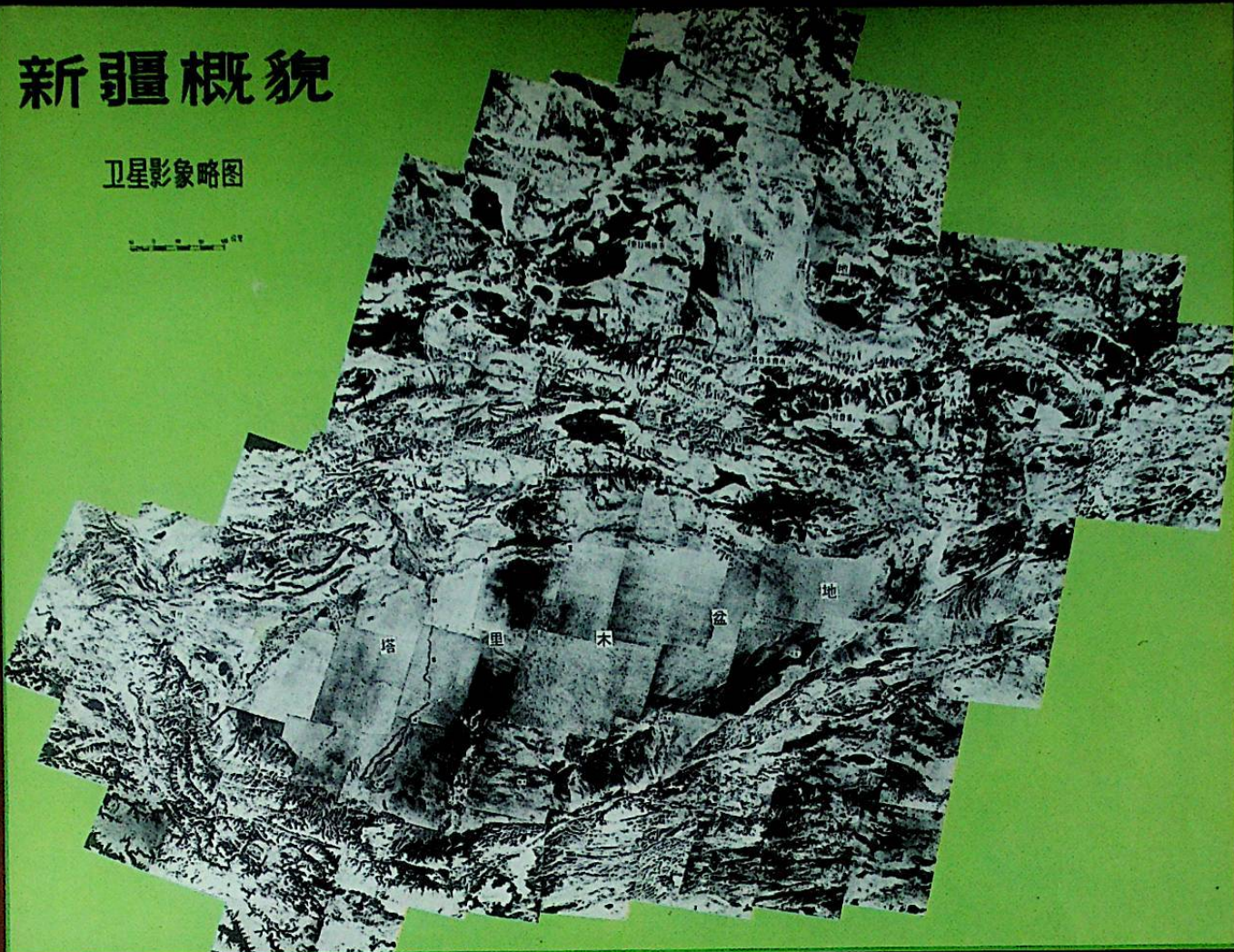


新疆概貌

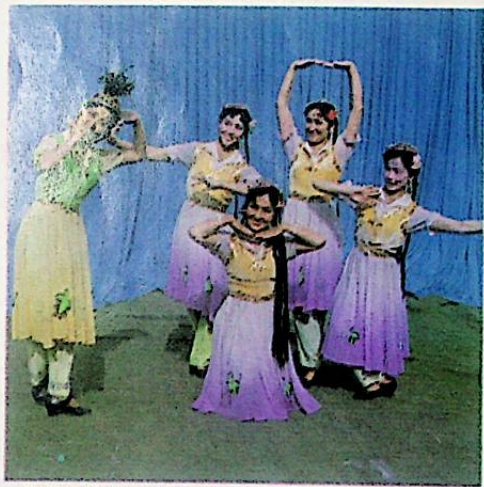
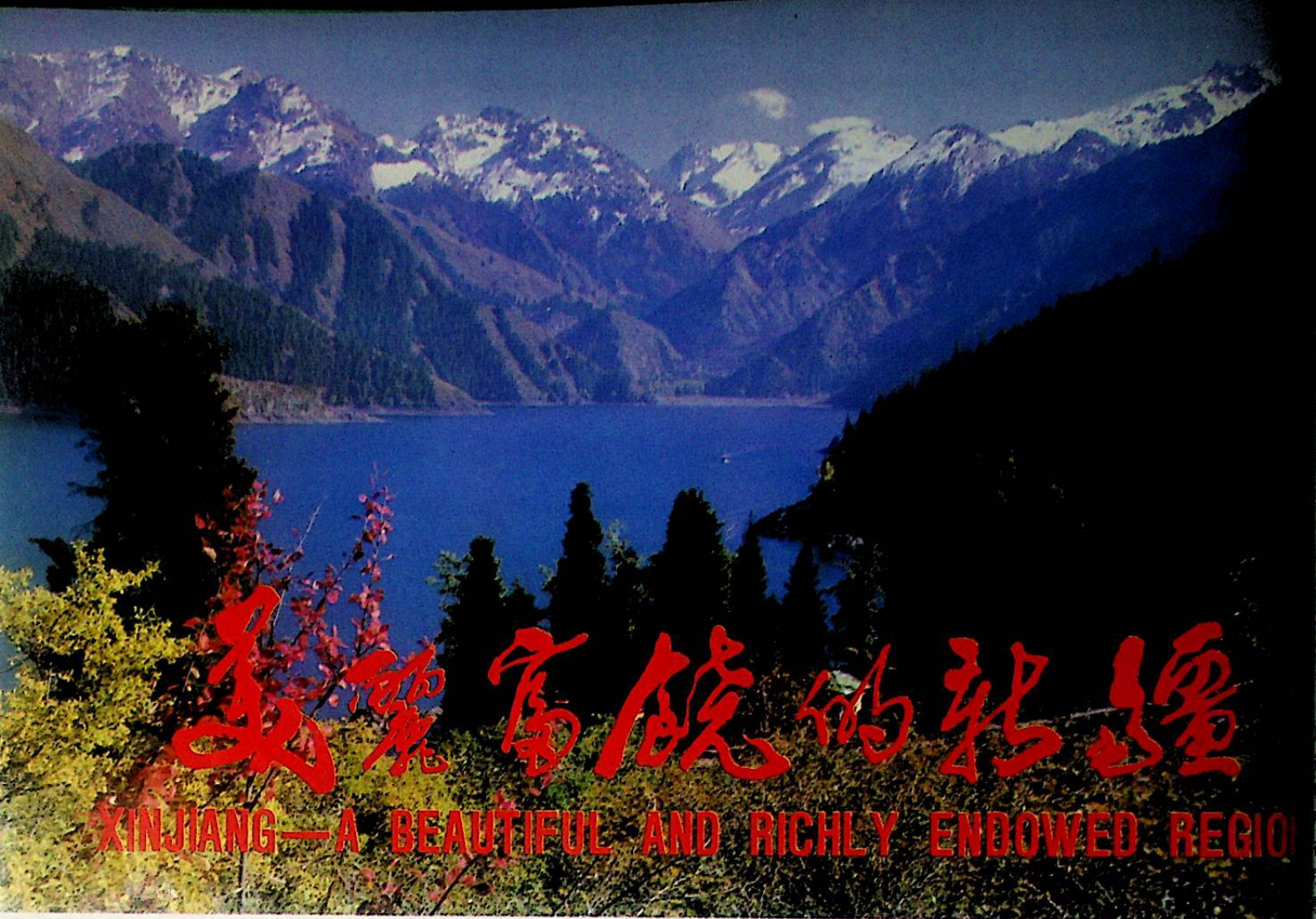
卫星影像略图



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富有特色的新疆歌舞。
Dance and song of Xinjiang with distinctive features

新疆維吾爾自治區，簡稱新疆，位於中國西北邊疆，面積一百六十多萬平方公里，約占全國總面積的六分之一。人口一千二百五十六萬，以維吾爾族為最多，有五百六十四萬人，其次是漢族五百二十二萬人，另有哈薩克、回、蒙古、柯克孜、錫伯、塔吉克、烏孜別克、達斡爾、塔塔爾、滿、俄羅斯等十幾個少數民族。

自治區首府是烏魯木齊市。市區面積四十八平方公里，市區人口八十多萬。烏魯木齊是自治區的交通樞紐，政治、經濟、文化中心。

新疆四面環山，南有昆侖山、阿爾金山，西南為帕米爾高原，北為阿勒泰山，中部橫亘着天山山脈。把新疆分成南疆和北疆兩大不同自然地理區，北疆有准噶爾盆地，其中古爾班通古特沙漠，是中國第二大沙漠，南疆有塔里木盆地，是世界上最大的內陸盆地，其中的塔克拉瑪干大沙漠是中國最大的沙漠，也是世界上第二大沙漠，新疆的水源來自不同山區，其水系可分為阿勒泰山水系、准噶爾盆地內流區、塔里木盆地內流區和山間盆地內流區。新疆遠離海洋，年平均降水量僅一百四十五毫米，屬溫帶大陸性氣候。

新疆地域遼闊，資源豐富。地下礦藏主要有石油、煤、鐵、金、錳、玉石等，

新疆的野生植物有三千多種，有經濟價值的有三百多種，如羅布麻、橡膠草、蘆葦、阿魏、貝母、甘草、雪蓮等。有經濟價值的野生動物也不少，如野駱駝、野驢、旱獺、水貂、射鼠、鹿等。

新疆境內的一些名勝古迹，很受國內外旅遊者讚賞。如位於東天山博格達峯北坡的天池，是一個水面高度一千八百九十米的高山湖泊。天池風光綺麗，遠處是皚皚白雪，近處是鬱鬱蒼松，湖邊牧草豐盛，山花爛漫，是令人神往的遊覽勝地。與天池比美的還有賽力木湖、巴音布魯克等名勝多處。新疆各族人民長期以來創造了豐富、燦爛的歷史文化。聞名世界的拜城縣克孜爾千佛洞是與敦煌、雲崗、龍門齊名的四大石窟之一。這裏保存的壁畫畫面近一萬平方米，僅次於敦煌，是新疆最大的佛教文化遺址。此外還有庫車庫木吐拉千佛洞、高昌古城、交河古城、樓蘭古城及古墓葬多處。

三十年來新疆的社會主義革命和社會主義建設取得了巨大成就。由於黨的民族區域自治政策的實施，以及國家在人力、物力和財力方面的大力支援，在自治區實現了民族平等，加強了民族團結，各民族的政治、經濟和文化事業都發生了深刻的變化。農業現有耕地四千八百萬畝，其中

四千四百萬畝是水田或水澆地；糧食作物佔總播種面積的百分之七十七左右，以小麥、玉米爲主。修建水庫五十多座，可蓄水五十一億立方米。有效灌溉面積三千九百萬畝。牧業有草原面積七點五億畝，可放牧牲畜六千多萬頭。全區國營農林牧漁場五百五十一個，國營農牧業經濟約佔全區農業經濟的三分之一。

新疆解放前工業極爲落後，當時只有十幾個設備陳舊的小工廠，現在工業、企業發展到三千九百六十五個，其中全民所有制企業一千九百六十八個，大中型企業四十四個。已建立鋼鐵、有色金屬、電力、煤炭、石油、化學、水泥、汽車、農機製造、棉毛紡織、機製糖、機製紙、捲烟、原鹽、日用品製造等工業部門，初步建立了社會主義工業的基礎。交通運輸業也有較快的發展，現在鐵路通車里程一千餘公里，公路通車里程二萬三千八百公里。民用航空線里程已達一萬一千五百公里，其中新疆境內的航線里程有五千餘公里。

解放前由於新疆經濟落後，交通閉塞，所以文化教育事業也是很落後的。解放以後隨着經濟的發展，文化教育事業也有了較迅速的發展。例如：新疆解放前只有一所高等學校，大、中、小學校共一千所，在校學生約二十萬人。現在新疆有大學十所，大、中、小學校共一萬一千所，在校學生共計二百八十五萬人。

解放前新疆僅有各種衛生機構五十四個，衛生技術人員三百多名，每萬人平均病床不到兩張。現在全疆有各種衛生機構二千七百五十二個，有衛生技術人員八萬三千九百八十七名。每萬人平均有病床約五十張。

全區有藝術表演團體九十三個，電影製片廠一個，有公共圖書館二十七個，共藏書一百萬冊。

粉碎“四人幫”以後，特別是貫徹執行黨的十一屆三中全會關於調整國民經濟的“八字方針”以來，自治區國民經濟各部門都有很大的發展，一九八〇年工農業總產值達五十八點二億元，比一九七九年增長百分之十點一，其中農業總產值達到二十三點三億元，比一九七九年增長百分之八點八；工業總產值達到三十四點八九億元，比一九七九年增長百分之十點九。

隨着工農業生產的發展，全區商品貨源大幅度增加，一九八〇年商品零售額達到三十點五八億元，農業生產資料供應和日用工業品下鄉數量，也大幅度增長，特別是穿和用的高中檔消費品增長更快。

全區域鄉各族人民生活水平有較大提高，一九八〇年人民公社參加分配的人口從集體分得的收入爲一百一十元，比一九七九年增長百分之七點四；一九八〇年全民所有制單位職工平均工資達九百一十四元，比一九七九年增長百分之十五點一。

Xinjiang, short for the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, is situated in the northwestern border of the People's Republic of China with an area of more than 1.6 million square kilometres, occupying one-sixth of the country's total area. It has a population of over 12.56 million with the Uighur nationality in the majority, 5.64 million in number, the next being the Han nationality whose population in this region is 5.22 million. Besides, there are more than ten minority nationalities in the region, namely, the Kazak, the Hui, the Mongol, the Kirgiz, the Xibe, the Tajik, the Ozbek, the Daur, the Tatar, the Man, the Eluosi, etc..

The autonomous region's capital Urumqi has an area of 48 square kilometres with a population of 10 thousand in the city proper. Urumqi is the centre of the region's communications, politics, economy and culture.

Xinjiang is surrounded by mountains with the Kunlun Mountains and the Altun Mountains in the south, the Pamirs in the southwest and the Altay Mountains in the north. The region is separated in the middle by the Tianshan Mountains into two parts, namely southern Xinjiang and northern Xinjiang which are of different physical geographical features. In northern Xinjiang, there is the Junggar Basin, in which there is the Gurbantunggut Desert, the second largest desert in China. The Tarim Basin in southern Xinjiang is the largest interior basin in the world, and the Taklimakan Desert in it is the biggest desert in China, also the second largest in the

world. The water source of Xinjiang comes from different mountain areas which belong to the Altay Mountains river system, the Junggar Basin interior river system, the Tarim Basin interior river system and the mountain depression interior river system. Xinjiang is well far from the oceans and the annual precipitation in the region is 145 mm. It is characterized as temperate zone continental climate.

Xinjiang has a vast area abounding in natural resources. Its main mineral resources are as follows: petroleum, coal, iron, gold, manganese and jade. Xinjiang has more than three thousand varieties of wild plants, of which over three hundred kinds have economic value, such as Lop-flax, Russian dandelion, asparagus, ferula asafoetida, fritillaria thunbergii, licorice roots, saussurea involucrata, etc. There are also many wild animals of economic value, such as wild camels, wild asses, marmots, minks, muskrats and deers.

In Xinjiang, there are a number of places of historic interest and scenic beauty which are attractions for visitors at home and abroad. Among them, there is the well-known Tianchi Lake situated on the northern slope of Mount Bogda of the Tianshan Mountains, east. It is an alpine lake with its water surface 1,890 metres above sea level. The Tianchi Lake itself is a wonderful sight of charm and gentleness. Afar, there is endless snow and nearby, green and luxuriant are the pines everywhere. On the shore of the lake, forage grass is growing exuberantly and bright moun-



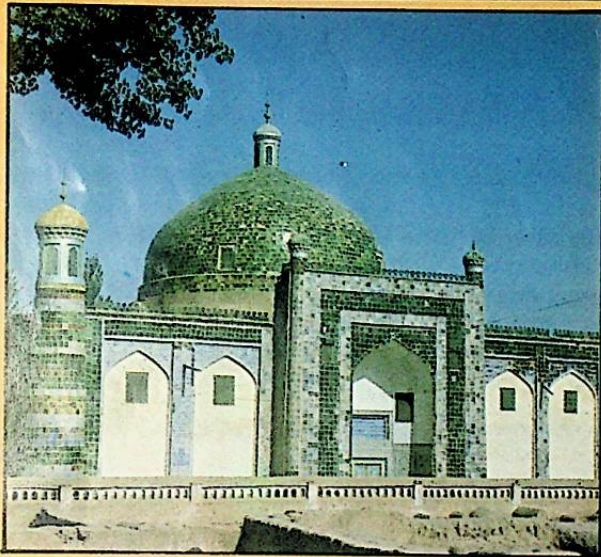
棉花豐收，維吾爾族少女正在收成 Bumper harvest of cotton for the Uighur



◀ 天山博格達峯
Mount Bogda of the
Tianshan Mountains



◀ 石河子農場
Shihezi Farm



◀ 位於喀什的香妃墓
Grave of Xiangfei (an
ancient imperial
concubine) located
in Kashi

▼ 伊寧市俯瞰
Bird's-eye view of
Yining City



tain flowers are in full bloom. It indeed is a fascinating place for visiting. Comparable with the Tianchi Lake are the Sayram Lake and the Bayan Buluk, etc. For generations the people of Xinjiang have created a varied culture and a glorious history. The world-renowned Kizil Grottoes of Buddha Images in Baicheng County enjoy equal popularity with the grottoes of Longmen Dunhuang and Yungag. Nearly ten thousand square metres of frescoes are preserved here, and only next to Dunhuang, it is the largest site of cultural remains of Buddhism in Xinjiang. Other remains of ancient culture are the Kumtula Grottoes in Kupa County, the Ancient City of Gaochang, the Ancient City of Jiaohe, the Ancient City of Loulan and quite a number of ancient tombs.

For the past thirty years, great achievements have been gained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in Xinjiang. With the implementation of the Party's policy of regional national autonomy and the support by the central authorities with manpower, material resources and finance, national equality within the region has been realized and national unity has been consolidated, and as a result, great changes have taken place in politics, economy and cultural undertakings of all the nationalities there. The present area under cultivation is 48 million mu, of which 44 million mu are paddy fields or irrigated land and cereal crops, mainly wheat and maize, cover about 77%. More than fifty reservoirs have been constructed with a storage capacity of 5.1 billion cubic metres, the actual irrigated area being 39 million mu. As for animal husbandry, Xinjiang has grasslands with a total area of seven hundred and fifty million mu which can feed more than 60 million heads of livestock. In the region, there are 551 state-run farms, forestry farms, stock-raising centres and fishery centres. State-owned economy of agriculture and animal husbandry accounts for one-third of the total agricultural economy of the region.

Xinjiang was very backward industrially before liberation and there were only several scores of small factories with out-dated equipment at that time. But now it has 3,965 factories and enterprises, of which enterprises belonging to ownership by the whole people number 1,968 and 44 of them are large and medium enterprises. The industrial sectors such as steel, nonferrous metal, electricity, coal, petroleum, chemistry, cement, automobile, agricultural machinery, cotton and wool spinning, machine-processed sugar, machine-made

paper, cigarette industry, crude salt, articles of everyday use, etc. have been established so that a socialist industrial foundation has been laid initially. Communications and transport undertakings have also developed rather swiftly. The railroad open to traffic is more than one thousand kilometres whereas bus service covers twenty three thousand and eight hundred kilometres of highways. The route of civil air service is as long as eleven thousand and five hundred kilometres, of which the route inside Xinjiang is five thousand kilometres or more.

As Xinjiang was backward economically and it was very hard to get to before liberation, its cultural and educational undertakings were like-wise very backward. After liberation, in line with the development of its economy, it has a rather swift development in culture and education. In pre-liberation Xinjiang, there was only one university and the total number of middle and primary schools was one thousand or so with the students at school numbering 200 thousand. Now ten universities have been set up in Xinjiang and there are 11 thousand middle and primary schools and

schools of higher learning with students at school numbering 1.2 million.

Before liberation, there were only 54 medical institutions in Xinjiang with a contingent of medical personnel numbering three hundred or so and there were barely two hospital beds per ten thousand persons on an average. Now there are 2,752 medical institutions throughout Xinjiang with a contingent of medical personnel numbering 83,987, and there are fifty hospital beds per ten thousand persons on the average.

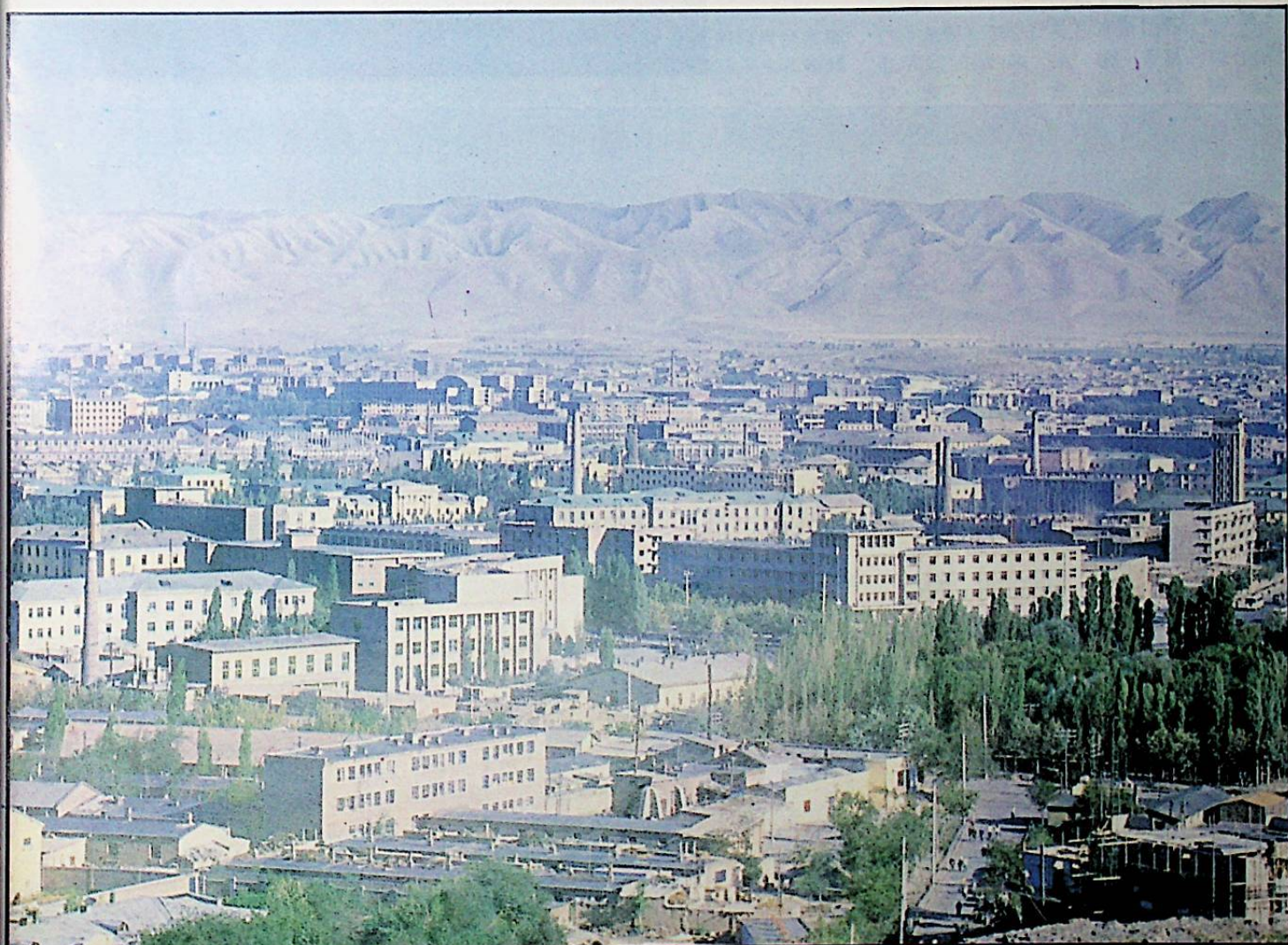
There are 93 art ensembles and a film studio in Xinjiang which also has libraries with 1 million copies of books of all kinds.

After the downfall of the Gang of Four, in particular, since the implementation of the eight-point character principle of the readjustment of our national economy put forward by the Third Plenum of the Party Central Committee, there has been a big boost in every economic sector of the autonomous region. In 1980, the total output value of industry and agriculture reached 5.82 billion yuan, a 10.1% increase as compared with 1979. The total output value of agriculture reached 2.33 billion yuan,

an increase of 8.8% over the previous year whereas the total industrial output value amounted to 2.489 billion yuan, an increase of 10.9% as compared with 1979.

With the rapid development of the production of industry and agriculture, there is a substantial growth of source of goods throughout the region with the total volume of retail sales of commodities amounting to 3.058 billion yuan in 1980. The supply of agricultural means of production as well as manufactured goods for daily use for the rural market have also been increased in a big way, and it is especially the case with medium and high-gade consumer goods.

The living standard of the people of all nationalities of Xinjiang has been enhanced impressively. In the year of 1980, each commune member throughout the region earned a total sum of 110 yuan, an increase of 7.4% over 1979 while a worker or staff member working in the state-owned enterprises earned 914 yuan on the average in the same period, a 15.1% increase as compared with the previous year.



烏魯木齊市全景 Full view of Urumqi



▲ 火焰山
Flame Mountain

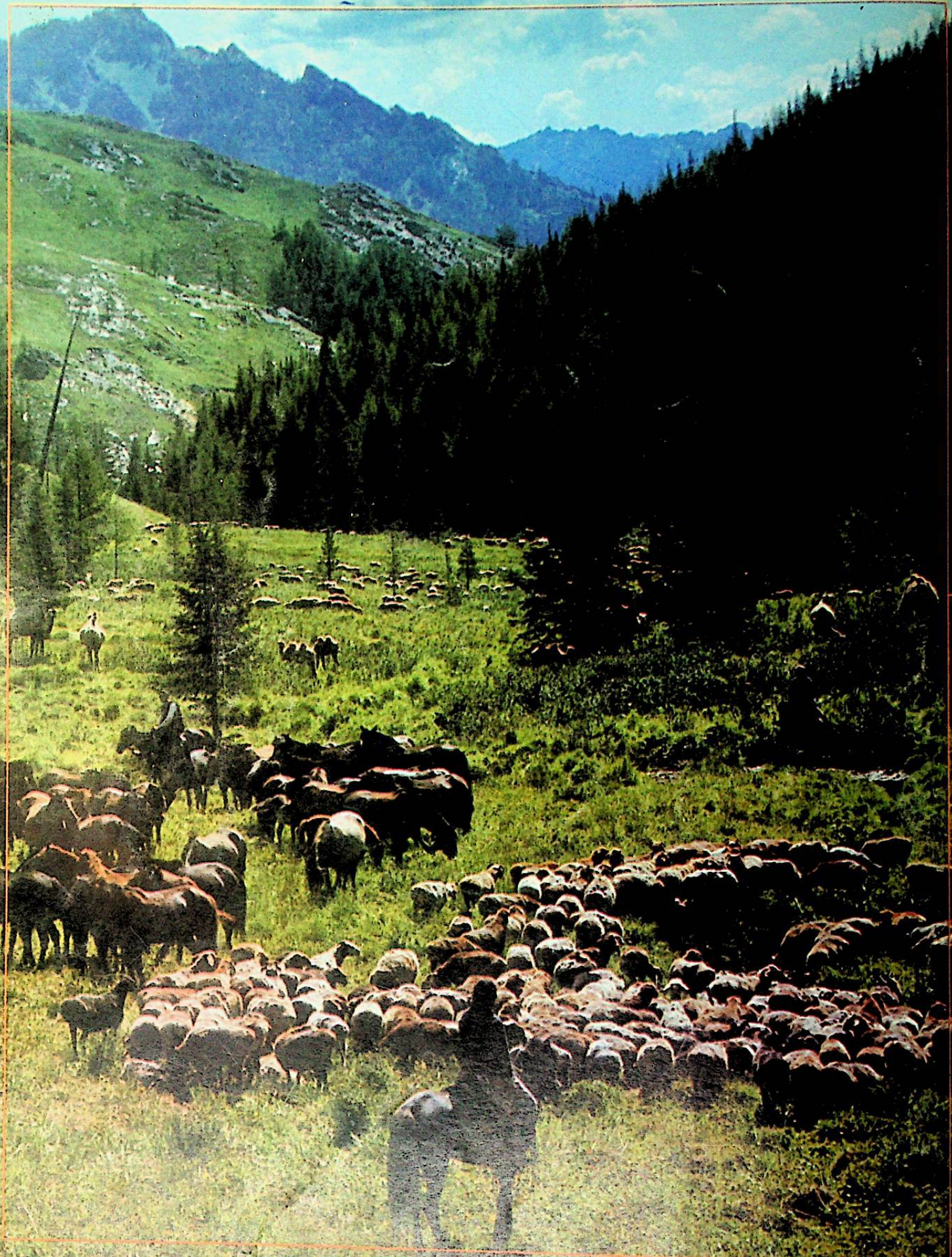
▼ 烏魯木齊機場
Urumqi airport

▶ 烏魯木齊市昆崙賓館
Kunlun Hotel in Urumqi



▲ 烏魯木齊市人民劇場
People's Theatre of Urumqi

بکادہ میر خاں در حاسم عبدالکریم عورتا باں دیکھ



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