

古都巨变

TREMENDOUS CHANGES
IN THE ANCIENT CAPITAL



古都巨变

——北京城市建设50年

TREMENDOUS CHANGES IN THE
ANCIENT CAPITAL

—REVIEW OF THE PAST 50 YEARS OF BEIJING
URBAN CONSTRUCTION

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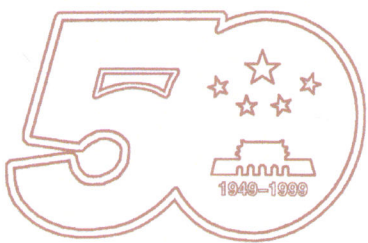
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《古都巨变》画册编委会

总顾问 李志坚
顾问 张百发 孟学农 汪光焘
主编 龙新民
副主编 丁维峻
编委 沈宝昌 蔡赴朝 陶信成
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责任编辑 左汉桥 张肇基 张秋月
撰文 丁辛 刘东
文字编辑 韩双东 张秋月 霍星辰
吴凡 计功成
图片编辑 叶用才 张久扬 常胜凯
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英文审校 贾宗谊
装帧设计 珏磊 楚人
责任印制 赵恒

摄影作者（按姓氏笔画为序）

丁炎 丁卫国 刁立声 马福
马宪德 王建 王琼 王越
王彭 王咏 王岩 王旗
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序

1949年10月1日，伟大的中华人民共和国举行开国大典，开始了中国历史的新纪元。北京，作为新中国的首都，揭开了古城历史的新篇章。

今天，在经过半个世纪的奋斗历程以后，我们迎来了新中国的50岁生日。北京人民同全国人民一起，怀着无比喜悦和激动的心情，热烈庆祝这一光辉的节日！

50年前，旧北平是半封建、半殖民地旧中国的一个缩影，整座城市千疮百孔，破旧衰败，一派没落景象。人民为饥寒所迫，疲于奔命，生活在水深火热之中。

50年来，在党中央、国务院的关怀领导下，在全国人民的大力支持下，历届市委、市政府带领全市人民艰苦创业，团结奋斗，开拓进取，使古都北京焕发出勃勃生机，一派蓬勃兴旺景象。特别是改革开放以来，各项事业沿着有中国特色社会主义的大道迅速推进。首都经济实现了历史上空前的飞跃发展，城乡面貌日新月异，社会事业欣欣向荣，人民生活蒸蒸日上。北京，已从昔日一个畸形的消费城市，发展成为一个功能齐全、基础设施相对完善、产业结构趋于合理、文化科技发达、经济实力居于全国前列的综合型特大城市，成为展示改革开放中国形象的窗口，为全国人民所向往，为世界人民所瞩目。

50年，在人类历史长河中是短暂的。就是这短短的50年，在中国共产党领导下，北京发生了翻天覆地的巨大变化。《古都巨变》画册以新旧照片对比的翔实资料，对北京城市建设50年作了简要回顾，将激励人们更加热爱祖国、热爱首都。让我们坚定不移地高举邓小平理论伟大旗帜，在以江泽民同志为核心的党中央领导下，以更加振奋的精神，更加高昂的斗志，更富有创造性的工作，把改革开放和现代化建设事业全面推向21世纪，迎接首都北京更加美好的明天。

贾德林

1999年9月

PREFACE

On October 1st 1949, the founding ceremony of People's Republic of China was held, ushering in a new era in the Chinese history. Beijing, as the capital of New China, opened a new chapter of the history of the ancient capital. Today, after half a century of struggle, we welcome the 50th birthday of New China. The people of Beijing together with the whole nation celebrate the glorious day warmly, with a feeling of immeasurable joy and excitement!

50 years ago, the old Beiping was a miniature of the semi-colonial, semi-feudal society of old China, with a broken city and declining trades. The masses lived in a dire poverty, no color, no happiness, but only hard working.

In the last 50 years, under the direction of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, with the support of the whole nation, the municipal Party Committee and the municipal government led the people of the city to struggle hard, and a vigorous and prosperous ancient capital was built. Especially since the reforms and opening up to the outside world, all kinds of trades developed rapidly along the socialist road with Chinese characteristics. The capital's economy has realized a leap growth unprecedentedly, with a beautiful urban and rural appearance, prosperous trades and improving living conditions. Beijing has changed from an abnormal consumer-city to a comprehensive metropolis. Its infrastructure facilities are being perfected, industrial structure is rational, the culture and technology are developed, and its economic strength stands in the front of the country. Now, Beijing becomes a window exhibiting the achievements resulting from China's reforms and opening up, which is yearned by domestic people and attracts worldwide attention.

50 years are very short in human history, but just in this 50 years, Beijing has changed tremendously under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The picture album of "Tremendous Changes In The Ancient Capital" reviewed the 50 years of Beijing urban construction with the contrast of the new and old pictures, it would arouse a great feeling in people to love the motherland, to love the capital. Let's hold high the great banner of Deng Xiaoping Theory firmly, led by the CPC Central Committee with comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, put forward the reforms and opening up and the modernization construction undertaking comprehensively to the 21st century, with enthusiasm, high morale and creative work, welcome a more beautiful tomorrow of our capital—Beijing.

Jia Qinglin

September, 1999



1949

1999

1949年1月31日北平和平解放，1949年2月3日中国人民解放军举行入城式，受到人民热烈欢迎。
Beiping was liberated peacefully on January 31st 1949, and the Chinese People's Liberation Army marched
into Beiping on February 3rd 1949, greeted by the people warmly.







1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国举行开国大典，毛泽东主席在天安门城楼庄严宣告：中华人民共和国中央人民政府成立。
On October 1st 1949, the founding ceremony of People's Republic of China was held, and on the Tian'anmen Rostrum, chairman Mao Zedong proclaimed solemnly that the Central Government of the People's Republic of China was founded.





1989年11月9日，中国共产党第十三届五中全会在北京召开。邓小平同志和江泽民同志亲切握手。

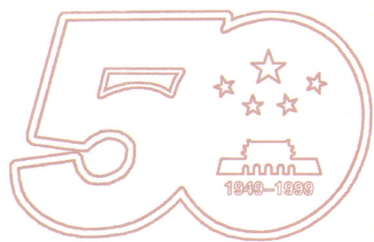
On November 9th 1989, the Fifth Plenary Session of the Thirteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was held in Beijing. The picture shows that comrade Deng Xiaoping shook hands with comrade Jiang Zemin warmly.











古城定都大展宏图

MAKE THE ANCIENT CITY THE CAPITAL AND MAKE A GREAT PLAN WITH NOBLE AMBITION

1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国开国大典在北京天安门及天安门广场庄严、隆重举行，毛泽东主席升起新中国第一面五星红旗，30万群众参加大典，天安门前举行了盛大阅兵和群众游行，中国人民从此站起来了。北京，作为新中国的首都，在中国共产党领导下，揭开了古城历史新篇章。

天安门原是明、清皇城的正门，新中国开国大典后，于1952年进行了大规模修葺，并在两边建起观礼台。天安门广场原是封闭型广场，两侧有围墙、千步廊，东、西、南各有一门。1957年拆除“三门”、围墙和电车轨道。1958年人民英雄纪念碑落成。1959年兴建人民大会堂、中国历史博物馆和革命博物馆，广场展览。1976年—1977年修建毛泽东主席纪念堂，广场再次扩建。广场南北长890米，东西宽500米，总面积44.5万平方米，是当今世界最大的广场。长安街东起东单，西至西单，50年代陆续改造展览。长安街延长线东至大北窑，西至公主坟，经过几十年特别是改革开放以来的建设，道路宽阔，新建筑陆续崛起，面貌不断改观。1993年，国务院同意并批复《北京城市总体规划（1991年—2010年）》，要求“继续完成天安门广场和东西长安街（复兴门至建国门）两侧的改建”，“形成庄严、美丽、现代化的中心广场和城市东西轴线”。1997年6月，天安门广场由中宣部公布为全国第一批爱国主义教育示范基地。

为迎接建国50周年，市委、市政府以总体规划为依据，决定对天安门广场进行维修改造，对长安街及其延长线进行全面整顿。1998年10月召开动员大会以来，各有关区、部门和单位高度重视，广大建设者抗严寒、顶酷暑，昼夜奋战，高标准、高质量按时完成了任务。天安门广场、长安街及其延长线面貌焕然一新，功能更加完善，以宏伟的气势迎接中华人民共和国成立50周年盛大庆典。

On October 1st 1949, the founding ceremony of People's Republic of China was held solemnly and ceremoniously on the Tian'anmen Rostrum and Tian'anmen Square. Chairman Mao Zedong raised the first Five-Starred Red Flag. A grand dress parade and masses march with about 300 thousand people taking part in were held before the Tian'anmen Rostrum, it showed that from the moment the people of China stood up. Beijing, as the capital of New China, opened a new chapter in the ancient city's history, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Tian'anmen Rostrum was the front gate of the imperial palace in Ming and Qing Dynasty. After the founding ceremony of People's Republic of China, it was renovated on a large scale in 1952, and on both sides of it the reviewing stand was built. Tian'anmen Square was a closed square before with enclosing wall and Qianbu Corridors on both sides as well as three doors separately on the east, west and south, which were removed together with tram track in 1957. In the year of 1958, the Monument to the People's Heroes was completed. In 1959, the Great Hall of the People, the Museum of the Chinese History and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution were built, and the square was widened. The Chairman Mao Memorial Hall was built from 1976 to 1977, and the square was widened again. It became the largest square in the world with 890 meters long from north to south, 500 meters wide from east to west and a total area of 445 thousand square meters. The Chang'an Avenue which is from the east—Dongdan to the west—Xidan, was renovated and widened in 1950s. The extension of Chang'an Avenue from Dabeyiao to Gongzhufen was built and widened since the Policy of Reforms and Opening up was carried out, and new buildings rose besides the Avenue, the appearances changed day by day. In 1993, the State Council authorized "Urban Overall Plan of Beijing (1991-2010)" requiring "complete the renovation of Tian'anmen Square and the both sides of the Chang'an Avenue(from Fuxingmen to Jianguomen)", "make it a solemn, beautiful and modern central square and an east-west axis of the city". In June 1997, Tian'anmen Square became one of the first model bases of patriotism education.

To welcome the 50th anniversary of the founding of New China, the municipal Party Committee and the municipal government decided to renovate Tian'anmen Square on the basis of the Overall Plan. After the mobilization meeting held in October 1998, each district, department and unit concerned paid great attention to it, and workers worked hard day and night, despite the intense heat in the summer and the bitter cold in the winter. They completed the project on time with high standard and high quality. Now Tian'anmen Square, Chang'an Avenue and its extension take on an entirely new look, and its function is more perfect. With great momentum, it will welcome the grand celebrations of the 50th birthday of the People's Republic of China.