



江山多嬌

·SHANGHAI·

CHINA—A LAND OF BEAUTY



都市绿洲

凌毓伦 王柏智 撰文

——上海市公园景色



闹中取静的人
民公园。

Quiet amidst
noise—the
People's Park.

J 426 / 37:3

乘坐飞机从空中俯瞰市区，能看到纵横蜿蜒的绿色林带和一颗颗镶嵌的“翠珠”，这便是海滨城市上海的绿化面貌。

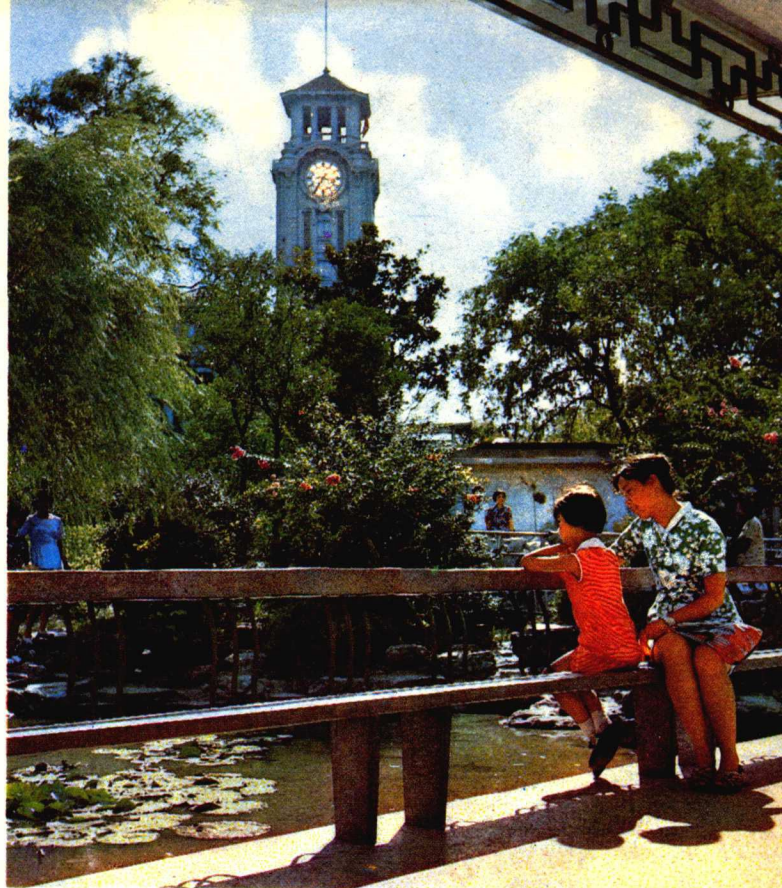
“翠珠”，是分布在全市各处的一座座浓荫如盖的公园。上海现有公园 40 余处，总面积约为 300 公顷。但是在解放前长长的一个世纪中，上海只建造了 14 处公园，而且大都分布于“租界”和“高等华人”住宅区，供少数人消遣享用。解放后，党和人民政府为了满足人民的游览、休憩、活动的需要，结合环境整顿，兴建了二十余座公园，大都辟建在工人新村附近，成为吸引广大人民前往游憩活动的场所。

上海建立最早的一座公园是黄浦公园，建于 1866 年，人们在这里可以倚栏眺望烟波浩渺、巨轮穿梭的浦江景色。虹口公园是中国伟大的文学家、思想家、革命家鲁迅长眠的地方，墓碑上镌刻着伟大领袖毛主席亲笔题写的“鲁迅先生之墓”六个苍劲有力的金字。著名的西郊公园，饲养着 350 多种飞禽走兽，有我国珍贵动物大熊猫、东北虎、金丝猴、扬子鳄、丹顶鹤等和国外各种动物。位于近郊的长风公园，具有自然山水之美，园中碧波荡漾，花木繁茂，景色异殊。

除此之外，还有多处富有中国民族建筑艺术特色的古典园林，如北宋的龙华塔，明代的豫园、古猗园等处，分别保存着中国古代的灿烂文化和高超的建筑艺术。

在这些公园中，一年四季不时举行各种花卉展览，如“迎春花展”、“牡丹花展”、“杜鹃花展”、“百花展”、“盆景艺术展”等等。每年秋霜时分，到公园去欣赏一年一度的“菊展”，已成为上海人民文化生活的一部分。每当盛夏季节，又开放夜花园，放映电影，演出评弹，举行音乐会。凉风习习，歌声四起，满足了人们不同的需要。

园林部门还准备建设多处新公园和辟建郊外风景宜人的旅游点，以适应旅游事业发展的需要。



人民公园一角。

Summer descends on the People's Park



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滨临江边的黄浦公园。

Huangpu Park on the Waterfront.

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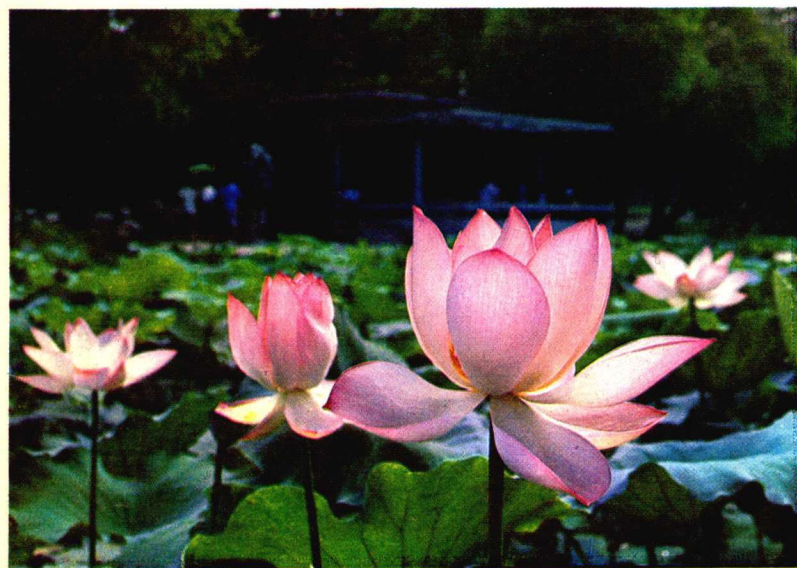
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著名的西郊公
园天鹅湖。

The famous
swan lake of
the Western
Suburban Park.



西郊公园荷花
池。

Lotus pond in
the Western
Suburban Park.

漕溪公园窗景。

Chinese ornamental win-
dows in Tsaochi Park.

METROPOLITAN OASES

—Parks in Shanghai

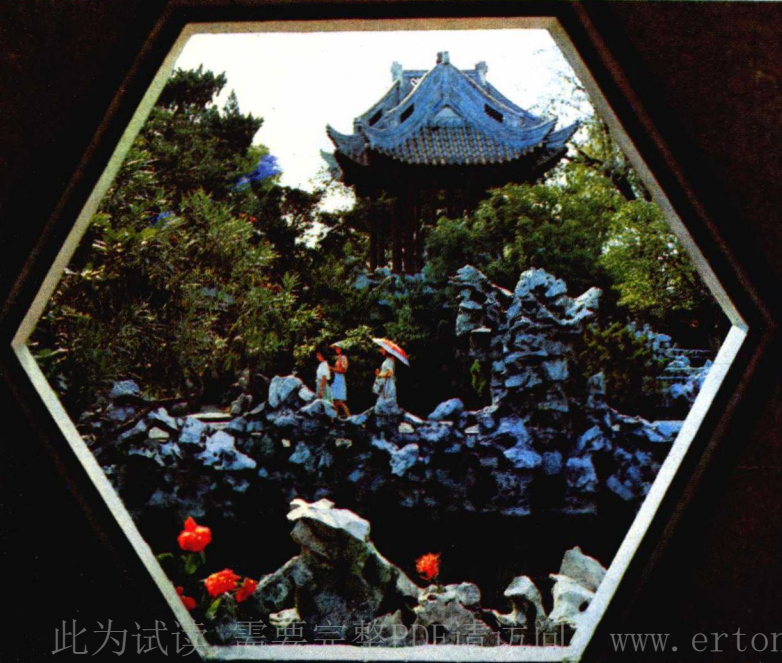
Shanghai is a beautiful city on the eastern coast of China. It is adorned all over with shady green trees, which lend charm to the cityscape as well as make it neat and balmy.

This modern industrial metropolis is crisscrossed by boulevards with daintily laid-out island gardens, which form into green belts that run the length and breadth of the city. There are more than forty municipal-operated parks spaced out to be accessible from all corners of the city. Massive numbers of the urban population are drawn to these metropolitan oases for rest and recreation. Among these oases are Huangpu Park, where, leaning against its balustrade, one is afforded a panorama view of the River; Hungkow Park, in which is located the tomb of Mr. Lu Hsun, the great man of letters of modern China; Changfeng Park, which is noted for its lovely hills and elegant lakes; and, above all, the Western Suburban Park, the site of an extensive zoo, where are kept all kinds of precious fowls and rare animals. These parks receive as many as thirty-five million visits a year.

Apart from these, there are also gardens laid out in tradi-

虹口公园是我国伟大的文学家、思想家、革命家鲁迅长眠的地方。

Hungkow Park—the eternal resting place of Mr. Lu Hsun, a great man of letters, thinker and revolutionary of our nation.



tional Chinese style and featuring buildings which are models of national architecture. Among them are the Lunghua Pagoda and Temple of the Northern Sung dynasty, Yu Yuan (the Garden of Leisurely Happiness) of the Ming dynasty, Guyi Yuan (the Garden of Ancient Beauty), and Chiuhsia Pu (the Autumn Twilight Botanical Garden) — all of them ideal haunts for people with a taste for antiquities and a penchant for solitude.

The municipal Parkland Administrative Bureau will build more parks in the near future, including forest parks. Meanwhile, they are planning to open tourist centres at several scenic spots in the satellite counties in order to meet the needs of burgeoning tourism.



山水如画的长风公园。
Nature excels itself in
Changfeng Park.



清晨和傍晚，是静安公
园最热闹的时刻。
Ching-an Park at dawn and dusk,
the busiest hours of the day.



复兴公园荷花盛开，浓荫如盖。 Lotus blossoms in full bloom in the leafy shade of Fushin Park.

别具风格的肇嘉浜街心花园。
Island gardens at Chaochiapang—beauty in its special variety.

在闹市区的一个小型街心花园。
Small island gardens of the locality.

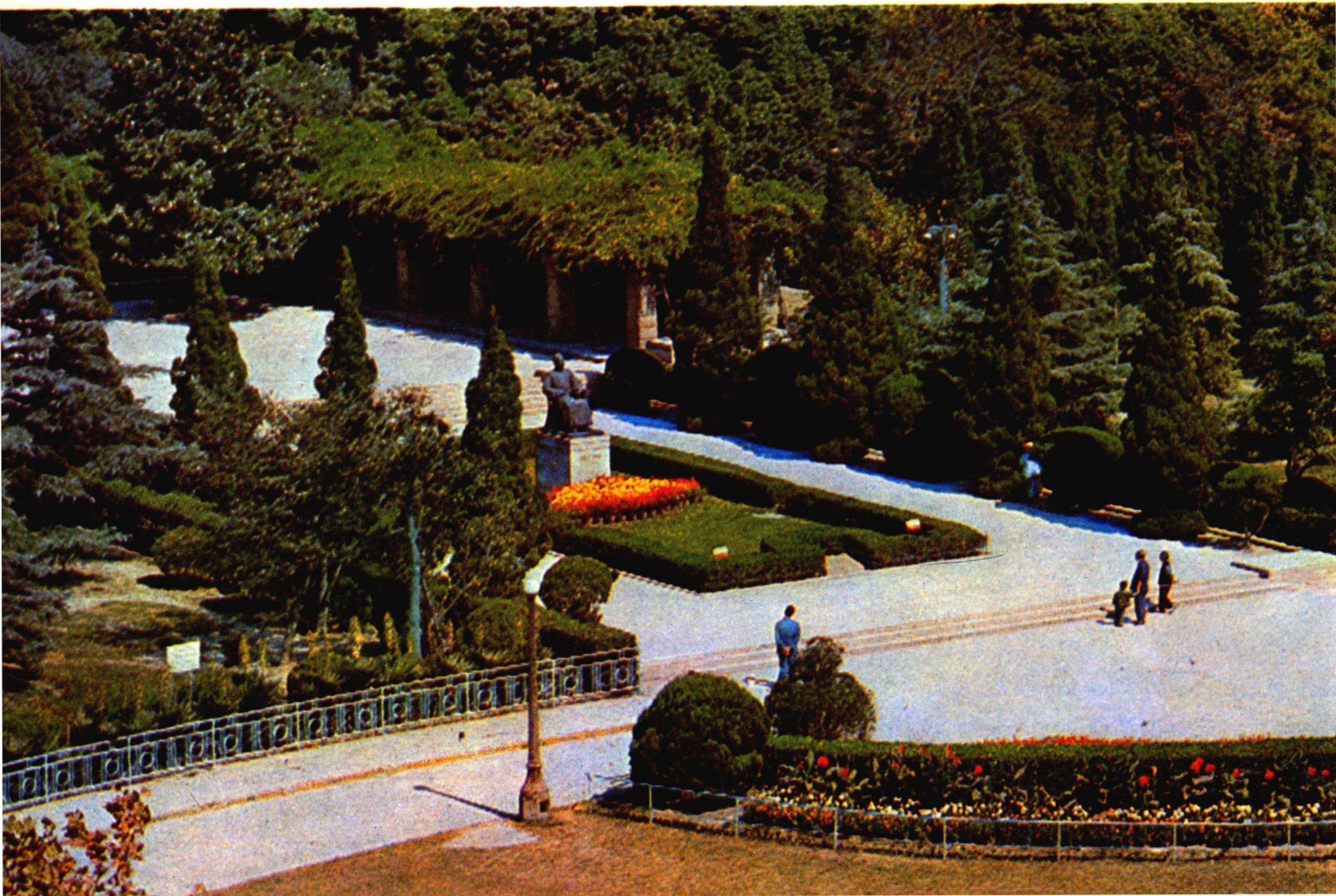


魯迅紀念館 故居和墓地



魯迅墓前的青
銅雕像。

A bronze statue
of Lu Hsun in
front of his
tomb.



上海鲁迅纪念馆 撰文

上海鲁迅纪念馆。
Lu Hsun Memorial
in Shanghai.



鲁迅墓地。
Lu Hsun's
Tomb.

上海鲁迅纪念馆陈列室。
Exhibition Hall at Lu
Hsun Memorial.



上海是中国伟大的文学家、思想家、革命家鲁迅最后十年(公元 1927 年— 1936 年)战斗的地方。

上海鲁迅纪念馆在虹口公园内,馆的建筑外形具有鲁迅故乡绍兴的传统风格,馆额为敬爱的周恩来总理题字。馆内辟有鲁迅生平陈列室,通过珍贵的鲁迅手稿、遗物和有关文献资料,以及图片、模型和美术作品等展

品,概括地介绍了鲁迅的思想发展和战斗历程,重点是表现鲁迅在上海的十年。现有陈列展品一千二百余件。

上海鲁迅故居在山阴路大陆新村九号,于一九五一年修复。

鲁迅在上海,为免遭反动派的迫害,曾几度携家出走,住所也先后移居过三处。现在保存的上海鲁迅故居

是鲁迅最后三年半居住的地方，他从一九三三年四月迁到这里，一直战斗到生命的最后一息（1936年10月）。这是一幢砖木结构、带有小花园的三层建筑。鲁迅的《准风月谈》、《花边文学》及三集《且介亭杂文》等作品，都是在这里写的。鲁迅在这里还翻译了《死魂灵》、《俄罗斯的童话》等十余部外国文艺作品，增进了中国人民与世界革命人民的相互了解与文化交流。

室内家具、物品和图书等大都是鲁迅生前用过的遗物，其陈设一如当年，是在鲁迅夫人许广平同志的指导下按原貌恢复的。

鲁迅墓位于虹口公园西北隅，面积为一千六百平方公尺，全部用花岗石构筑，具有民族风格。为便于群众瞻仰，一九五六年十月，将鲁迅遗体自西郊万国公墓隆重迁葬于此。墓地平坦宽阔，方正质朴，四周遍植松柏，树木葱茏，庄严肃穆。墓碑上镌有“鲁迅先生之墓”六个金字，为中国人民的伟大领袖和导师毛主席的亲笔题字。墓前草坪上建有青铜雕铸的鲁迅坐像。

现在，鲁迅纪念馆、鲁迅故居、鲁迅墓，不仅是广大人民群众参观学习的场所，而且也成了世界五大洲朋友经常前来瞻仰的地方。



鲁迅故居。

Lu Hsun's former residence



鲁迅的工作室兼卧室。

Lu Hsun's study and bedroom.

鲁迅墨迹：赠
郅其山诗（郅
其山即日本友
人内山完造）。

A poem by Lu
Hsun dedicated
to Wu Chi-shan
(the Chinese
name of Kanzo
Uchiyama, a
Japanese friend
of his).

廿年居上海，每日見中華。
有病不求藥，無聊總讀書。
一
潤腔就變所改頭，斷多而
又下野。南苑阿彌陀。
辛未初春書
郅其山仁兄教正
魯迅

鲁迅墨迹：《自
题小像》。

A poem by Lu
Hsun: A Self-
Portrait.

雪堂無計逃神矢，風雨
如磐周故園。寄意寒
星荃不察，我以我血薦
軒轅。
二十一歲時作五十一歲時
寫也時辛未二月廿六日也魯迅

LU HSUN MEMORIAL, HIS FORMER RESIDENCE AND TOMB

Lu Hsun is a great man of letters, a great thinker and revolutionary of modern China. He spent the last ten years (from 1927 to 1936) of his militant life in Shanghai, where three memorial sites have been kept to honour his memory.

Shanghai Lu Hsun Memorial is located in Hungkow Park. The Chinese characters on the plaque hung at the entrance of the Memorial are in the handwriting of the beloved Premier Chou En-lai. Collected and on exhibition here are more than 1,200 pieces of Lu Hsun's manuscripts, personal effects, etc., all being of extreme commemorative value.

During the last three years and a half before his death, Lu Hsun lived in Shanyin Rd., where is to be found his former residence opened to the public after liberation. The furniture in

the rooms is arranged exactly the way it used to be during Lu Hsun's lifetime. It is in these rooms that Lu Hsun wrote many of his essays and translated a dozen of foreign literary works.

When he died Lu Hsun was buried in the International Cemetery in the western suburbs. In 1956, his remains were moved under convoy to Hungkow Park and reinterred with due ceremony. Our great leader Chairman Mao wrote down in his own hand six Chinese characters "Lu Hsun Xian Shen Zhe Mu" (meaning in English "Mr. Lu Hsun's Tomb"), which were later inscribed on the tombstone in gold. In the green before the tomb is a bronze statue of Lu Hsun in a sitting posture.

The above-mentioned three memorial sites have attracted large numbers of visitors who have come over to draw inspiration from the great man. Likewise, foreign friends from the five continents are frequently seen at these places paying tribute to Lu Hsun.

外滩三友

林之三 撰文

光临上海的国际友人、归国侨胞，都要先去看看外滩。今天的外滩，真如一幅壮丽的画卷。三里长街，东面是金波粼粼的黄浦江，西面是起伏不断的高楼大厦，北面有一片街心花园，南面江边矗立着气象台。画面当中突出海关钟楼，朝阳正照满钟面，大钟奏出了《东方红》乐曲声。当您站在上海最

高点欣赏这幅画卷的时候，真是气象万千，令人心旷神怡。

然而在一百多年前，那时的黄浦滩，是黄浦江迎受着潮汐的一个浅滩。浅滩一端，已有一座相当繁荣的上海县城，即今上海南市区。沿江一带，则散落着自然经济的渔村。浅滩上有条纤道，刻满了

今日外滩。

A bird's-eye view of today's Waterfront.





外滩一景。

A scene of the Waterfront.

背纤人的脚印。纤道外咿咿呀呀，常有独轮车来往，车上坐着赶路之人。靠北一带，浦东陆家咀，浦西李家庄，当中是黄浦江与吴淞江（即苏州河）合流的地方。因为这江水直通外洋，引起外国殖民者的覬覦。他们要尽侵略扩张的手段，终于在一八四三年，在黄浦江边强辟“租界”，造起房子，建立港口。那李家庄的一百多亩良田，不久便在上面盖起英国领事馆。几经变迁，在这李家庄遗址上，现在已成为欢声不绝的上海友谊商店和海员俱乐部了。

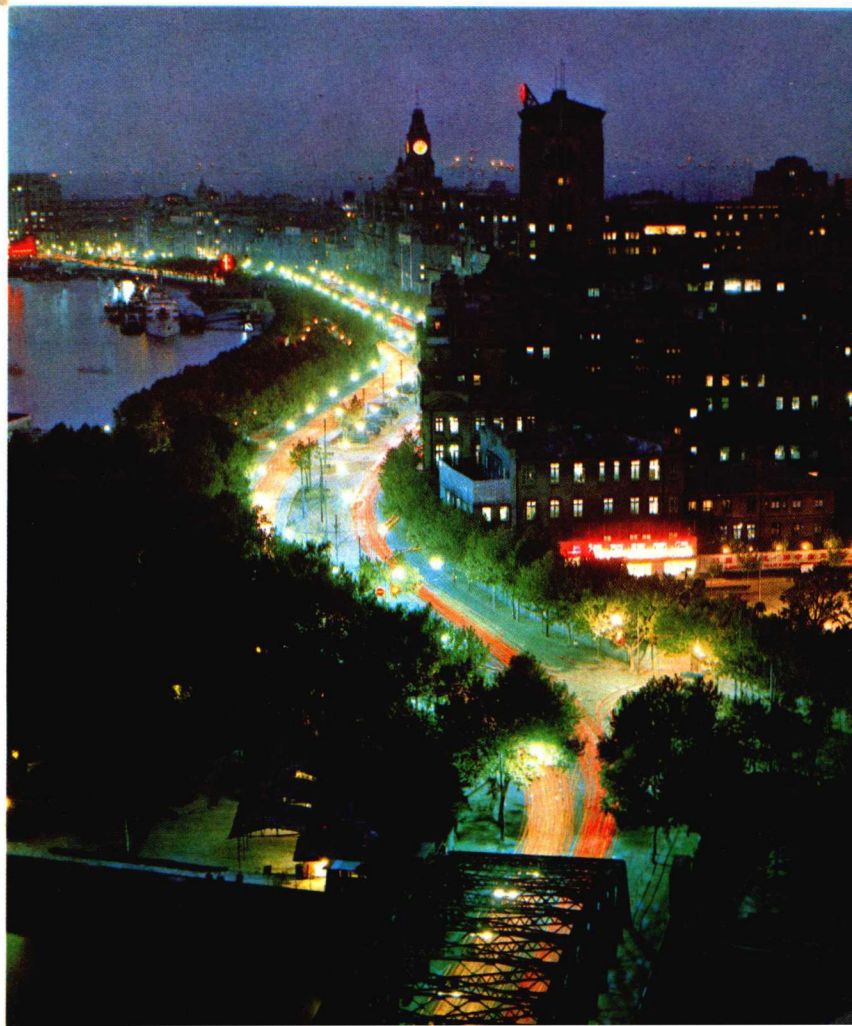
旧中国是半封建半殖民地国家，被辟为“租界”的外滩，是旧中国的一帧缩影。君不见停泊在黄浦江上的外国兵舰，比旧中国的轮船要大得多、多得多。排列道旁的欧、美、亚许多国家的银行与洋行，多么盛气凌人，比起蒋帮的官僚资本银行，真有大

巫小巫之别。这局面几乎经历一个世纪，到二十世纪四十年代，外滩虽然从外国侵略者手里挣脱出来，但在国民党与帝国主义的勾结下，开设的银行和公司，还是在掠夺我们的钱财。黄浦江上照样停满了外国舰船，中国的白银照样被运到海外去。

爆竹一声除旧，一九四九年五月，上海人民用鞭炮和锣鼓迎了解放，黄浦江边出现了新的外滩。人民的银行，人民的海关。新外滩是个绿色的外滩。现在是大树蔽天，鲜花遍地。不少宾客都在这里摄影留念。踏上台阶，黄浦江景尽收眼底。往来船只，红旗飘扬。也有几艘外洋进口的巨轮，但这是前来访问的友谊之船，运送货物的友好之船。回头看和平饭店，大门口有一座四层楼高的大灯牌，牌上八个大字：我们的朋友遍天下。入夜大放光明，似乎在向天下的朋友招手：请到外滩来欣赏壮丽的画卷！

外滩之夜。

Festive night scene.





黄浦江上开始了繁忙的一天。

Another busy day breaks over the Huangpu River.

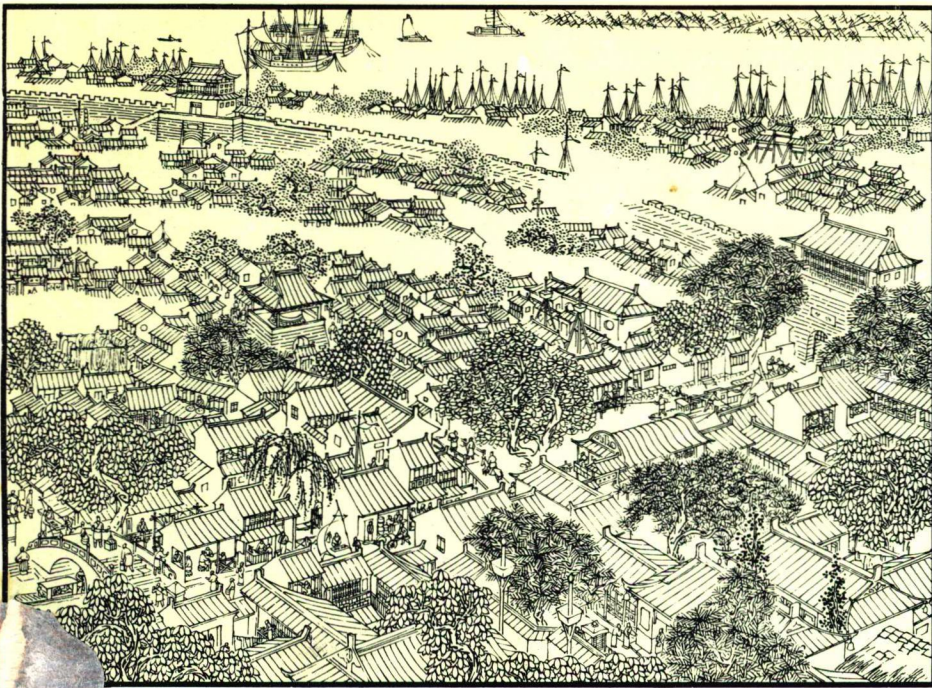
THE WATERFRONT (FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE BUND)

More than a hundred years ago, the Waterfront, then called Huangputan, was a strip of shoal along the Huangpu River. By that time, a fairly prosperous town, the capital of Shanghai Prefecture, had already come into being by the side of one end of the shoal where the South City District is today, and a sprinkle of self-supporting fishing villages had also sprung up along the river banks. Running through the shoal was a towing path, beyond which the road was busy with the traffic of handpushed carts. The site of today's Friendship Store and Seamen's Club used to be farmland of the Lis' Village. In the 40's of the last century, foreign aggressors covetously marked down Shanghai as a prospective trading port and managed, by hook or by crook,

to carve out concessions from the city. Mansions to house export and import firms, banks and consulates were built along the Waterfront — a metropolitan skyline thus taking the place of rural landscape.

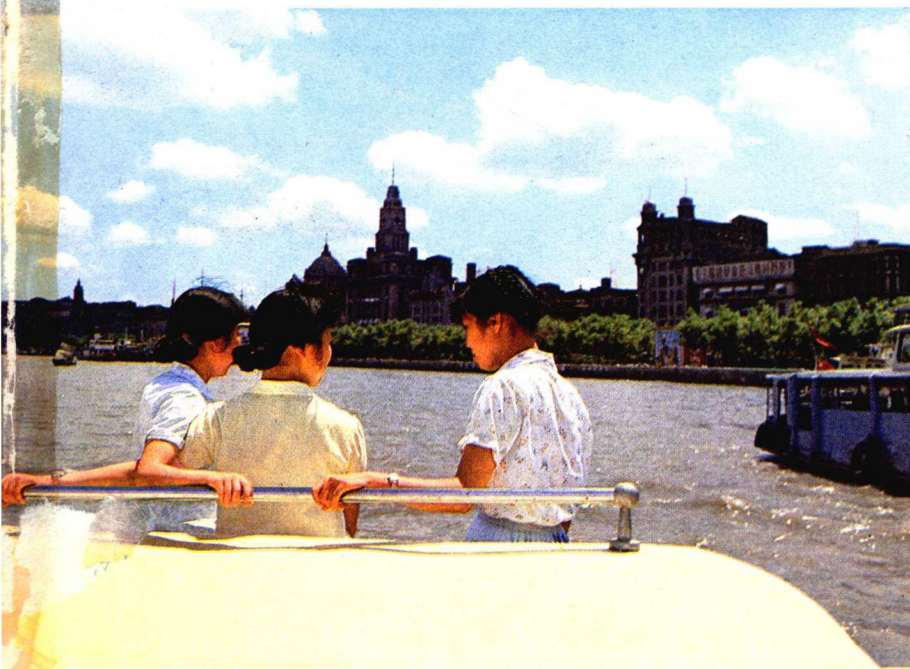
For almost a century the colonialists held and developed the Waterfront area. They had rows of highrises thrown up with the money squeezed out from the Chinese people, and shipped from this port large quantities of silver bullion back to their respective countries.

After liberation, things became completely different. Today, bathed in the morning sun, the Waterfront is alive with people who come here to practise Tai Chi Chuan, Young Pioneers who come here to take in the river scene with eager eyes, smiling old folk who are taking a quiet and leisurely walk, and young bikers going to work....

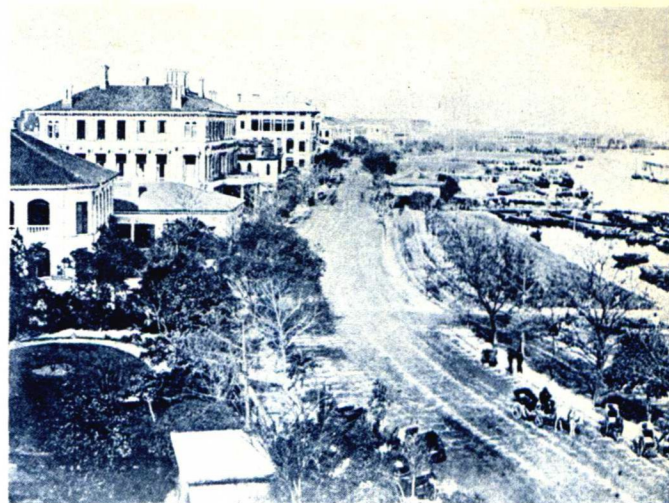


早在明代，外滩一侧已
是一座繁荣的上海县
城。（王亦秋作）

As early as in the Ming
dynasty, one end of the
present-day Waterfront
was the site of a pros-
pering Shanghai Prefec-
ture.



在疾驶的游艇上。
On a speeding motor launch.



1880 年拍摄的
外滩照片。

The Waterfront. A
photo taken in 1880.

外滩渡口。 A quay by the Waterfront.



玉佛寺



大雄宝殿。

Grand Altar for Sakyamuni Buddha.



玉佛寺在上海西区安远路上，建于 1918 年，寺中藏有珍贵玉佛两尊，一为坐像，一为卧像，故名玉佛寺。

早在 1882 年，我国僧人去缅甸参访，请得两尊玉雕佛像，运至上海。先在江湾建庙。至 1918 年，迁建今址。

玉佛寺建筑共分三进：天王殿、大雄宝殿和丈室。飞簷崇壁，规模宏大。丈室楼即玉佛楼，又名藏经楼，玉佛坐像供于楼上。另有禅堂、卧佛堂等建筑。

两尊玉佛均用整块玉石雕成，坐佛系释迦牟尼成道像，卧佛乃释迦牟尼涅槃像，形象生动，栩栩如生。

寺内还藏有北魏、唐代名贵雕塑佛像，及唐人手写经卷等佛教珍贵文物。

JADE BUDDHA TEMPLE

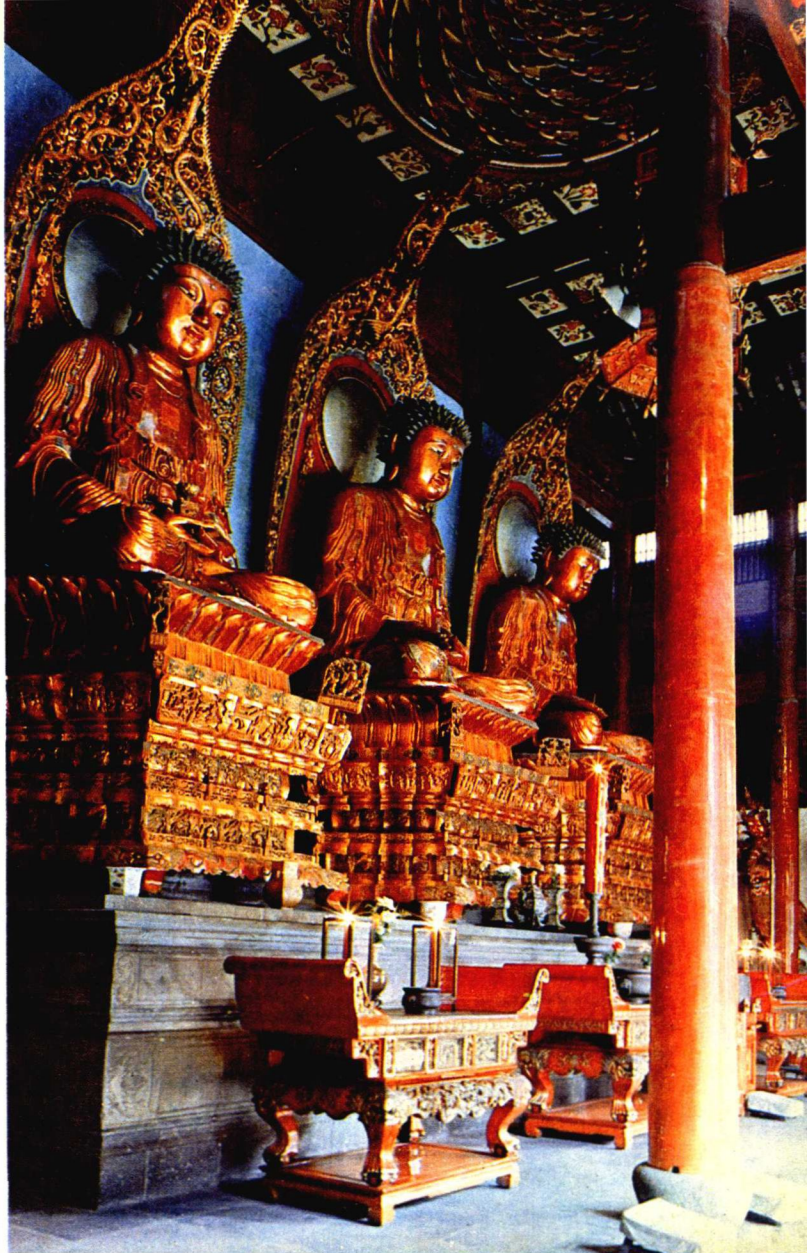
The Jade Buddha Temple on Anyuan Road in West Shanghai was erected in 1918. This temple is known for its possession of two rare jade statues of Sakyamuni Buddha — one is a seated figure while the other assumes a recumbent posture.

In 1882, a Chinese monk went on a pilgrimage to Burma where these jade statues were presented to him. Having been reverently convoyed to Shanghai, the two jade statues were first kept in Kiangwan where a temple was built for the specific purpose of housing them. The temple was named Yu-fo which is the Chinese term for “Jade Buddha”. Then in 1918, the present Jade Buddha Temple came into being.

Architecturally, the Jade Buddha Temple is a complex with three halls and two courtyards, the three halls being the Altar for Heavenly Kings, the Grand Altar for Sakyamuni Buddha, and the Abbot's Cloister. With hovering eaves and partition walls, it is an imposing and magnificent building complex. The seated figure of the Jade Buddha is enshrined on the upper floor of the Abbot's Cloister which is otherwise called the Jade Buddha Bower or the Buddhist Scripture Library. Other buildings include the meditation halls and the Hall for the Sleeping Jade Buddha.

Each of the two statues is carved out of a single block of jade. The seated image represents the historic Sakyamuni Buddha achieving his great enlightenment, while the recumbent one presents a likeness of Buddha passing into Nirvana. These two models have been highly praised for their exquisite craftsmanship, finely carved detail and life-like pose.

The Jade Buddha Temple takes pride in its precious collection of various treasures. Besides the two jade statues, there are Buddhist icons passed down from the Northern Wei and Tang dynasties and scrolls of handwritten Buddhist scripture dating back to the Tang dynasty.



大雄宝殿内景，佛身及莲座高约四公尺。

Interior of the Grand Altar for Sakyamuni Buddha. The statue with its lotus-flower pedestal rises to a height of four metres.

