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*Sixty years I lived in Beijing  
Eighty countries have I ever been to  
Six days I guide you in Beijing*

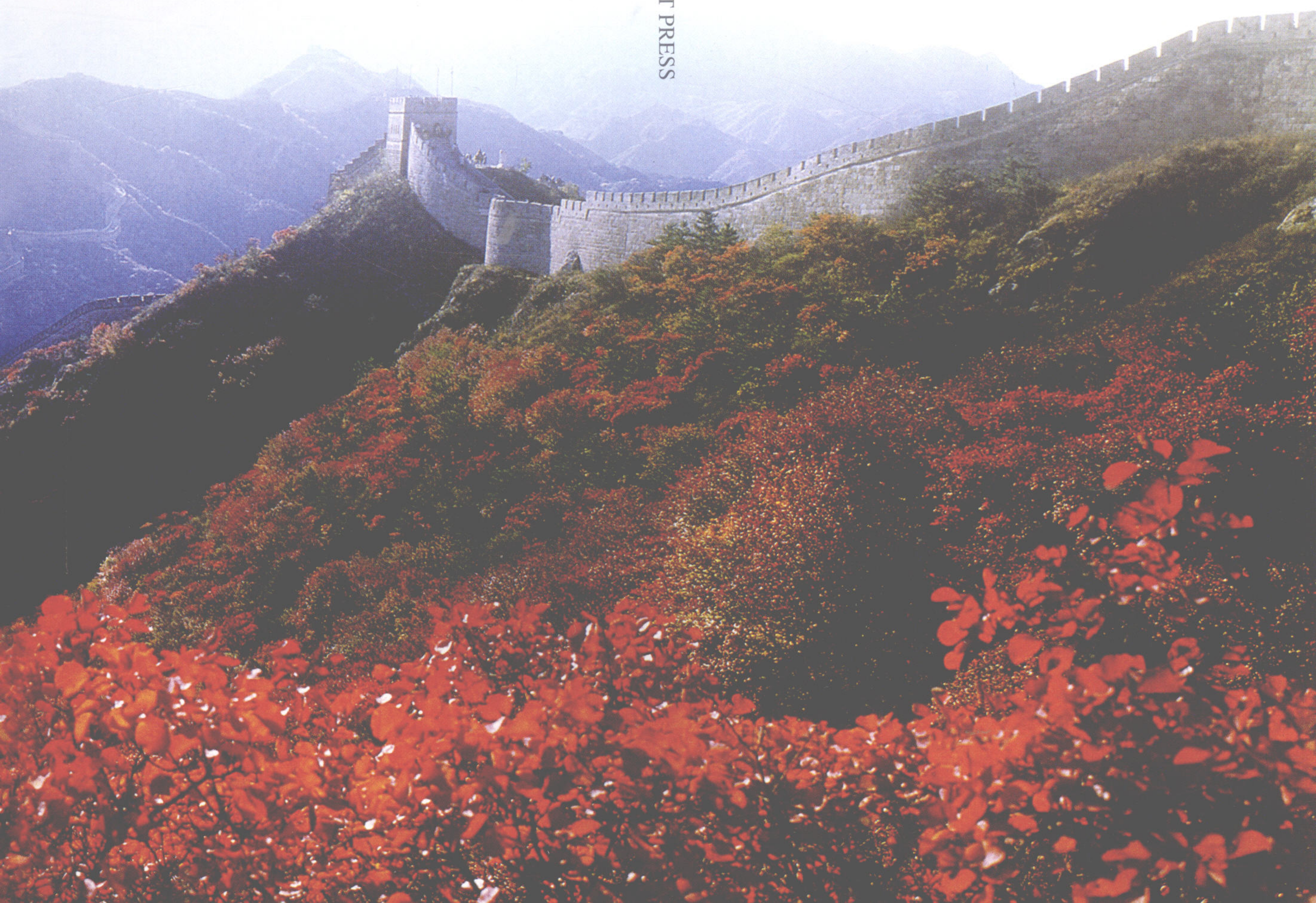
# I Beijing

CHINA DEVELOPMENT PRESS

I  Beijing

Wu Jisong

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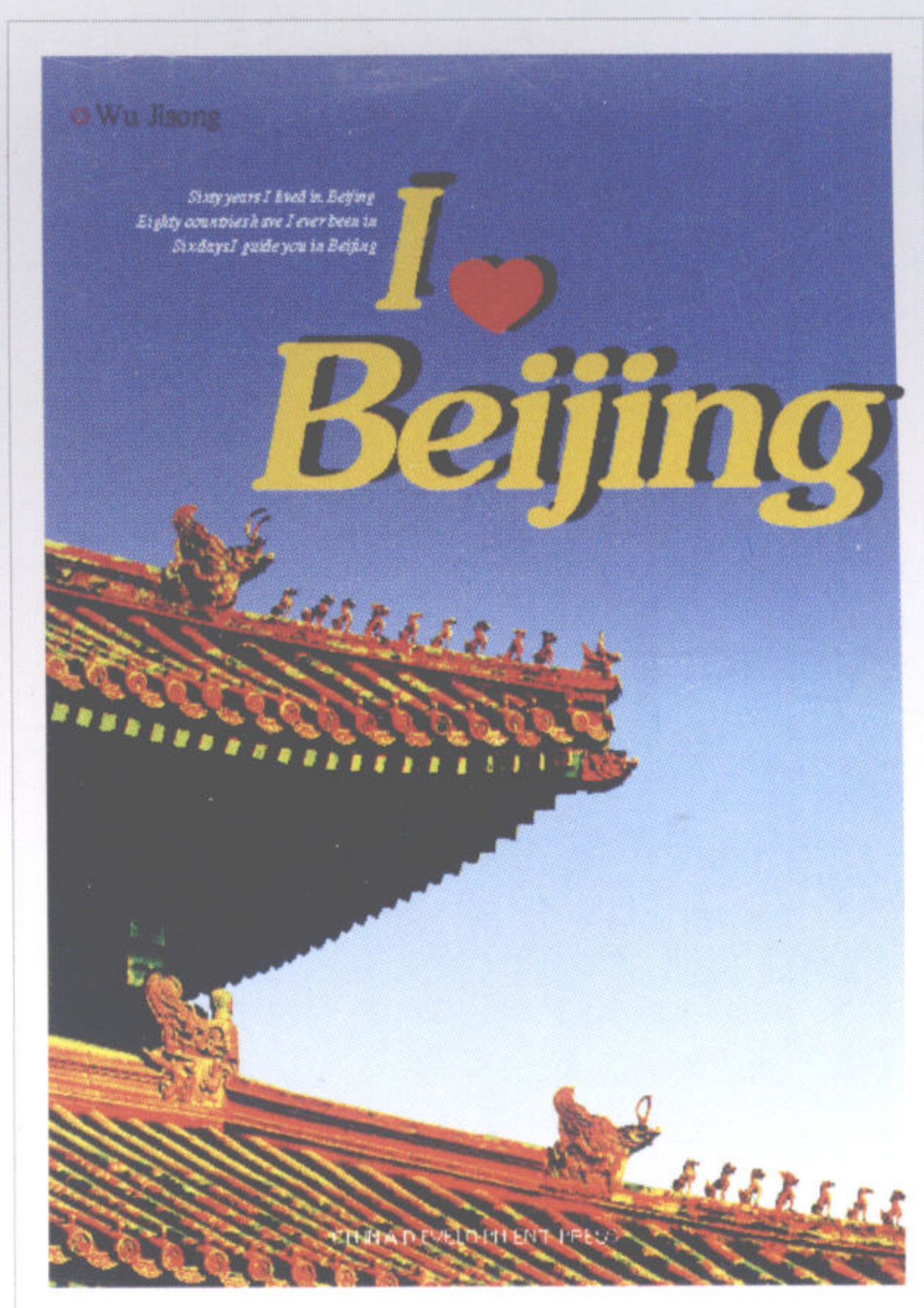
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**Dr. Wu Jisong** President of Beijing Recycle Economy Association, Dean of Economics & Management School, Beihang University, Senior Advisor of the Information Center of Beijing 2008 Olympic Game Organizing Committee, the academic advisor of Scientific Committee of International Association of Science Parks (IASP).

Born in 1944, Dr. Wu graduated from Department of Mathematics and Mechanics, Tsinghua University in 1968.

1979 to 1981: visiting scholar in Institute of Nuclear Research, Fontenay aux Roses, Nuclear Energy Committee of France (CEA), engaged in the research of nuclear fusion.

1985 to 1986: presided the UNESCO project "Multidisciplinary Studies on Applications to Development", published the English report by UNESCO, created the concept of knowledge economy.

1990 to 1992: counsellor of Chinese Permanent Delegation to UNESCO.

1992 to 1993: high-tech and environment consultant of science sector of UNESCO.

1995: Director-General of research office of environmental and resources committee of National People's Congress. vice-chairman of the Beijing World Conference of IASP.

1998: executive director of National Water Saving Office, director General of Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Water Resources of China.

1999: made the first speech as Chinese delegate on the second USA-China Environment and Development forum in US Department of State in Washington.

2000: Chinese representative of Second World Water Forum and the Ministerial Conference in Hague, Netherlands.

2000: special assistant of the chairman of Beijing Olympic Games Bidding Committee.

2005: granted as the "the Honorary Member of the IASP", so far he is the seventh winner in the 30 years' history of IASP.

Since 1979, Dr. Wu has visited 80 countries, has published *the World in a Chinese eyes*, a series of 16 books 3.1 million Chinese characters. He has published several academic works such as *Science Park, Modern Water Resources Management Methodology, China Might not be in Shortage of Water, New Recycle Economics* etc. *Knowledge Economy* has won the "12th Chinese Books Award" and sold over 270,000 copies. The English version of *New Recycle Economics* has been published by Effeelle Editori of Italy in April, 2006.

*I Love*  
*Beijing*

*Sixty years I lived in Beijing  
Eighty countries have I ever been to  
Six days I guide you in Beijing*



Planner: Wu Jisong

Cheif Editor: Wu Jisong

Words by: Wu Jisong

Photographer: Hu Xiaoming

Editor: Zhao Jianhong

*I Understand Beijing*



*I love Beijing*



# *Welcome to Beijing*

Beijing, a city with a long history, is the most potent symbol of Chinese culture. She is full of life and energy, radiant with the charm of modern civilization. As is known to all, Beijing has won the right to host the 2008 Summer Olympic Games. With such opportunity, Beijing and China, and indeed the whole world, have been offered a big moment for an epoch-making development.

Everyone from all over the world is welcomed here. We share one world, a world with peace and harmony. We have one dream, a dream expressing the aspiration of all peoples around the globe. We are in full confidence that our friends from all over the world will fall in love with Beijing after they come to know her. It is in here that you can experience the





pulse of history, feel the vitality of civilization and hear the melody of our shared dream.

Only after we become acquainted with each other can we become friends.

Only after we get to know each other can we have more chances to

cooperate. In his book *I Love Beijing*, Professor Wu Jisong draws on his 60

years of life experiences as a Beijing citizen, as well as his scholarly expertise,

to open up to the reader a spectacular view of this colorful city. It is our

belief that the book in your hands will not only enhance your knowledge

about Beijing, but will also strengthen your love for her.

Let us work together to fulfill our shared dream, hold hand in hand to

create a beautiful tomorrow.

Mayor of Beijing, Executive President of Beijing  
Organizing Committee for Games of the 29 Olympiad

Wang Qishan

March 22, 2007

王岐山

2007年3月22日

# 我 愛 北 京

“I love Beijing”. If you’ve experienced this great city, I have a feeling that is what you would like to say. We all come from the same world, and have a common dream.

I have traveled across China and around the world, I’ve circled the globe 30 times – a total distance of 1.2 million kilometers. I’ve left my footprints in all of China’s 34 provinces, cities, municipalities and special administrative regions. I have been to 300 cities in 80 countries and regions. I’ve lived in Paris for 6 years, and in cities like Tokyo, Seoul, New York, Rio De Janeiro, Moscow, London, Berlin, Stockholm, Cairo, Sydney etc. for periods ranging from one week up to one year. In Asia, from Tokyo of Japan to Istanbul of Turkey, from Novosibirsk of Russia to Djakarta of Indonesia; In Europe, from Lisboa of Portugal to Perm of Russia, from Uppsala of Sweden to Catania of Italy; In America continents, from Vancouver of Canada to Santiago of Chile; In Africa, from Casa Blanca of Morocco to Cape Town of South Africa, from Nairobi of Kenya to Lome in Togo; In Australia, from Sydney on the east coast to Perth in the west. I’ve been to all those places. Is your hometown on this list?

I am fond of those cities, as all of them have their own charms, and friendly and easy-going people. But whenever I return to Beijing, I love it even more than before. Travel helps one realize what it means to love home, and comparison deepens this love. When you leave Beijing, I’m sure that you will love your hometown even more than before.

I have been living in Beijing for 60 years, and would like to take this opportunity to take you on a six-day tour of my hometown. Beijing is a lively international metropolis with a long history, beautiful scenery, rich culture, and a developed science and education system. Five hundred thousand years ago, the ape-like Peking Man was living here. Beijing has been a city for 3000 years. Early on, the walled city had an area of 4 hectares, and could be ranked as a medium-sized city in the world of that time. Beijing became a capital city in 938 A.D., 30 years earlier than Cairo of Egypt. To the north of Beijing sit the Yan Mountains. To the west, it has the West Mountains, covered with virgin forest. To the north runs the Wenyu River. To the south the famous Jing-Hang canal flows toward Hangzhou, and the Yongding River skirts the capital on the west. Lying at the boundary between the land of nomads and farmers, Beijing has been the capital of China 6 times. Its rich cultural heritage shows the influence of many different people groups. Nowadays, Beijing is home to China’s best universities, its largest science park, 160 branches of Global 500 corporations as well as many

branches of five of the world's ten largest retailers. Beijing is the highway, railway and aviation centre of China, with the annual number of passengers at Beijing Capital Airport reaching up to 41 million. About hundred thousands foreigners live here. Beijing has really turned into an international modern metropolis.

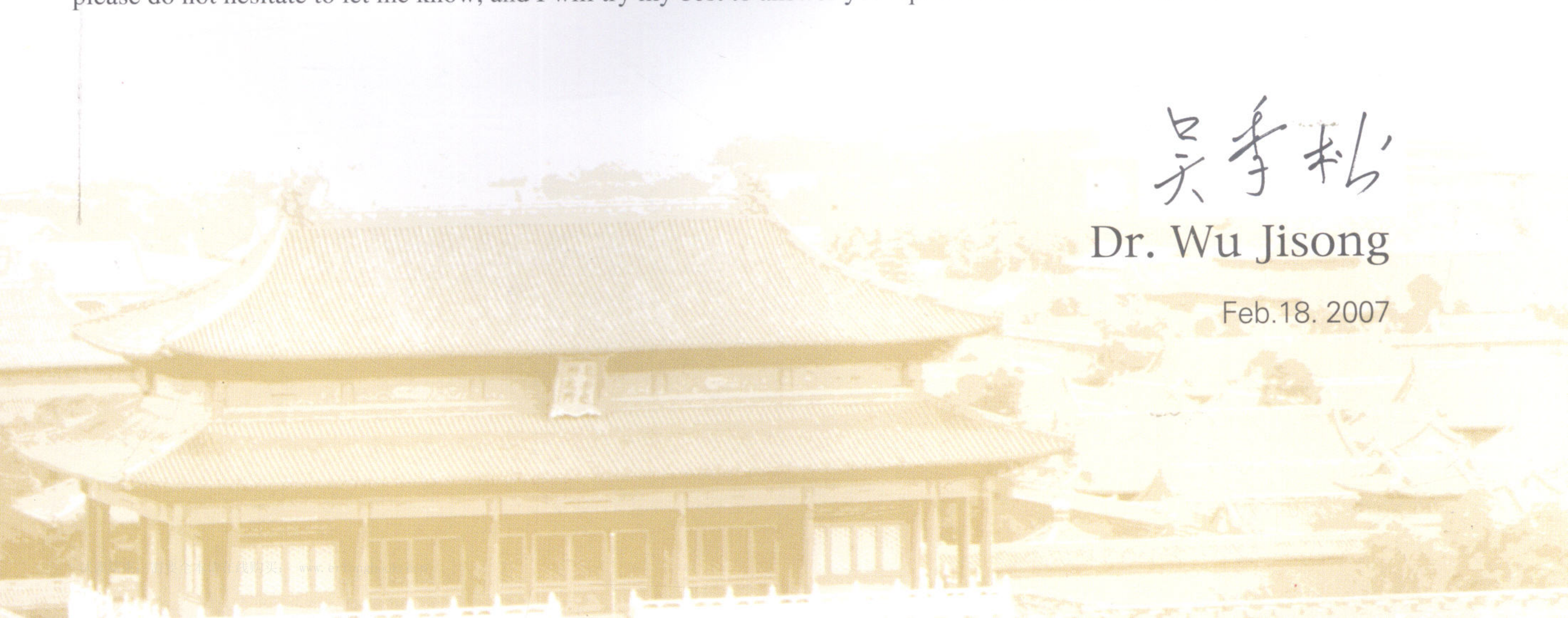
Beijing is home to the largest well preserved palace intact in the world—the Forbidden City, which represents of Chinese traditional architecture, its area is four times that of the Louvre in Paris. Beijing has one of the largest imperial gardens in the world—the Summer Palace. Its construction area is one and a half times the area of Versailles. It's interesting to note that of the five types of gardens found in the world, the city of Beijing has four. In the suburbs of Beijing can be found the emperor's mausoleum, in size second only to the Pyramid—the imperial mausoleum in the suburbs of Cairo. Many religions can be found in Beijing, such as Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam, as well as one of China's own religions, Taoism. The Peking Opera is the Chinese opera, the quintessence of Chinese culture. Peking Quanjude roast duck is the best of Chinese cuisine, and handicrafts such as Beijing's Closionne enjoy a high reputation all over the world.

Traditional housing in Beijing has its own characteristics. Siheyuan (Dwelling Compounds) and Hutongs are both unique in the world. Currently, the habitable space per person in Beijing is 20 square meters, with 11 square meters of "green land" per person. In Beijing, you can easily find restaurants offering French, Japanese, American, Russian, German, Italian, Korean and Brazilian food, and most of them can offer service in English.

"New Beijing, New Olympics" is the slogan for the 2008 Olympic Games. Beijing will be the host city of the 2008 Olympics, which will contribute to the world's harmony. I had the privilege of participating in the Olympic bidding process. Following the concept of a "high-tech, people-friendly and environment-friendly Olympic Games", Beijing has been preparing for this big event. It has not only built and remodeled numbers of stadiums, but also made considerations for their post-Olympic use. Not only has Beijing increased "its green land" area, but it has also implemented The Capital City Sustainable Water Resources Program to guarantee its water supply. The purpose of this program is to improve the water system, and repair the ecosystem of Beijing. As a result, we have not only adopted many new forms of high technology, but also enhanced the awareness of Beijing's citizens to shoulder their responsibilities to protect the environment. Through the Olympic Games, we want to promote the personal culture of the general population, encouraging them to exert their creativity. We also want to implement a recycling economy, and boost the sustainable development of the city. Thus the Beijing Olympics will be an "ecological, knowledge-based and sustainable Olympics".

Besides watching the Olympic Games, you will be a visitor of Beijing as well. Beijing is the vivid epitome of China's past history and current developments. Its marvelous speed of growth often makes me, who have been living here for 60 years, unable to recognize some of the newly built or rebuilt areas. You will love Beijing, as we come from the same world — our planet Earth. You will love Beijing, for we have a common dream for peace and development. As you look back on the history of Beijing, you can see its struggle for justice and peace, and you can see sustainable development as you look forward into Beijing's future. After visiting Beijing, you will have a deeper impression of the diversity of our world, as well as a deeper understanding of our dreams.

As you come to my hometown, I am honored to take you on this six-day tour, and offer you this booklet. The journey you are about to embark on condenses 60 years of my feelings into 6 days. How many days will you be traveling in Beijing? Of course, it depends on your schedule. I have been to 80 countries around the world, and I don't know whether I have been to your homeland, or met you yet, but being a world traveler, I will try to satisfy your needs in whatever way possible. If there is something missing in this book, please do not hesitate to let me know, and I will try my best to answer your questions in the next edition.



吴季松

Dr. Wu Jisong

Feb.18. 2007

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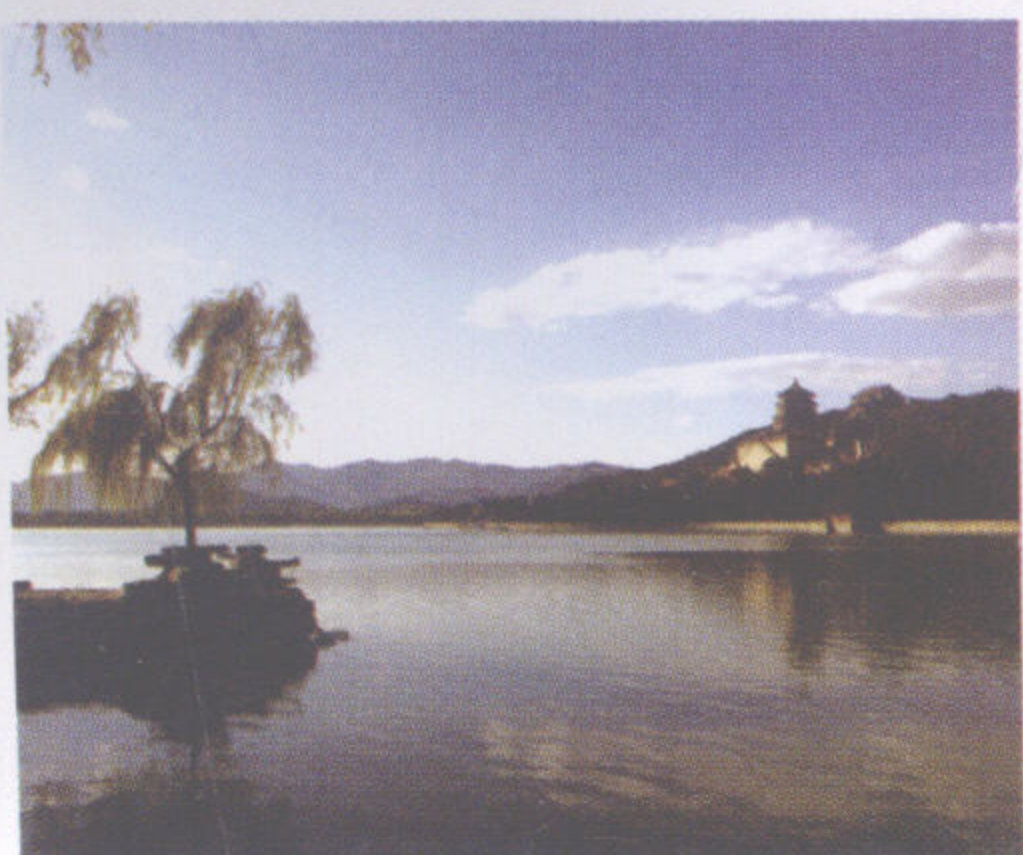
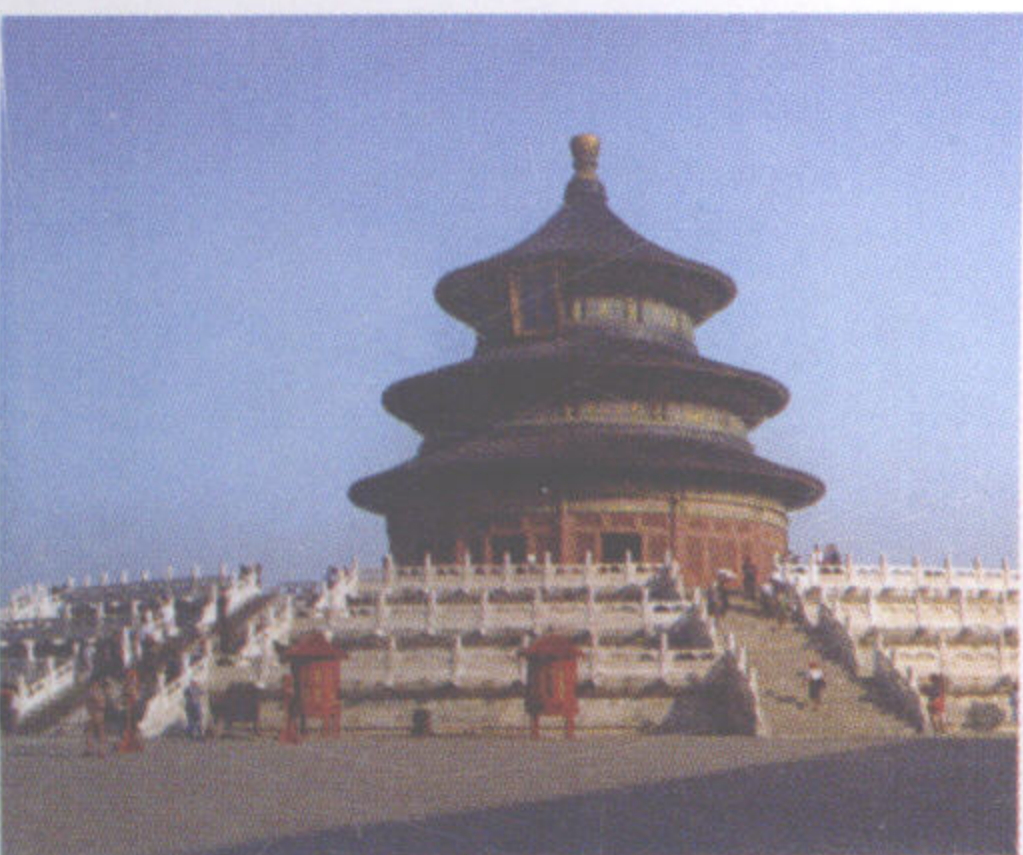
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Beijing lies in the north of China, at 39° north latitude and 116° east longitude, belonging to the temperate climate zone. The ecosystem here is characterized by arbor wood and shrubbery mixed with herbaceous plants. The administrative area of Beijing covers 16,400 square kilometers, with the population of 15.8 million. The planned area of the city is 1,070 square kilometers with the population of 9 million. The old Beijing inner city is 57 square kilometers with the population of 1.2 million. The weather is a bit hot during late June and early August, and is fairly cold from late December through early February. The best season to tour Beijing is from late April to the middle of June, or from mid- August to early November.

## History of Beijing

Beijing is a city with a long history. According to archaeological findings, the city has existed for more than 3,000 years. Beijing has been a capital city for more than 800 years.

### 1. Before being the capital

**Half a million years ago** The complete skull of Peking Man was discovered by archeologists and historians in 1927 in the 70-meter high Dragon Bone Hill of Zhoukoudian, Fanshan County, in the southwest suburbs of Beijing. Five skeletons and a total of more than 200 skull fragments belonging to over 40 individuals of different ages and sexes were uncovered along with many stone tools. This was the earliest ape-man found in Beijing. The site was listed by the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as one of the world's heritages. Some stone tools of the same period were also discovered at the Wangfujing construction site in central Beijing 1996.



The cave where Peking Man was discovered.



Is Peking Man from Africa as well?



Beijing's Huairou Jiankou Great Wall covered in a vast and boundless sea of clouds.



Remaining sections of the Great Wall in Beijing:  
the Mutianyu Great Wall.



**Early Neolithic Age: Ten thousand years ago** In East Hulin Village of Mentougou District in west Beijing, 25 kilometers from the city centre, a tomb containing three bodies dating back to the Neolithic age, was discovered in 1966. It is believed that at that time Beijing's weather was cool and humid, and landscape was mainly covered by needle leaf mix broadleaf forest and grassland.

**Late Neolithic Age: Five thousand years ago** In Xueshan Village of Changping District in southwest Beijing and 40 kilometers from the city centre, signs of ancient human activity were discovered in the 1960s by archeologists, and a large amount of pottery was excavated. At that time, Beijing's weather was mild and humid, and the annual precipitation was



approximately 100-200 mm—more than nowadays. This was the time period during which the Giza pyramids were built in the suburbs of modern-day Cairo.

**Western Zhou Dynasty: 3000 years ago** The remains of the city of Ji were discovered in the early 1960s in the modern-day Liulihe, a town located in southwest Beijing's Fangshan District, and 40 kilometers from the city centre. The city wall stretches a total of 829 meters, and is about 1 meter high. Palace remains have also been found within the city.

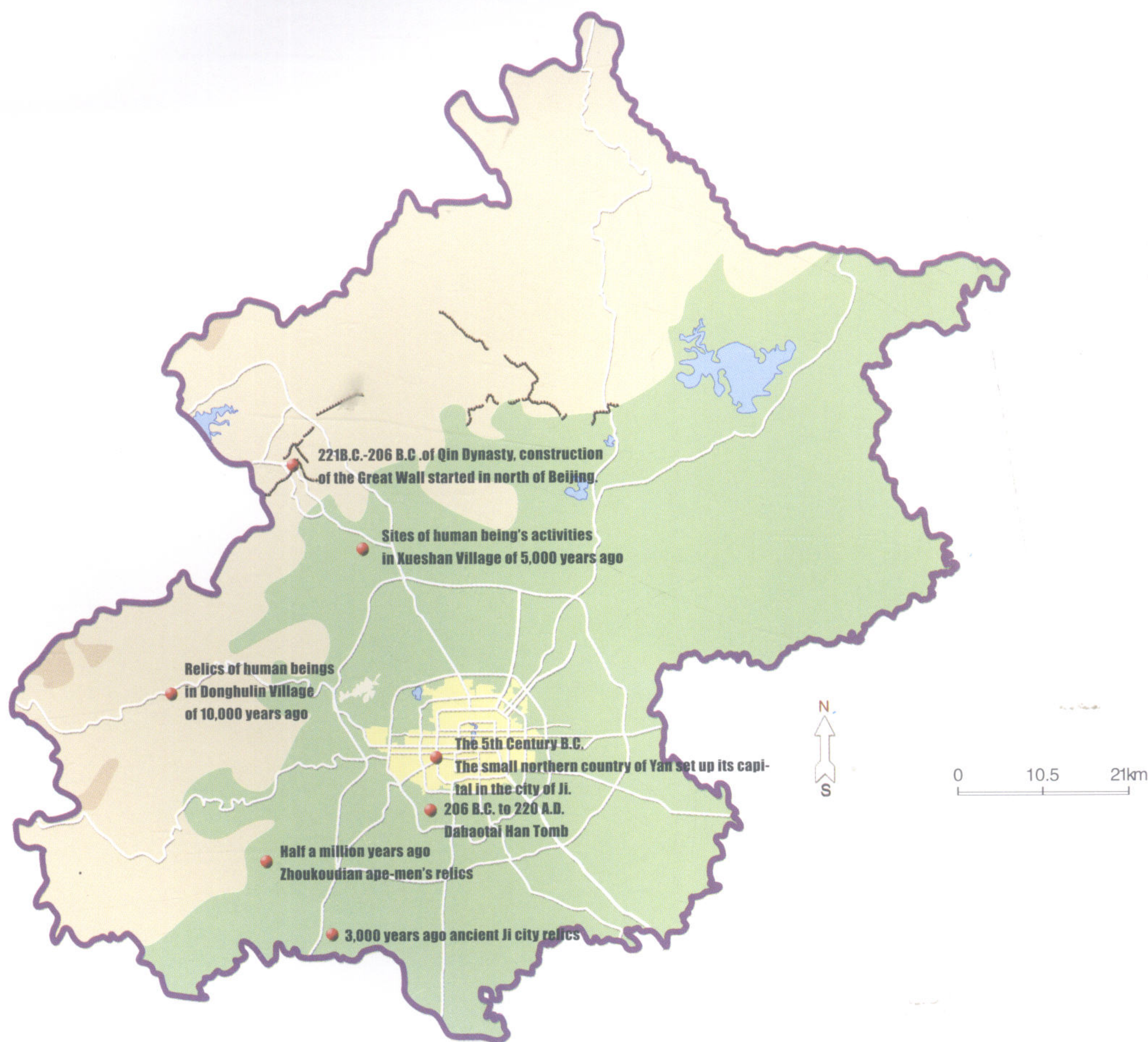
**The 5th Century B.C.** The small northern country of Yan set up its capital in the city of Ji. Later on, the city of Ji moved to Guang'anmen, near the centre of modern-day Beijing. Ancient palace tile was discovered at this site during the 1950s.

The city of Ji remained an important town of Beijing until the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.-206 B.C.)—China's first Dynasty, founded by Emperor Chin Shihuang, who ordered the building of the Great Wall in the mountainous region to the north of Beijing.

**Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.)** When the ancestors of the Finnish, Estonian and Hungarian peoples were defeated by the Hans and migrated to Europe, the population of Beijing was about 50,000-60,000. A famous discovery was made when modern archaeologists unearthed a Han tomb in Dabao Village of Beijing's Fengtai District. By the time of the Tang Dynasty (618 A.D.-907 A.D.), when the Silk Road between China and Europe was established, the city of Ji had become the capital and political centre of the State of You. It continued to expand and grow with the passage of time. Up until the present time, more than 200 pottery wells have been discovered here.



The Dabaotai Han Tomb is one of the main relics of the Han Dynasty in Beijing.



Historical relics of Beijing