



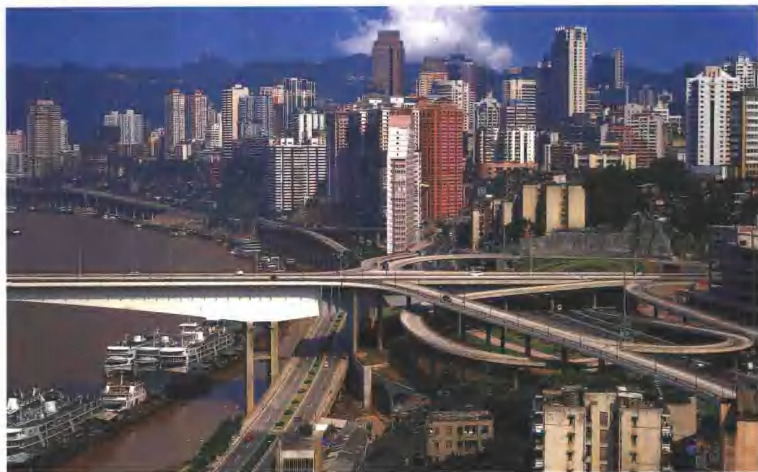
A BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN CITY

中国历史文化名城

重庆

CHONGQING

美丽的山城



美丽的山城 A BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN CITY

重庆

C H O N G Q I N G



重庆市旅游局编

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重庆在中国的位置图
Location of Chongqing on the Map of China



重庆市旅游示意图
TOURIST MAP OF CHONGQING



图例
LEGEND

- 重庆主城区边界
The Area of Chongqing Municipality
- 长江、嘉陵江
The Yangtze River and the Jialing River
- 高速公路
Expressway
- 国道、省道
National and Provincial Roads
- 铁路、轻轨
Railway and Light Rail
- 地铁
Subway
- 主要景点
Major Scenic Spots
- 公园、广场
Park and Square
- 主要寺庙
Major Temples
- 主要博物馆
Major Museums
- 主要医院
Major Hospitals
- 主要学校
Major Schools
- 主要政府机构
Major Government Institutions
- 主要商业区
Major Commercial Areas
- 主要住宅区
Major Residential Areas
- 主要工业区
Major Industrial Areas
- 主要文化区
Major Cultural Areas
- 主要旅游区
Major Tourist Areas
- 主要休闲区
Major Leisure Areas
- 主要商务区
Major Business Districts
- 主要行政区
Major Administrative Districts
- 主要军事区
Major Military Areas
- 主要教育区
Major Education Areas
- 主要科研区
Major Research Areas
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Major Research Areas

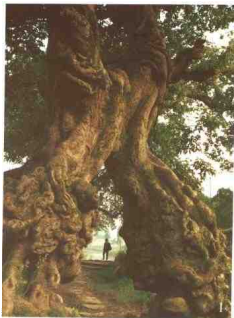
绿绿的山野 绿绿的江流

山是一座城，城是一座山，美丽的重庆，浮在两江上，耸立大山间。我国西部最大的城市，长江上游的经济中心，年轻的直辖市——重庆，无论在华灯初上，或是朝霞满天时看她，她真像旅在祖国大地的美丽的浮雕。灯的城市，灯的大江；绿的山野，绿的江流，分外可亲可爱。

其实，真正的可亲可爱处，还在于她的悠久历史和文化。她是我国著名的历史文化名城之一。200万年前的巫山人化石表明重庆地区是人类文明的发祥地之一；铜梁文化遗址证明2万年前的旧石器时期，重庆就有类活动，表明长江流域与黄河流域一样是中华民族的摇篮。

在重庆，有许多悠久历史传说和故事：“三过家门而不入”的大禹；有宁可割头而不愿割城的悲烈刚直的巴国将军曼；有在合川（今合川）孤军抵抗蒙军36年，击毙蒙军统帅蒙哥的南宋末年的王坚和土钰；以及在平定有崇明叛乱中，生擒擒龙，收复重庆，战功赫赫，被郭沫若赞为“石柱擎天一女豪”的石柱抚抚使秦良玉。在近现代，也涌现了许多辉煌的人文故事：中国民主革命的先锋邹容被孙中山先生追认为大将军；还有创办民生公司，实施实业救国的卢作孚，以及中国现代史上一批杰出的人物，如邓小平、赵世炎、杨超公、冉钧、聂荣臻、刘伯承、杨尚昆等，都是从重庆走上革命征程的。特别是抗日战争时期，1937年11月20日，国民政府宣布移驻

重庆，重庆即成为中国的战时首都。重庆首次为国家、民族和世界反法西斯战争的前途肩负起重大而艰巨的历史使命，并成为世界反法西斯同盟远东战区指挥中心，永远为世界人民铭记。抗战胜利之后，中共中央主席毛泽东飞赴重庆，与蒋介石举行了闻名中外的“重庆谈判”，在历史上写下了厚重的一页。特别应该提出的是歌乐山下的白公馆、渣滓洞监狱，中美合作所集中营，是共产党员和革命人上经受过



民党反动派严刑拷打，长期监禁折磨的地方。1949年11月27日，在国民党溃退前的大屠杀中，包括杨虎城在内的200多名烈士在这里壮烈牺牲。现在，这里成了革命烈士纪念馆，革命志士的斗争精神和黎明前的壮烈牺牲，成为中国现代历史上悲壮的一页，为全国人民留下了可歌可泣的“红岩精神”。

重庆的旅游资源极为丰富，是我国著名旅游地区，其景观以峡谷山水风光为代表，集山、水、林、泉、瀑、峡、洞于一体，融巴渝文化、民族文化、三峡文化、抗战文化、都市文化于一体，构成“一点、一线、一圈”的旅游资源格局。

“一点”即主城区都市旅游。当夕阳西下，华灯初上，山城灯火齐明，红色、黄色、淡蓝色、绿色、白色的彩色灯光和底在两江三岸滨江路边的彩灯，缀在嘉陵江人桥、长江大桥的彩色斑斓的光带，以及高楼群顶的探照射灯，把重庆的夜晚打扮得五彩斑斓，光彩夺目。这时，当你乘上“两江游”的旅游船，观看岸上、城中的繁华灯火，衬托着天上颗颗星光，谁不赞美重庆的梦幻之夜，谁不惊呼自己进入了仙境，进入了珠光闪烁的世界，真是别有天地，人间天堂。重庆作为直辖市五年来，高速公路、立交桥的建设和长江、嘉陵江多座大桥的飞速建设，使重庆路桥在弹指一挥间中横跨江河，通达四方，还有重庆的标志性建筑人民广场、朝天门广场等，更是巍巍壮观，重庆的发展速度惊人。当你乘坐“魅力重庆一日游”的专车，参观重庆的新景观，你将为重庆的巨变赞叹不已。抗战历史遗迹和具有浓郁巴渝文化风情的都市风光，勾起你对历史的回忆，让人深受启迪。

“一线”即指长江三峡黄金旅游线。作为世界第三大河的长江，是中华民族的母亲河，长江沿岸，特别是重庆所属的三峡地区有极佳的绿色生态环境、雄奇的自然景观和深厚的历史文化积淀，是一条璀璨夺目的黄金旅游线。三峡即瞿塘峡、巫峡、西陵峡的总称。瞿塘峡也叫夔峡，因白帝城夹两山，如同一扇大门，绿青黛绿，好似绣带高悬。难怪古人有“便得万管玲珑笔，难写瞿塘两岸山”的诗句

来赞美郾城峡。在郾城崖壁上,有清代张伯翔所写的“郾城”和刘心源所写的“郾门”,还有冯玉祥将军题写的“踏出麋足,打走佬寇”。这些摩崖石刻,已经三峡文物办抢救保护,是珍贵历史文物。巫峡则幽深秀丽,两岸悬崖屏列,奇峰相连,绵延不绝。峡中有著名的巫山十二峰,千姿百态,相传为十二仙女下凡不愿离去,化石而成。西陵峡西起秭归香溪镇,东至宜昌南津关,在湖北省境内。三峡黄金旅游线路,还包括三峡腹地的长宁河、巫溪旅游区及乌江流域旅游线。

“一圈”即环主城特色旅游圈。包括大足石刻艺术旅游区、四面山金佛山生态旅游度假区、合川钓鱼城古战场遗址旅游区、仙女山芙蓉洞观光休闲旅游区、重庆野生动物世界及近郊温泉湖泊度假旅游区等20余处风景名胜。

大足石刻的北山摩崖造像及宝顶山摩崖造像都是全国重点文物保护单位,以无与伦比的古代石窟艺术、博大精深的宗教文化积淀、精美绝伦的民间工艺品为主要特色,1999年被联合国教科文组织列入世界遗产名录。

四面山以飞瀑流泉和森林林海著称,山中树常绿,水长清,飞禽走兽,奇花异草,数不胜数,被誉为当代世界难得的天然物种基因库。系国家级重点风景名胜。金佛山珍稀树种甚多,其中银杉、方竹、大叶桫、杆胸正、古银杏是蜚声中外的“金佛五绝”,冬季还有南国少见的雪期和较长的雪原冰瀑,什木奇花遍地。系国家级森林公园。钓鱼城是保存完好的古战场遗址。南宋末年,1259年,重庆军民在此击毙蒙古大汗蒙哥,这是一个以弱胜强、影响世界历史进程的战争奇迹,因此,钓鱼城被欧洲人称为“东方的麦加城”。如今,

古城保存完好,城池雄伟,峭壁千寻,城楼屹立,城墙威严如初,系全国重点文物保护单位。仙女山,山岭深幽势翠,林木郁郁葱葱,以罕见的南国牧场、神奇的地下宫殿、俊秀的乌江峡谷为特色,景观险奇,是科学考察、猎奇避暑、旅游探险的佳地。重庆野生动物世界是新建的我国最大的国家级野生动物生态旅游园区,而积5000余亩,规划引进五大洲野生动物

1. 托地擎天——绿荫如盖的黄桷树,是重庆市树,象征着重庆人的精气神。

摄影:胡伟国

Banyan Tree, the city tree of Chongqing, symbolizes the spirit of Chongqing people.

By Hu Weiguo

2. 山城之夜 摄影:李学愚

Night scene of Chongqing By Li Xueyu



430种,3万余只。重庆近郊温泉湖泊度假旅游区包括南泉、北泉、东泉、西泉、铜梁龙温泉、统景温泉以及近郊各区县的长寿湖、龙水湖和巴渝民俗文化村等,也颇有观赏价值。

另外,黔江、酉阳、石柱、彭水、秀山民族民俗旅游区包括龚滩古镇、龙潭古镇、桃花源大酉洞、地震遗址小南海、阿蓬江、黄水国家森林公园、西沱古镇、乌江画廊、“边城”

风光等,以上民族、苗族等少数民族文化和优良的生态旅游为特色,是观光旅游、避暑休闲、科考探秘、民族民俗体验于一体的最佳旅游路线,也是长江三峡连接湖南张家界的重要通道。纵观乌江画廊,既有长江三峡特有的奇特险峻、豪放幽深,又有乌江独特的清秀与宁静。

Green Mountains & Blue Rivers

By Ran Zhuang and Sun Shanqi

Chongqing, the largest city in China's west, is the center of economy on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. Located on the mountain surrounded by green trees and blue rivers, it is the youngest municipality under the direct administration of the Central Government.

Chongqing is well known for its long history and splendid culture. According to the fossils of Wushan people two million years ago, Chongqing is one of the birthplaces of the human civilization. Ruins of Tongliang Culture proved that human being existed as early as Paleolithic Period of 20,000 years ago. All in all, the Yangtze River, like the Yellow River, is also the cradle of the Chinese nationality.

There are many historical legends and stories on Chongqing including Da Yu who helped local people harness the flood, Man Zi who died during safeguarding the city of Chongqing, Wang Jian and Wang Yue of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279) who resisted the aggression of Mongolian armies for 36 years and killed the captain of the invaders, and Qin Liangyu who recaptured Chongqing during the suppressing of rebellions.

In contemporary history, many famous figures emerged from Chongqing including Zou Rong, a democratic revolutionary pioneer; and Lu Zuofu, founder of Minsheng Company. In addition, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Shiyun, Yan Yingong, Ran Jun, Nie Rongzhen, Liu Bocheng and Yang Shangkun joint the revolutionary army from Chongqing. It is worthy mentioning that during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-1945), the Kuomintang Government announced to move its capital from Nanjing to

Chongqing on November 20, 1937, making Chongqing the capital of politics, economy, and culture during the wartime. From then on, Chongqing became the headquarters of World Anti-Fascism Union in the Far East Region and will be remembered by people from all over the world forever. After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Mao Zedong, then chairman of the CPC Central Committee, fled to Chongqing to talk with Chiang Kai-shek, known as "Chongqing Negotiation." The Bai's Mansion under the foot of the Gele Mountain, Zhazhong Prison, and Sino-US Corporate Concentration Camp were places where the Communist Party members and revolutionists were tortured by Kuomintang. On Novem-



ber 27, 1949, over 200 martyrs were killed. At present, these places have become memorial halls.

Chongqing, rich in tourist resources, is a famous tourist attraction in China. Its scenery integrates mountains, rivers, forests, springs, waterfalls, gorges, and caverns. The tourist resources structure can be described as "One Point," "One Route," and "One Circle."

"One Point" refers to the metropolitan tour. At sunset, colorful lights on both sides of the Binjiang Road, on the Jialing River Bridge and on the Yangtze River Bridge form colorful light belts, make the night of Chongqing beautiful and splendid. If getting on a tour boat on the two rivers,

one will view the lights on both banks, feeling like in a fairyland. Since the establishment of the municipality five years ago, highways, flyovers and bridges on the two rivers have been constructed rapidly, making the transportation of Chongqing convenient. Landmark buildings include the People's Square and Chaotianmen Square. One may also take a one-day tour bus to go sightseeing in Chongqing.

"One Route" refers to the Golden Tour Route of the Three Gorges on the Yangtze River. As the third longest river in the world, the Yangtze River is the mother river of the Chinese nationality. The green natural environments, the magnificent natural scenery, the abundant historical and cultural relics along the Yangtze River especially along the Three Gorges make it a must-to-see route. The Three Gorges are composed of Qutang Gorge, Wuxia Gorge, and Xiling Gorge. Qutang Gorge, also known as "Kuixia Gorge," runs between Baiyan and Chijia mountains. That look like a big gate decorated by liver mosses and rattans. On the cliffside, there are several inscriptions written by famous historical figures. The cliffside inscriptions are precious historical relics and have been protected by the Three Gorges Cultural Relics Office. The Wuxia Gorge is famous for its 12 peaks on Wushan Mountain. It is said that 12 fairies came to the earth and did not want to leave, hence the 12 peaks. Xiling Gorge starts from Xiangxi Town of Zigui in the west and ends in Nanjin Pass of Yichang in Hubei Province in the east. The Three Gorges Golden Tour Route includes the Daming River in the belly area of the Three Gorges, Wuxi Brook Tourist Zone, and Wujiang River Tour Route.

"One Circle" refers to the tour around the downtown area, covering over 20 tourist spots including Dazu Stone Carvings, Four-side Gold Buddha Mountain Ecological Tourist Zone, Ruins of Ancient Battlefield at Hechuan Fishing

City, Hibiscus Cavern Sightseeing Tourist Zone on Fairy Maiden's Mountain, Chongqing Wild Animals World and Hot Spring Holiday Resort Tourist Zone.

The Beishan Cliffside Sculptures and Bandingshan Cliffside Sculptures of Dazu Stone Carvings are all under special protection of the government. In 1999, Dazu was put on the list of World Culture Heritage by UNESCO.

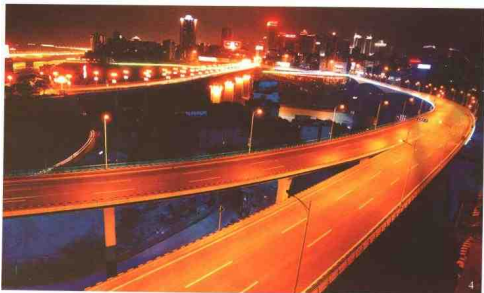
Four-side Mountain, famous for its waterfalls and vast forests, is a key national scenic spot with green trees and clear rivers in all four seasons. Exotic birds and beast, precious flowers and plants are countless, making it a natural species gene base. Gold Buddha Mountain has many precious tree species, among which fir, square bamboo, big-leave tea, azalea king, and ancient ginkgo are the "Five Uniqueness." In winter, there is snow scene that is rare in southern China, the icy waterfall and exotic flowers everywhere, making the place a national-level forest park. Fishing City is a well-preserved ruin of the ancient battlefield. In 1259, Chongqing residents killed the General of Mongolian invaders, a miracle in world war history. Thus, the Fishing City was called by European "Oriental Mega." At present, the ancient city, with tall city walls, precipices, and high city towers, is well preserved under the special protection of the government. The Fairy Maiden Mountain, with deep valleys and green forests, is well known for its southern pasture, miraculous underground palace, and elegant Wujiang Gorge, serving as an ideal place for scientific investigation, adventure and summer resort. The newly built Chongqing Wild Animals World is the largest national wild animal ecological tourist zone in China, covering an area of 335 hectares. According to the plan, more than 30,000 of 430 species wild animals from all over the world will be introduced. Hot Spring Holiday Resort Tourist Zone in the suburbs of

Chongqing is composed of South Spring, North Spring, East Spring, West Spring, Tongliang Dragon Hot Spring, Tongjing Hot Spring, Longevity Lake, Longshui Lake and Bayu Folklore Culture Village.

In addition, another tour route integrating sightseeing, entertainment, adventure and folklore featuring Tujia and Miao ethnic group are also worthy visiting. Tourists will visit Gongtan Ancient Town, Longtan Ancient Town, Dayou Cavern, ru-

3. 灯的城市·灯的大江。 摄影：万虹
City of lights, river of lights, By Wan Hong

4. 回旋曲——都市现代化立交桥。
摄影：宋明琨
Modern flyovers. By Song Mingkun



ins of earthquake at Small South Sea Apeng River, Huangshui National Forest Park, and Wujiang River Art Gallery in Qianjiang, Youyang, Shizhu, Pengshui and Xiushan folklore tourist zones. It is a route linking the Three Gorges with Zhangjiajie Nature Reserve in Hunan Province. The Wujiang

Art Gallery contains the uniqueness and mystery of the Three Gorges as well as the elegance and tranquility of the Wujiang River.

Chongqing welcomes guests from all over the world to experience her rich tourist resources and her hospitable people.

5. 广场礼花之夜 摄影：秦代传
Firecrackers over the square. By Qin Daiyuan





7. 老重庆喜看新重庆 摄影：普 毅

Chongqing residents enjoy the scene of new Chongqing.

By Pu Yi



8. 有朋自远方来 摄影：刘汪洋

Friends from afar. By Liu Wangyang



9. 上清寺新貌 摄影：罗大为

A scene of Shangqing Temple

By Luo Dawei



一、山城都市旅游区

重庆是动感迷人的山水园林城市，是一座历史悠久，飞速发展变化的现代化大都市。城市建设巍峨雄峻，错落起伏。大批抗战陪都遗迹，点缀其间。城市交通依山取势，富于立体格局。山城的夜景，壮丽辉煌。市区以人民广场、解放碑、朝天门广场为代表的一大批标志性景观，充分显示了重庆宏伟的气势。

Scenic Spots of the Mountain City

Chongqing, a charming city with a long history and rapid development, has already become a metropolitan with high skyscrapers. The traffic of the city is in accordance with the topography of the mountain. The night scene of Chongqing is magnificent. The People's Square, Monument to the Liberation, and Chaotianmen Square are all landmarks of the city.

10. 解放碑 摄影：白志勇

Monument to the Liberation. By Bai Zhiyong

11. 朝天门汇流——朝天门广场建筑，显示出重庆

人民高歌猛进的精神气概。 摄影：罗大为
Chaotianmen Square. By Luo Dawei

12. 流光溢彩新重庆 摄影：罗大为

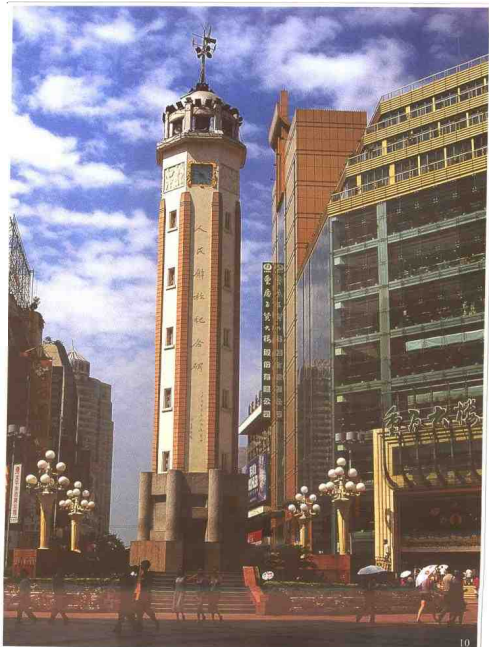
Splendid Chongqing. By Luo Dawei

13. (P14) 开郎的重庆姑娘们嬉戏广场和鸽子

摄影：陆纲
Girls and pigeons. By Lu Gang

14. (P14) 重庆人民大会堂，气势恢宏，金碧辉煌，是世界著名建筑，也是重庆人的骄傲和城市名片。 摄影：白志勇

The magnificent and splendid Chongqing People's Assembly Hall, a world famous building, is the landmark of Chongqing. By Bai Zhiyong



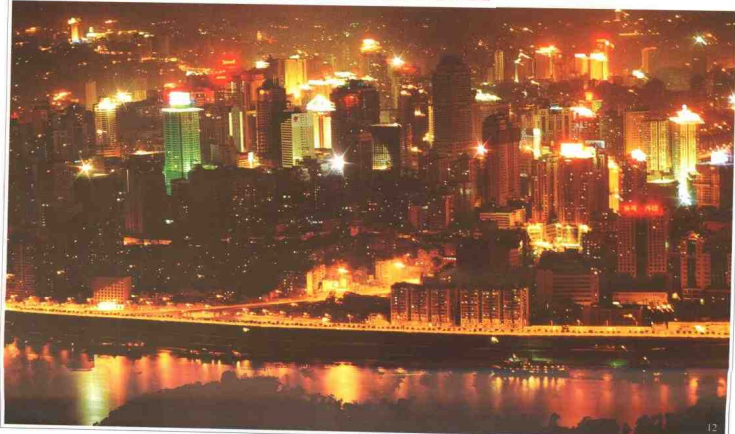


山城立体城市景观

山是一座城，城是一座山。重庆是中国独具魅力的山城。长江和嘉陵江环绕着她，城区、郊区全在山水的拱卫滋养之中。山，使她挺拔雄伟，水，使她柔情万种，山城气势恢宏。

Scene of the Mountain City

Chongqing is a charming mountain city surrounded by the Yangtze River and the Jialing River. Mountains and rivers make the city magnificent and beautiful.



人民广场

1997年，重庆直辖、重庆市委、市政府秉承民意、以蜚声中外的重庆人民大礼堂为依托，扩建了人民广场，成为市民休憩游乐之所。

People's Square

In 1997, Chongqing was listed as the municipality under the direct administration of the Central Government. The People's Square was expanded then, serving as an ideal place of leisure and entertainment for residents.

15. 金蛇狂舞——气势恢宏的杨公桥立交道。

(荣获第十九届全国摄影艺术展铜牌)

摄影：罗人万

Yanggong Bridge Flyovers (winner of the Bronze Medal of the 19th National Photography Exhibition)

By Luo Dawan





15



17

山城立体交通

重庆特有的立体城市格局，造就了极富特色的立体交通。依势而建的公路四通八达，连接上下层马路，街道的电梯凌空飞越。两路口皇冠大扶梯是亚洲之最。长江、嘉陵江上，有10多座大桥，还有跨江索道和缆车与两岸相连。连通全市边远山区的高速公路，现代化的空港，繁忙的水运，使重庆成为我国西部最重要的交通枢纽。

Convenient Transportation

The unique mountainous city structure makes the city traffic unique. Highways constructed according to the topography of the mountain extend to all directions. The big escalator is the largest in Asia. There are over 10 bridges on the Yangtze and Jialing rivers, plus cross-river cableways, linking the two banks. Highways, modern airports, busy harbors make Chongqing the most important transportation hub in western China.

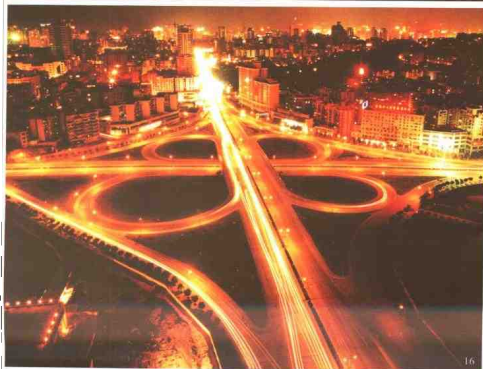
16. 流动的旋律——重庆已形成立体交通网络。

摄影：熊力

Flowing rhythm. By Xiong Li

17. 都市的琴弦——飞越两江的跨江缆车，宛若琴弦，弹奏出美好的乐章。摄影：熊力

The cross-river cableways are like strings in the sky. By Xiong Li



16

红岩遗迹、抗战文化遗迹

重庆,作为中国抗日战争时期的首都,世界反法西斯的远东指挥中心,汇聚了一大批中华民族的优秀儿女,迎来了世界反法西斯友人,陪都遗迹灿若星辰。红岩、歌乐山革命烈士陵园,光照后人。

Ruins of Hongyan and Culture of War of Resistance Against Japanese

Chongqing, as the capital during the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-1945), used to be the headquarters during the Far East of World Anti-Fascism War, gathering a large number of outstanding people

from all over the nation and from abroad who supported the war. Hongyan and Gele Mountain martyrs mausoleums are worthy visiting.

18. 红岩村革命纪念馆 摄影:白志勇
Hongyan Revolutionary Memorial Hall.
By Bai Zhivong

