



SHANGHAI

上海



外 文 出 版 社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

上海:英汉/兰佩瑾编。—北京:外文出版社,1998

ISBN 7-119-02221-0

I. 上… II. 兰… III. 摄影集-中国-上海 IV. J426.51

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 15631 号

Edited by: Lan Peijin

Text by: Yang Shijin Wu Wen

Photos by: Xie Xinfu Da Xiangqun

Yang Zhongjian Chen Kejia

Lan Peijin

Translated by: Cai Guanping

Designed by: Yuan Qing

编辑: 兰佩瑾

撰文: 杨时进 吴文

摄影: 谢新发 达向群

杨中俭 陈克家

兰佩瑾等

翻译: 蔡关平

设计: 元青

上 海

兰佩瑾 编

© 外文出版社

外文出版社出版

(中国北京百万庄大街 24 号)

邮政编码 100037

外文出版社网页: <http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子邮件地址: info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

天时包装(深圳)有限公司印刷

1998 年(24 开)第一版

2004 年第一版第七次印刷

(英汉)

ISBN 7-119-02221-0/J·1438(外)

04800 (精)

First Edition 1998

Seventh Printing 2004

Shanghai

ISBN 7-119-02221-0

© Foreign Languages Press

Published by Foreign Languages Press

24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing 100037, China

Home Page: <http://www.flp.com.cn>

E-mail Addresses: info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

Printed in the People's Republic of China

SHANGHAI
上 海

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS BEIJING
外文出版社 北京



Shanghai, with a population of more than 13 million, is the largest city in China. It is often likened to a dazzling pearl in the center of the east coast, where the golden channel of the Yangtze River flows to the sea.

Long and Colorful Past Shanghai has a long and colorful history, dating as far back as the third century B. C. By the Song Dynasty (960-1279) it had developed into a burgeoning commercial harbor, and in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) it became China's largest cotton textile center, with a flourishing commercial economy. In 1685 (the 24th year of Emperor Kangxi's reign) the Qing government set up a customs office in Shanghai, as the city was by then a busy hub of coastal shipping, and was also connected with China's inland areas via the navigation routes along the Yangtze.

In 1840 the Opium War broke out between China and Britain, and in 1843 Shanghai was forced by colonialists to open as a commercial port to foreign powers. Several countries set up concessions (which were virtually "countries within a country") there. The 1.5-km belt along the Huangpu River between the Waibaidu Bridge and Yan'an Donglu was called Waitan Bund. Here buildings in distinct foreign styles, which are still used, once housed foreign consulates, banks, commercial firms and newspaper offices. From then on Shanghai was an important port through which the imperialist powers poured their goods and through which they plundered China's raw materials and wealth. Shanghai thus became a "paradise for adventurers." Meanwhile, the national industries, such as the light, textile and processing industries, found it difficult to survive as foreign entrepreneurs dominated the markets. Many Chinese thinkers, revolutionaries and writers in Shanghai called on the people to resist this en-

croachment, and took an active part in various kinds of struggles for national rights and liberation. If Waitan can be taken as a microcosm of Shanghai under the rule of colonialism, then the former residence and memorial hall of Lu Xun, the former residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the former residence of Soong Ching Ling and the site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China are symbols of the unyielding spirit of resistance of the Chinese people.

Shanghai grew in a lopsided way. But over nearly half a century since the founding of the People's Republic the Chinese government has made great efforts to rebuild Shanghai into a metropolis renowned both throughout China and abroad. Now, it has become the largest port for foreign trade and one of the largest industrial bases, as well as a center of finance, science and technology, culture and trade, in China.

Shoppers' Paradise Shanghai was founded on commerce. And still today the east China metropolis is well known for its shops stocked with goods of every kind, of excellent quality and serviced with expertise and courtesy. Nanjing Road, Huaihai Road and the old Chenghuangmiao (City God Temple) shopping market are ideal shopping areas. Nanjing and Huaihai roads are lined with imposing commercial buildings and renowned traditional shops, where crowds of people from all over China and the rest of the world as well mingle as they browse among the stalls. The Chenghuangmiao market is still filled with small shops, dealing mainly in local specialties. To wander through the crowded alleys and lanes in the market is to experience the very heartbeat of Shanghai — the dynamism of commerce.

Downtown Cultural Relics and Scenic Spots Though Shanghai is a prosperous metropolis which is densely populated, there are many places for rest and relaxation downtown. For instance, the Yuyuan Garden built in the south China garden style of the Ming and Qing dynasties receives more than 10,000 visitors every day, on average. The Jade Buddha Temple, a leading Buddhist place of worship in south China, lies on Anyuan Road in the Putuo District. The white jade statue of Buddha located in the Recumbent Buddha Hall and the jade seated Buddha in the Jade Buddha Building in the temple were brought there many years ago from Myanmar. On the outskirts and in the outer suburbs of Shanghai one sees typical south China villages along streams and rivers. The most famous scenic spots are the Longhua Pagoda and Longhua Temple, the Garden of Grand View Resort beside Dianshan Lake, the Guyi Park and Qiujiapu Garden at Jiading, the Zuibai Pool and the Fangta Garden at Songjiang, and the Catholic cathedral on Sheshan Hill.

Charm of Life in the Old Lanes Though in recent years residential districts with complete living facilities have mushroomed in Shanghai, many Shanghainese are still sentimentally attached to the life in Shanghai's old-fashioned houses located typically in narrow, winding lanes.

The resourceful people of Shanghai have a reputation for being canny and thrifty. We can see this especially in their daily lives. Every morning, housewives go to the markets carrying baskets, wander among the vegetable and fruit stalls and butcher's shops, bargaining and comparing, and then return with their baskets full of fresh vegetables, tender meat and live fish and shrimps, which are the result of hard and skillful bargaining.

Shanghai people not only have the courage to absorb and learn what they need from foreign culture, they also love Chinese traditions and culture. For instance, early every morning people both young and old meet to engage in modern vigorous dancing and exercising in parks and squares, which is a venerated custom in China. Traditional operas and performances, such as Beijing, Kunqu, Shaoxing and Shanghai operas, and story telling and ballad singing in the Suzhou dialect are all popular among the Shanghainese. At the Longhua Temple Fair, which takes place in April (the third month by the lunar calendar), a wide variety of snacks with indigenous flavors as well as excellent handicrafts are on sale, and acrobatics and Chinese martial arts are performed for the public. All this shows that traditional culture is alive and well in the hearts of Shanghai's people.

Shanghai in the Coming Century With the opening of the 1990s, the Chinese government proclaimed to the world its strategic decision to develop the wasteland of Pudong (lit. "east of the Huangpu River"). The New Pudong District, with an area of 522 sq km, is separated from the main urban district by the Huangpu River. Taking advantage of the development and opening of Pudong, Shanghai has entered a new stage in its reform and opening to the outside world. As a result, great changes have taken place in the metropolis in recent years, as a batch of infrastructural facilities have sprung up in the New Pudong District, including the Nanpu and Yangpu bridges, the tunnel across the Huangpu River, a new port and power plants. The Lujiazui financial and commercial district, Waigaoqiao Free Trade Area, Jinqiao Export Processing Zone and Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park are now basically ready to receive foreign investors. Experts predict that the development of Pudong is of great significance for and will exert a tremendous influence on the development of Shanghai as well as the drive for the further reform and opening and the economic take-off of the Yangtze Delta and the entire country. In the next century Pudong will become a major center of finance, commerce, real estate trading, information, and material supplies.



上海是中国最大的一座城市，拥有 1300 余万人口。它位于中国东部南北海岸线的中心，是黄金水道长江入海处的一颗明珠。

回眸看上海 上海的历史也堪称久远而多彩。公元前三世纪已有文字记载，到了宋代（公元 960 - 1279 年）上海开始成为一个新兴的贸易港口，明代（公元 1368 - 1644 年）发展为最大的棉纺业中心，商业经济日趋发达。清康熙二十四年（1685 年），清政府在上海设海关，上海逐渐成为“江海之通津，东南之都会”。

1840 年爆发了中英鸦片战争。1843 年上海被殖民主义者强迫开辟为通商口岸。一些国家纷纷到上海抢占地盘，设立租界，成为“国中之国”。黄浦江畔从外白渡桥到延安东路约 1.5 公里的地段被称之为外滩。马路一侧一幢幢具有不同风格的高楼大厦，就是当年这些国家设立的领事馆、银行、总会、商行、报社等。之后的一百多年里，上海成了外国殖民主义者在中国倾销商品，掠夺原料、财富的重要口岸。上海成为“冒险家的乐园”。与此同时，中国的民族产业如轻工、纺织、加工业等在夹缝中苦苦挣扎。各种势力在这里碰撞、较量。许多思想家、革命者、文学家为争国权、为民族解放在大上海呼唤、呐喊，积极展开各种斗争。如果说外滩的外国建筑群是殖民主义统治下上海的缩影，那么鲁迅故居与纪念馆、孙中山故居、宋庆龄故居、中国共产党第一次代表大会会址等等则是中国人民不屈的反抗精神的象征。

旧上海是一个畸形发展的城市。近半个世纪以来，中国政府对上海进行了艰巨的改造和建设，使上海成为闻名海内外的大都市。它是中国最大的对外贸易港口和最大的工业基地之一，也是重要的金融、科技、文化和贸易中心。

购物天堂 上海的商业历史悠久，素以店多面广、品种齐全、质量上乘、服务优良而

著称。南京路、淮海路、老城隍庙商场是人们理想的购物场所。南京路、淮海路上聚集着享誉全国的老商号和现代化商厦，外地人、本地人都慕名来此购物，常年人潮涌动。老城隍庙则是一个小商品市场集中的地方，具有小(小商店)、土(土特产)、特(特色商品)、多(多品种规格)的特色。徘徊在拥挤的小街上，穿梭于小商店间，既能体察上海民情，又能买到称心如意的商品。

闹市胜景 上海虽是个人口密集的繁华都会，可是闹市中不乏供人们休闲、游览的好去处。如集明清两代江南园林风格的豫园，平均每天接待游客一万人次。江南佛教名刹玉佛寺，在普陀区安远路上，寺内的卧佛堂和玉佛楼供奉从缅甸请回的白玉卧佛和坐像，弥足珍贵。上海近郊、远郊则是一派江南水乡景色，著名的景点有龙华塔和龙华古寺，淀山湖大观园游览区，嘉定的古猗园、秋霞圃，松江的醉白池、方塔园，佘山天主教堂等等。

弄堂情结 近年来上海修建了许多住宅小区。尽管现代化的住宅设施完善，可是许多上海市民依然眷恋着他们住惯了的石库门、小弄堂里的旧居，毕竟旧情难断啊！

人们都说上海人精明干练，擅于精打细算。从他们居家生活的点点滴滴都可看到这一特点。每天早上家庭主妇挎着篮子从弄堂里出来赶早市，她们奔走于各摊位间，寻寻觅觅，货比三家。经过一番精挑细选、讨价还价后，归来时菜篮子里有新鲜水灵的蔬菜，活蹦乱跳的鱼虾，荤素齐备，恰够一家人一天的食用，不会有浪费。

上海人既勇于吸收、借鉴外来文化，又热爱自己的传统、文化。比如，晨曦中有很多老年人、年轻人走出弄堂，在街心花园里、广场上满怀激情地跳着迪斯科。可是平时他们还是钟情于京昆剧、越剧、沪剧、评弹等传统的戏剧、曲艺，百看不厌。每年四月(农历三月)的龙华庙会上，有各种传统风味小吃、精致的手工艺品，还有杂技、武术、气功等表演，赶庙会的市民摩肩接踵，人山人海，可以看出市民阶层心灵深处对传统文化的挚爱。

新世纪的大上海 当日历翻到90年代第一春，中国政府向全世界宣布了开发、开放浦东的重大战略决策。浦东新区与上海市区仅一江之隔，面积522平方公里。以浦东开发、开放为契机，上海的改革开放进入了一个崭新的阶段。近年来，上海在发生着深刻的变化，浦东新区一系列基础设施如南浦大桥、杨浦大桥、越江隧道、新港区、电厂等已投入使用。陆家嘴金融贸易区、外高桥保税区、金桥出口加工区、张江高科技园区等已粗具规模，初见成效。有识之士预言：浦东的开发，对振兴上海，带动长江三角洲，乃至全国进一步改革开放、经济起飞，将有深远意义和巨大影响。下个世纪浦东将成为金融中心、商贸中心、房地产交易中心、信息中心、物资配运中心。

Waitan Bund on the west bank of the Huangpu River, a tributary of the Yangtze River, starts at the confluence of the Suzhou and Huangpu rivers in the north and originally ended at the entrance to Yan'an Donglu in the south. Later the southern end was extended as far as the Nanpu Bridge. In 1843 Shanghai was compelled to open as a trading port. After that, foreign colonialists occupied the prime location that came to be known as Waitan, where they set up commercial firms, banks and consulates. Ships soon crowded the river, and merchants lined its banks; hence, Shanghai became a "paradise for adventurers." Half a century ago the colonialists were driven away, but all these buildings have been well preserved, which may help remind the local people of the past and prod them to look to the future. Upper right: Yulan (magnolia), Shanghai's municipal flower.



外滩位于长江下游支流黄浦江西畔,北起苏州河与黄浦江交汇处,南至延安东路路口,后又向南延伸至南浦大桥。1843 年上海被迫开辟为通商口岸后,外国殖民主义者占有了外滩这段黄金地带,建起各式商厦、银行、领事馆等建筑。一时江上船舶穿梭,岸上商贾云集,这里成了“冒险家的乐园”。半个世纪前,殖民主义者被逐,这些建筑仍完整保存,供人们回忆与思考。右上图为上海市市花白玉兰花。





Decoration in an old building on Waitan. Built in English classical style, the building was used as the headquarters of the British Banking Corporation Ltd. The inside of the dome of the building has 33 panels of mosaic pictures. In the 1950s they were painted over, but the new owner of the building, the Pudong Development Bank, removed the paint while renovating the building.

When evening comes, the banks of the Huangpu River are thronged with strolling young couples.

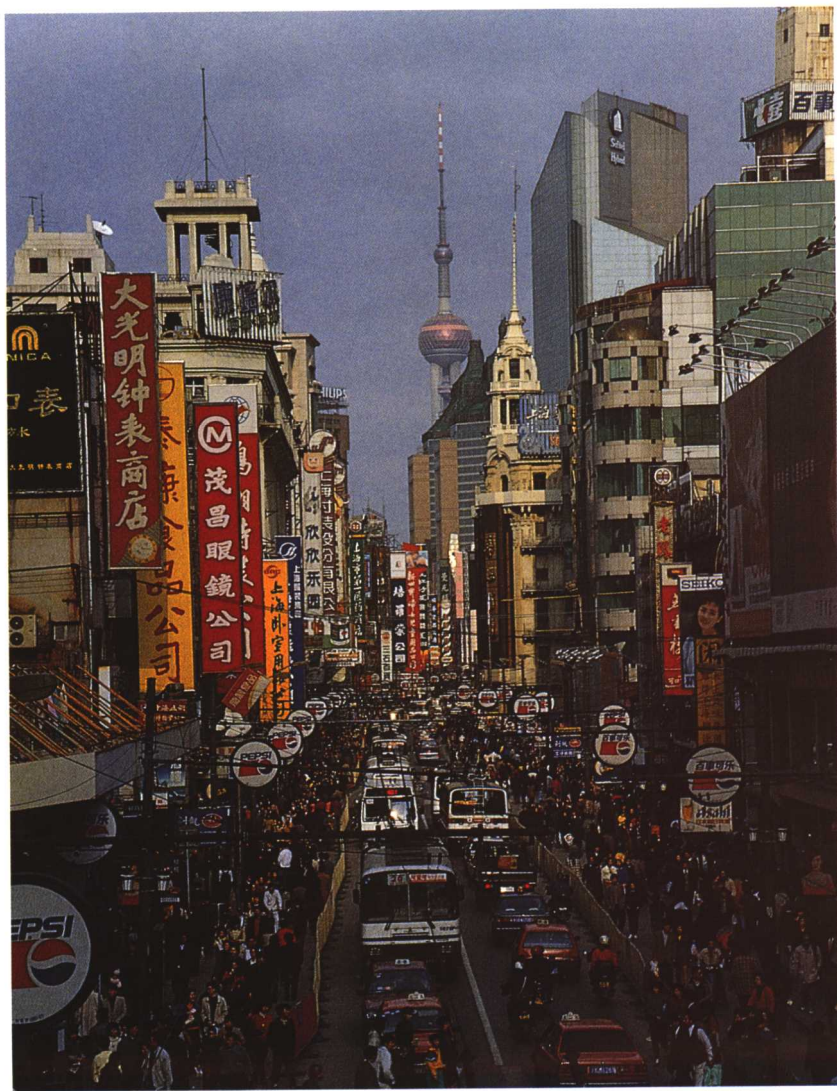


外滩一幢旧建筑中新发现的壁画。这幢具有英国古典风格的建筑曾是英国汇丰银行的营业楼，大楼穹顶有用彩色马赛克镶拼的反映神话故事的 33 幅壁画。50 年代被刷上涂料封存。最近大楼新主人浦东发展银行在修缮施工中使之重现于世。

夜色降临，黄浦江畔是年青人谈情说爱的地方。

Bustling Nanjing Road, 5,400 m long, stretches from Waitan to the entrance to Yan'an Xilu. It is known locally as "Ten-li Street." Many of Shanghai's leading commercial buildings are located here. When evening comes, Nanjing Road shimmers with colorful neon lights.

南京路东起外滩，西至延安西路，全长 5400 米，号称“十里长街”。许多有名的商厦设立于此。入夜，南京路流光溢彩，火树银花，成了不夜城。





Glimpses of Old Shanghai

① Paomating (race course) was built in 1868. Its site is now People's Square.

② Old Waitan.

③ A scene on Fujian Road, taken in 1915, which was well known for its garment workshops.

旧上海一瞥

①开设于 1868 年的赌场跑马厅, 1954 年改建成人民广场。

②昔日外滩

③1915 年时的福建路, 曾以成衣业闻名沪上。

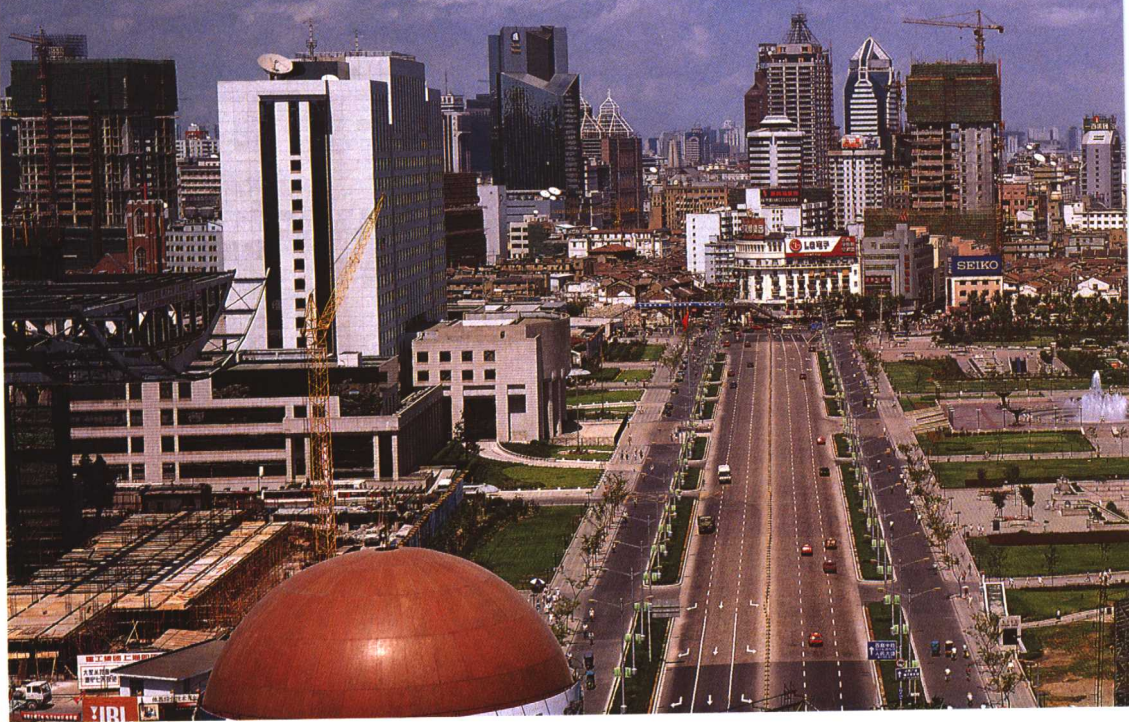




The Waibaidu Bridge is where the Suzhou River flows into the Huangpu. This bridge was built with funds collected from foreigners, and so only foreigners could cross it without paying a toll. The name Waibaidu means "foreigners can cross without paying."

苏州河汇入黄浦江处的外白渡桥。因当年是外国人集资兴建,外国人过往免费,中国人无此权利,故厌恶地称之为“外白渡桥”。

A bird's-eye-view of People's Square. Surrounding it are the municipal government office building, the Shanghai Museum and the Opera House; in the center is a musical fountain. The 100-m-wide avenue traverses the square from west to east.



鸟瞰上海人民广场。周围楼群有市政府办公大楼、上海博物馆、大歌剧院等。广场中心有巨型音乐喷泉。宽达百米的大道贯穿东西。

