



Tourist Guide to **CHINA**



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Foreword

UNDER the wise leadership of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, China's socialist revolution and socialist construction have advanced tremendously.

This album reflects the progress in China's industrial and agricultural production, particularly the vigorous, prospering new look in all lines of construction since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. These accomplishments have been possible due to the Chinese people's following Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and bringing into full play the spirit of independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, of self-reliance, hard work and building the country with industry and thrift.

The album also shows historic revolutionary sites, scenic spots, cultural legacies and art and craft works created by the labouring people in different ages.

Peking

CAPITAL of the People's Republic of China, Peking is the country's political, economic and cultural centre.

The city has a long history. From early in the 10th century it was the capital of five feudal dynasties — Liao (916-1125), Kin (1115-1234), Yuan (1271-1368), Ming (1368-1644) and Ching (1644-1911) — and was bequeathed a rich store of cultural objects. The Former Imperial Palaces, Temple of Heaven, Peihai Park, Summer Palace and Ming Tombs all display the unique style of China's traditional architecture. The Great Wall is a gigantic engineering feat demonstrating the wisdom and creative ability of the labouring people in ancient China.

Peking has a rich revolutionary tradition. Many a revolutionary struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism took place here in the century prior to 1949. The capital has witnessed many important historical events, including the founding ceremony of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, which marked the beginning of China's socialist revolution. Here too began the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao.

The victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the founding of the People's Republic of China gave the ancient city of Peking a new lease of life. Over the last 20 years and more, Peking has made remarkable progress in industry, agriculture, culture, education and other fields. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in particular, has given the city still greater vitality and an entirely new aspect.

Tien An Men Square.









Great Hall of the People.

Monument to the People's Heroes.



Peking Railway Station.

Changan Boulevard.

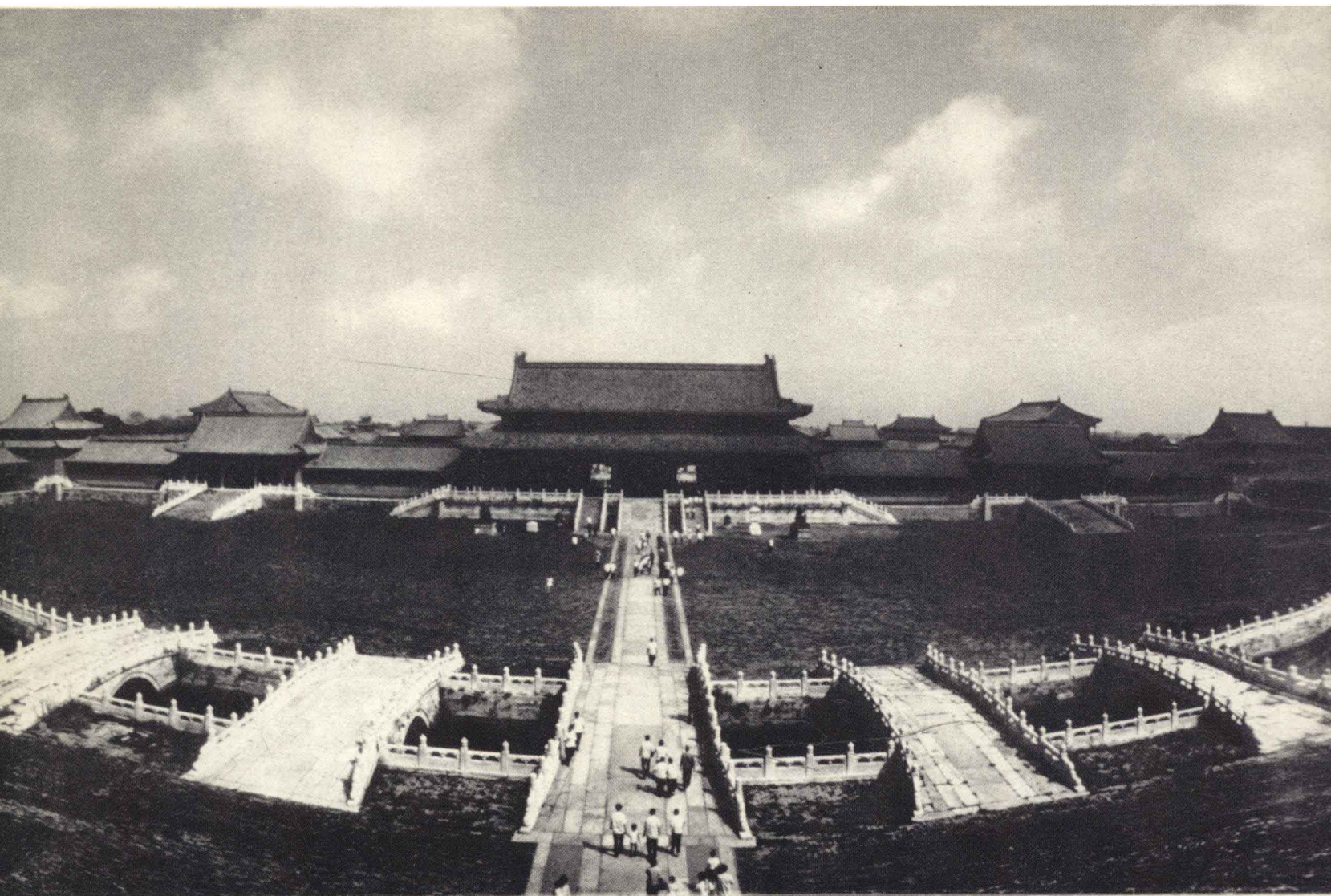




National Agricultural Exhibition Centre.

Capital Stadium, built during the Cultural Revolution, is the first indoor sports facility in China with ice-skating rink and space for 24 simultaneous table-tennis competitions.





The Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Ching dynasties, first built 1406-20. Occupying 720,000 square metres and containing over 9,000 halls, the palaces are the largest and most complete group of ancient buildings preserved in China. They have now been turned into the Palace Museum, where treasures from China's past are on display.