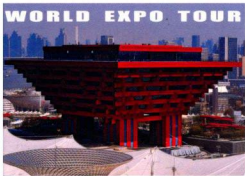


WORLD EXPO TOUR



BETTER CITY, BETTER LIFE

城市，让生活更美好

上海

SHANGHAI

世界博览会之旅

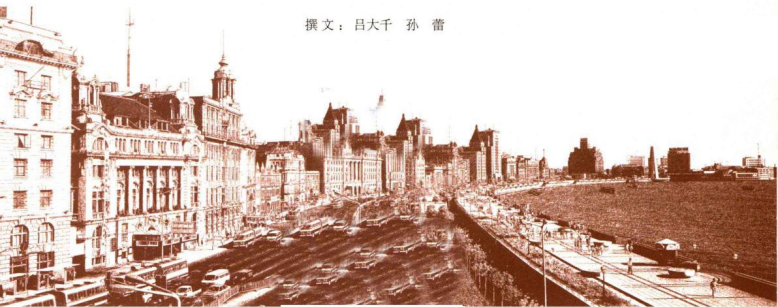


世界博览会之旅 WORLD EXP

# 上海

S H A N G H A I

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The new look of the Huangpu River

封底：上海新外滩

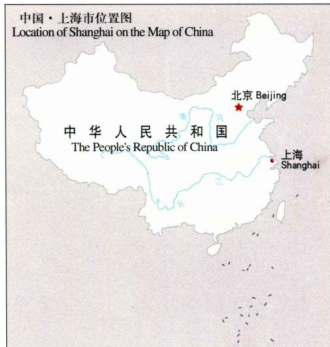
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Back cover: The new Bund in Shanghai

Some national pavilions at the Expo 2010 Shanghai

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# 序 言

## ——城市，让生活更美好

上海是全世界人民向往的都市之一。滔滔黄浦江，汨汨苏州河，令人遐想不绝。

6000年前，最早的上海人便在今崧泽古文化遗址繁衍生息。战国四君子之一的春申君，即封于上海地区，故上海亦称“申”。上海原是滨海村。史载东晋时虞潭在海岸线上修“沪淡水”。 “沪”是捕鱼的工具，江河独流入海者为涂。所以上海又称“沪”。元至元二十九年(1292年)上海正式建城。“衣被天下”的纺织始祖黄道婆，就在此地改革纺织技术。明代，依托港口而兴旺，已享有“江海通津”、“东南都会”的盛誉。引进西方科技的先驱徐光启，也生活在这块土地上。19世纪二三十年代，申城崛起，“十里洋场”被称为“东方纽约”、“东方巴黎”。不仅如此，近现代叱咤风云的杰出人物，也无不在此留下足迹。

2010年世界博览会(Expo. 2010)在中国上海市举行，也是由中国首次举办的世界博览会。上海世博会的主题是“城市，让生活更美好”。人的生活与城市的形态和发展密切互动，人始终是推进城市发展的核心。上海世博会吉祥物海宝的设计体现了“人”对城市多元文化融合的理想；体现了“人”对城市科技创新的期盼。海宝是对五彩缤纷生活的向往，对五光十色的生命的祝福，也是中国上海对来自五湖四海朋友的热情邀约。

上海市的城市风光，使人目不暇接。黄浦江西畔的外滩，以其“万国建筑博览会”的美名享誉世界；其东畔，如果登上东方明珠广播电视塔、金茂大厦、上海世界博览会园区及数千幢鳞次栉比的高楼大厦，满目辉煌，一览无余。作为核心地区的人民广场、上海博物馆、上海大剧院、上

海城市规划展示馆等，现代气息和华夏文化以及海派文化的底蕴融为一体。上海的现代化并没有忘却自己的历史文化，豫园等历史文化风貌保存完好。中共“一大”会址、毛泽东寓所、孙中山故居、宋庆龄故居、鲁迅故居等一大批纪念地、名人故居也修旧如旧。上海的夜景尤其迷人，如此壮观、繁华、气息、温馨，处处充满生机。

上海近代历史建筑种类之全、数量之多堪称中国之最。根据上海市公布的数据，目前，上海共有2138幢历史建筑被列为优秀历史保护建筑。与此同时，上海还规划了12个历史

文化风貌区，覆盖了27平方公里街区面积、1200万平方米的建筑面积。这些特色各异的地域聚集了上海优秀历史保护建筑的精华，如“外滩历史文化风貌区”会聚各国经典风格的建筑；“人民广场历史文化风貌区”会聚了优秀近代建筑；“老城厢历史文化风貌区”展现了上海的古城风貌等。

漫步南京路步行街、高雅的淮海路，游憩于豫园商城、徐家汇商城、浦东新世纪商城等，伴随着熙熙攘攘、川流不息的人群，都成了上海城市一道亮丽的风景线。



城市生活是快节奏的,同时文化娱乐也是五光十色、轻松而充满乐趣的。传统的文化娱乐依然存在,但时尚的文化娱乐更是层出不穷。特别是在春节、“五一”、“十一”以及众多的旅游节庆,如“迎元旦,撞龙华晚钟”、“龙华庙会”、“南汇桃花节”、“上海国际茶文化节”、“上海桂花节”、“上海旅游节”、“上海国际电影节”等节庆活动中,上海的民俗风情更是千姿百态,展现出无穷魅力和鲜明的海派特色。

“吃在上海”更是名不虚传。本帮菜、扬帮菜、徽帮菜、杭帮菜、甬帮菜、京津菜、苏锡

菜、粤菜、川菜、闽菜、豫菜、潮州菜、香港菜、澳门菜、台湾菜、素食菜、清真菜、日本料理、韩国料理、欧美西餐等应有尽有。特色小吃、家常菜、本帮菜颇具上海本地特色。上海不愧为美食家的乐园。

漫游上海,可给您带来无与伦比的享受,世界博览会也给上海带来了为之振奋的激励。享受的是活力,激励的也是活力。就像那滔滔黄浦江,汨汨苏州河,滚滚东去,流入大海!

## 2. 人民广场

People's Square.



1. 上海市市花——白玉兰  
Yulan (magnolia), Shanghai's municipal flower.





## Foreword

### Better City, Better Life

Shanghai is a fascinating metropolis for tourists from both home and abroad. At the sight of the bustling Huangpu River and the magnificent Suzhou Creek, you will soon have a series of fantastic reveries.

Six thousand years ago, the place was the site of Songze Culture and it was precisely on this land that the forefathers of Shanghai had labored, lived and multiplied. During the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.), the sovereign of the State of Chu gave this land to Prince Chun Shen as a fief. Shanghai was therefore named "Shen". Soon after this land had become a fishing village during the East Jin Dynasty (317-420), Yu Tan, a local official, built a fishing facility at the mouth of a river, so the place was known as "Wu" (literary: a fishing instrument). In the 29th year of the reign of Zhiyuan (1292) during the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), Shanghai was formally built into a city. Before long, with the appearance of Huang Daopo, a legendary figure who invented the spinning wheel and reformed the technique of cotton weaving, Shanghai gained thereby the fame of "its production of clothes being on sale throughout the country." By the time of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), with the backing of its port, Shanghai began to flourish, enjoying widespread renown as the "bustling port and grand metropolis in the Southeast". Meanwhile, Xu Guangqi (1562-1633), a noted pioneer who had introduced the Western science and technique into China, was born and lived in Shanghai. Ever since its rising to prominence during the twenties and the thirties of last century, Shanghai, the "Paradise of Adventurers", was acclaimed as "the New York in the East" and "the Paris of the Orient". Besides, almost all of the heroic figures emerged in the modern history of China have left their footprints behind in this piece of land.

Expo 2010 will soon be unveiled in Shanghai,

and it is the first time for China to host a World Expo. The theme of Expo 2010, "Better City, Better Life," reflects the close relationship between urban development and human life. In fact, human beings themselves are the vital force that drives cities to move forwards. The mascot "Haibao" manifests people's ideal for a city integrating diverse cultures, as well as their pursuit for technological innovation in urban life. It also demonstrates people's desire and blessing for colorful life, as well as Shanghai citizens' warm welcome to guests from around the world.

The scenic spots in Shanghai are really too many for the eye to take in. Built in different period of time and in various architectural styles of the world, the grand complex of high-rise buildings on the either bank of Huangpu River is reputed as "the International Fair of World Architecture". On the eastern bank of the river, there are rows upon rows of high-rise structures dominating the skyline, including the Oriental TV Tower, the 88-storey Jin Mao Building and the Expo Site. Standing on the observation deck, you will soon have a clear panoramic view of Shanghai. As the core part of this world-famous metropolis, there are many other attractive scenic spots, such as the People's Square, the Shanghai Museum, the Municipal Exhibition Hall of Shanghai Urban Construction and Shanghai Grand Theatre. However, despite of striving to accelerate the speed of modernization, the municipal administrations have paid much attention to the restoration and protection of many historical and cultural sites. For example, all of the sites, including the Yu Garden, the Site of the First Congress of CPC, the former residences of Mao Zedong, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Madame Soong Ching-ling and Lu Xun have been restored and well protected. Besides, there are many fascinating scenic spots and resorts in the suburbs of Shanghai. As for the night scenes, with the successive accomplishment of the endeavours to beautify the city, Shanghai has also made a remarkable progress. As a result, with the accomplishment of many gigantic projects

to beautify its appearance, Shanghai is now equal to compare favourably with any metropolis in the world.

Shanghai tops any other Chinese cities in the reserve of contemporary historical buildings, either in variety or in number, hence its reputation as "the Museum of World Architecture." Statistics from the municipal government of Shanghai show that 2,138 buildings in the city have been cited as excellent historic buildings under special protection. Presently, Shanghai has developed 12 historical and cultural zones, which together cover 27 square kilometers and have architectural areas totaling 12 million square meters. Different in architectural styles, those zones represent the essence of historical architecture in the city. For instance, the Bund Historical and Cultural Zone features classic buildings from around the world, the People's Square Historical and Cultural Zone concentrates numerous representative buildings of contemporary time, and the Old District Historical and Cultural Zone reminds visitors of the past time.

Reputed as "the shoppers' nirvana", Shanghai boasts many magnificent shopping malls, including the pedestrian street on Nanjing Road; the bustling Huaihai Road, the Yu Garden Bazaar; the Xujiahui Shopping Centre; the 24-Hour Shopping Mall at Shanghai Railway Station and the New Century Shopping Centre in Pudong New Area. Each of these places is busy with people coming and going all the time. Hence, they have become now the favourite destinations for the tourists.

Although the rhythm of the metropolitan life is quite fast, yet the residents' cultural activities are multifarious. While the traditional cultural activities have kept on their existence, many fashionable entertainments begin to appear one after another. Especially during public holidays (such as the Spring Festival, the May First and the National Day), a series of celebration activities will be arranged, including the Bell Toll Ceremony held to meet the arrival of New Year; the Temple Fair at

Longhua; the Peach Blossom Festival at Nanhui; the Shanghai International Tea Festival; the Shanghai Sweet-Scented Osmanthus Festival; the Shanghai Tourism Festival and the Shanghai International Film Festival. At that time, with the full demonstration of both folk customs and the folk art peculiar to Shanghai, you will have a good chance to enjoy the charm of Shanghai-style culture.

"To experience the gourmet's luck in Shanghai"—Shanghai really lives up to this reputation. It is simply because there are a good number of restaur-

rants noted for their authentic cuisines in various style. For instance, apart from many foreign (such as Korean, Japanese and Western) food, there are dishes in various regional style, such as Shanghai, Yangzhou, Anhui, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Tianjin, Beijing, Wuxi, Canton, Sichuan, Fujian, Chaozhou, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. Besides, there are also a great lot of local delicacies. In a word, Shanghai deserves to be called "the Gourmet's Paradise".

To roam around this grand metropolis, you will

embrace a great enjoyment as well as a refreshing excitement brought by the Expo 2010. And both of them are bound to give the same result: the vitality of life, just like the unresting Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek that flow eastwards into the sea.

### 3. 金色的黄浦江

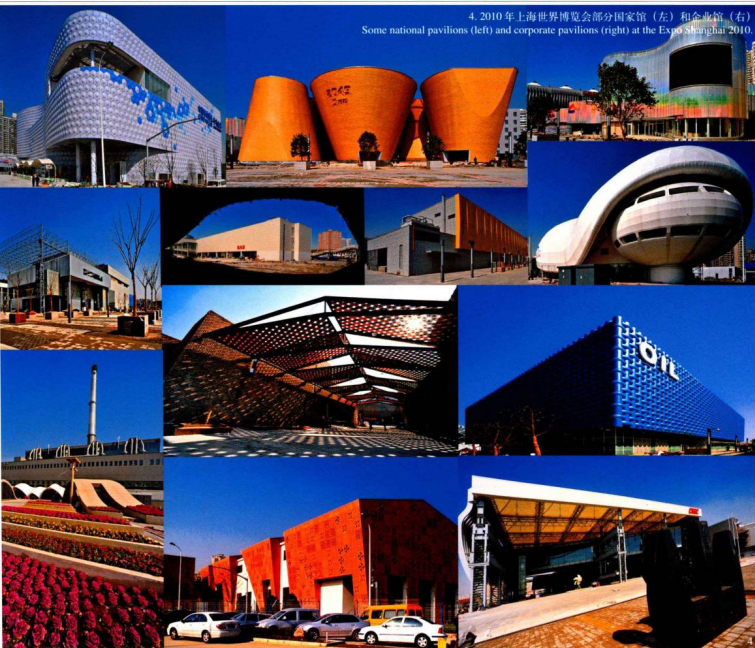
The glistening Huangpu River.







4. 2010年上海世界博览会部分国家馆（左）和企业馆（右）  
Some national pavilions (left) and corporate pavilions (right) at the Expo Shanghai 2010.



## 东方明珠

在中国大陆南北海岸线的中心，在万里长江的入海口，镶嵌着一颗璀璨夺目的“东方明珠”，这就是繁华富丽的上海市。

上海，是中央直辖市，为中国最大的经济都会，以开放的海港城市特色、兼收并蓄的文化精神、灿若星辰的伟人胜迹以及中国共产党的诞生地而著称于世。1986年被国务院公布为国家历史文化名城。已跻身于世界十大城市之列。

上海，位于中国东部沿海、中国大陆海岸中部长江口南岸，地处长江三角洲前缘的河口三角洲上，襟江带海，水陆辉映，平畴沃野，河道纵横。黄浦江、吴淞江（苏州河）流贯市区，孕育了上海这座伟大的城市。上海辖区总面积6340.5平方公里，其中市区面积749平方公里。现辖17个区1个县，总人口1674万人。居民以汉族为主。属北亚热带海洋性季风气候，年平均气温15.7℃，四季分明，温和湿润，为旅游营造了优良的气候条件。

上海，是中国重要的交通枢纽，海陆空交通全方位、立体化、现代化，非常便捷。铁路有京沪、沪杭两条干线连接南北各线并延展至全国。公路纵横交错，四通八达。高速公路有京沪、沪嘉、莘松、沪宁、沪杭甬等联系全国各地。上海虹桥机场和浦东机场是中国主要的国际机场，有连接91个城市的国际国内航线300余条。黄金水道长江，使上海的经济腹地从南京延伸到武汉、重庆直至金沙江流域，市区的黄浦江可通航2万多吨轮船。上海港是上海的经济命脉，现拥有万吨级码头泊位50个，下设10多个装卸区，货物吞吐量约占全国的1/3，是世界十大海港之一。海轮通沿海各大港口，国际海运可达五大洲160多个国家和地区400多个港口。长江轮可至

四川、重庆。内河航线沟通太湖流域，有内河航道240余条。上海市区内公共交通有各种车辆线路近千条。高架路有内环线和南北高架线，东西线延安路高架，外环线也已通车。上海共有轨道交通11条线路。其中地铁1号线：莘庄—富锦路；2号线：徐泾东—浦东国际机场。地铁1、2号线是纵贯上海市区南北、东西向的交通大动脉。浦东龙阳路—浦东机场的上海磁悬浮列车也已经开通。黄浦江上有对江轮渡12处、江底隧道2条、大桥5座（卢浦、奉浦、徐浦、南浦、杨浦），把浦东、浦西连成一体，形成珠联璧合的交通态势。

上海，既有数千年悠久而多彩的地区历史，又有710余年曲折而辉煌的建城历史。早在6000年前，上海的西部地区已经成为陆地，并出现了原始村落。这个时期被命名为马家浜文化。以后又经历了3900年前的崧泽文化和3300年前的良渚文化。这些远古文明序列，同北方西安半坡、河南浉池、泰安大汶口等处古代文明交相辉映，共同创造了中华民族的远古历史。上海地区有文字可考的历史可以上溯到4000多年前的夏、商、周时代。在西周、春秋时，古木葱茏的上海西南部，成了贵族们鹰猎走犬的猎场。吴国寿梦王朝在这里建起了名为“华亭”的村镇，作为人、马停歇的场所，“华亭”就成了古上海的第一个名称。后来越国灭吴，楚国吞越，这一带就变成了楚国贵族春申君黄歇的封地，所以“申”或“春申”成了上海的简称或别称。

公元3世纪的晋西晋时，吴淞江下游及其入海口处，已被命名为“沪渎”。《古图经》上就有“沿松江，下沪渎”的记载。公元4世纪初的东晋时代，在海岸线上又修建了海防要垒沪渎垒。“读者，独也”，凡江河独流入海者为“渎”。“沪”者为一竹编捕鱼工具。上海简称“沪”即由“沪渎”简化引申而来。从晋到宋末，“沪渎”之名

整整用了10个世纪，这个称呼比上海之名要早500多年。同时也说明，至迟不会晚于东晋，上海地区已出现了渔民村落。

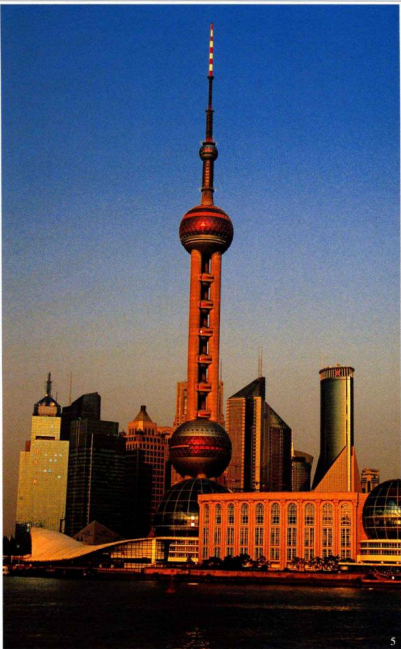
随着吴淞江下游渐渐积淀成陆，北宋天圣元年（1023年）已在上海浦岸（今外滩至十六铺码头一带的黄浦江岸）设上海务，是文献记载的上海作为聚落名称之始。南宋景定至咸淳初年（1260—1267年）始在今市区建上海镇，并设市舶司。元至元二十九年（1292年），元朝政府正式批准分设上海县，管辖华亭县东北和黄浦江东西两岸的5个乡，在这上海城市发展史上，具有里程碑的伟大意义。这时的浦江两岸已成市场繁盛、商舶云集之所，与泉州、广州齐名，成为当时海内外著名的开放港口城市。明清之际，上海地区棉纺织业空前发展，所产棉布，品质优良，远销关外、山陕、闽广以及南洋，有“衣被天下”之盛誉。明代，上海已发展成为“江海通津”、“东南都会”，呈现出“一城烟火半东南”的繁荣景象。鸦片战争后，1843年上海被迫开埠，1927年析上海县城区设上海特别市。1949年中华人民共和国成立后定为中央直辖市。1984年辟为对外开放城市，1993年成立浦东新区，扩大开放，从此上海步入了新的历史发展时期。

上海在中国近代史上占有重要的地位，并形成了独特的城市风格。鸦片战争以后，帝国主义列强强迫清政府开辟上海为商埠，历史上称作“开埠”，即开辟通商口岸。这次开埠是在帝国主义列强炮口下被迫开放的，充满了血泪和屈辱。上海被迫开埠，帝国主义列强争相到此划定租界，经营工商业，并由此形成开放的港口城市特色。各国风格的经典建筑林立，被誉为“万国建筑博览会”，成为重要的旅游资源。上海是移民城市，居民来自国内各地、世界各国，不同的文化在此交融碰撞，形成不拘陈规、敢于创新、

兼收并蓄的“海派”风格。开埠以来，上海以它博大的胸怀，包容了一大批叱咤风云的政治家、实业家和科学文化巨人。上海的文物古迹因此以名人遗迹为特色，周恩来公馆、鲁迅故居、孙中山故居、宋庆龄故居等保存完好。上海也是中国共产党的诞生地。1921年7月，中共第一次全国代表大会在此召开，宣告中国共产党成立。上海也因此而成为一个具有光荣革命传统和英雄本色的城市。上海最突出的风格与特点是工商业繁荣昌盛，充满无限的生机与活力，是中国最大的工商业城市和经济中心，是中国改革开放、飞跃发展的前沿阵地。

上海是西太平洋地区重要的国际港口城市，中国对外开放的龙头城市。新中国成立前，工业产品以消费资料为主。新中国成立后已改建成为重、轻工业各个门类齐全的综合性的工业基地。钢铁、机械、造船、仪表、电子、化学、纺织、医药、印刷等工业都在全国占有重要地位，形成了汽车、通信设备、钢铁、石油化工及精细化工加工、电站设备及配件和家用电器电子电器等六大支柱产业。建有宝山钢铁总厂、金山石油化工总厂等大型企业。以机械、冶金、化工为主导产业。上海商业繁荣，国内外贸易额居全国各大城市之首，外贸出口总值约占全国的1/4。金融中心地位进一步突出，在伦敦、巴黎、纽约、新加坡以及中国香港等国际金融中心设有联行。上海也是国内、国际通信枢纽，全国对外通信中，通信信息有1/3通过上海卫星地面站和中日海底电缆传输。上海教育科技综合实力位居全国前列。上海的城市布局，现以黄浦区为政治、金融、商业、文化中心；徐汇区是教育、科研、卫生机构集中地；普陀区为纺织、铸造工业区；杨浦区为纺织机械、冶金、造船工业区；宝山区是上海钢铁区；闵行区是上海机电工业区；浦东新区是蓬勃发展的高新技术产业区和国际经济合作区。上海的文化事业也很发达，上海大剧院是中国最好的剧院之一，上海图书馆的藏书仅次于国家图书馆。以商务旅行、都市观光为主的上海旅游业正在兴起并蓬勃发展。上海现已成为中国最大的经济、金融、贸易、航运中心，也是国际经济、金融、贸易、航运中心之一。

5. 东方明珠广播电视塔是上海的标志性建筑  
The Dazzling Pearl of the Orient.





## The Dazzling Pearl of the Orient

Located in the middle of China's coastline, Shanghai is a world-known metropolis in China. Reputed as a dazzling pearl of the Orient, it is inlaid on the place where the Yangtze River empties itself into the East China Sea.

As one of the four municipalities directly under the central government, Shanghai is the most prosperous commercial city in China. Famous for its open to the outside world and rich in social and tourist resources, Shanghai is approved by the State Council as a top-level historical and cultural city in the country and, what's more, it has been long ranked as one of the ten grandest metropolises in the world.

Close to the end of the mighty Yangtze River, where the fertilized land is known as "the rich Yangtze Delta", Shanghai is, therefore, endowed with excellent natural conditions. The city occupies a total of 6,340.5 square kilometres, of which the urban area is 749 square kilometres. With 17 districts and 1 county under its jurisdiction, it has a population of 16,740,000, of which Han nationality is the main part. Situated in the subtropical zone, Shanghai enjoys an annual average temperature of 15.7°C. As a result, with a clear distinction between the four seasons, the city has become more and more appealing to tourists from both home and abroad.

Besides, Shanghai is also one of the important, 3-D, all-direction and modernized hubs in China, and boasts a convenient communication in the field of water, air and land transportation. In terms of land transportation, there are Beijing-Shanghai and Hangzhou-Shanghai key railway routes, which, apart from linking all of the other railway routes, have extended to any part of the country. As for the highway, Shanghai features a complete system, leading to every part of the country through its key expressways, including Shanghai-Jiaxing; Shanghai-Nanjing and Shanghai-Hangzhou. In terms of air transportation, the Hongqiao and Pudong Airports in Shanghai are among China's major international air-ports, which have opened 300-odd international

and domestic routes, leading to 91 cities all over the world. As a busy hub of coastal shipping, Shanghai connects China's inland areas (including Nanjing, Wuhan and Chongqing) via the navigation routes along the Yangtze River. Shanghai handles a third of China's seagoing freight. There are 50 berths and more than 10 container terminals in the port. As one of the world's ten largest ports, Shanghai's seagoing freight reaches to about 400 seaports in more than 400 countries and regions throughout the world. A newly-completed modern seaway allows ships about 20,000 tons to enter the Huangpu River. As for the inland navigation, the city serves more than 240 routes, connecting all of the ports along the Taihu Lake area. With the accomplishment of major infrastructure projects, including new inner ring road, elevated highways and numerous flyovers, the problem of traffic jams has long been solved. Shanghai buses offer convenient service throughout the city. Running from Xinzhuang in the south to the Railway Station in the north, No. 1 Metro Line has long been completed, while No. 2 Metro Line is scheduled to extend as far as to the end of the western suburbs. Meanwhile, there are Pearl No. 1 and Pearl No.2 light rails. Besides, access to the Pudong New Area across the Huangpu River has been facilitated by the completion of five magnificent bridges (including Songpu, Fengpu, Xupu, Nanpu and Yangpu) in addition to 12 ferries and two underground tunnels. Running from Longyang Road to Pudong Airport, the brand-new Maglev has begun to operate.

Built on the basis of an accumulation of local culture for several decades of centuries, Shanghai enjoys a history of more than seven hundred years. As early as six thousand years before, the western part of Shanghai had become an inhabited land and, what's more, began to emerge on it a primitive village. According to the estimation made by archaeologists, it was called Majiabang culture. Later on, this place had further undergone the following two stages of development: the Songze Culture (3,900 years ago) and the Liangzhu culture

(3,300 years ago). Together with the Banpo in Xi'an and the Dawenkou in Tai'an, they have formed a long and glorious history of the Chinese nation.

In tracing the history of Shanghai, one will certainly not miss the County of Songjiang some 40 kilometers southwest of the urban area. At the time of the Warring States (475-221 B.C.), this ancient city with a history of over 2,000 years was built originally as a sumptuous pavilion to greet the King of Wu during his trip of hunting. So, Huating (a sumptuous pavilion) had become the first name of ancient Shanghai. Before long, with Huating's being occupied by the State of Chu, the land became a fief of Prince Chun Shen, prime minister of the State of Chu. As a result, Shanghai is also sometimes known as Chunshen or Shen for short.

During the Western Jin Dynasty (265-316), Shanghai had turned itself into a fishing village. Hence, when the Chinese want to be literary, or brief, they call Shanghai "Hu". The name bespeaks Shanghai's origin as a fishing village, for Hu is a bamboo fishing device used during the third century by the people who lived around the Songjiang River. Later on, with the appearance of a fertilized land at the mouth of Yangtze River, a township sprang into being on the western bank of Songjiang River (subsequently renamed Wusong River). Endowed with many natural advantages, the place had become a busy port with many junks and ships coming to berth. In the first year of the reign of Tiansheng (1023) during the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), a tax office was set up in Shanghai. In the 29<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Zhiyuan (1292) during the Yuan Dynasty, Shanghai and four other towns in Huating were brought together to form the County of Shanghai. Before long, since the rapid development of textile industry, Shanghai gained the fame of "its production of clothes being on sale everywhere". By the time of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), with the backing of its port, Shanghai began to flourish, enjoying widespread renown as "a bustling port" and "a grand metropolis in the Southeast". After the Opium Wars in 1843, Shang-

hai was forced to be an open trade port. In 1927, Shanghai became a special municipality under the Kuomintang regime. After the founding of People's Republic of China in 1949, Shanghai became one of the municipalities directly under the Central Government. In 1984, Shanghai was approved as an opened-up city and, nine years later, New Pudong Area was established. Ever since then Shanghai has enjoyed a new lease of life.

As a city with unique feature, Shanghai occupies an important position in the modern history of China. After the Opium Wars in 1843, under the menace of gun-fire by the Western powers, the Qing-dynasty government was forced to agree on the opening of Shanghai as a treaty port. Then, with the struggles between these Western powers, there began to appear a couple of the International Settlements in Shanghai. In such a case, with the boom of commerce and industry under their administration, Shanghai had obtained an extraordinary feature. As a matter of fact, Shanghai is a melting pot. Even many of the Shanghai natives had originally come from somewhere else. There grew up in Shanghai a class of people who were brave to absorb another culture without the debasement of their own. In this way, ever since its establishment, Shanghai has attracted a good number of talented politicians, entrepreneurs as well as giants in scientific and literary circles. Meanwhile, the city has thus become rich in relics. For instance, there are many well-preserved former residences of the celebrities, such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Lu Xun, Madame Soong Ching-ling and the late premier Zhou Enlai. Besides, it is also the birthplace of the Communist Party of China. So, it is natural that Shanghai is a city endowed with glorious tradition of revolution and the fighting spirit of heroes. In a word, noted for its open-up minded and exploring spirit, Shanghai is China's largest centre of commerce, trade and economy. It stands nowadays in the fore front of China's reform and development.

Apart from being one of the important international port cities in the western Pacific area, Shang-

hai is the "Dragon Head" city of China in the field of opening up to the outside world. Before 1949, the major industrial products in Shanghai were mainly consumer goods. However, soon after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the place was turned into an industrial base covering many heavy and light industries, such as iron, steel, machinery, ship-building, instrument, electronics, chemistry, textile, medicine and printing. And, furthermore, they all have occupied an important position in the total output of the country. As a result, with the establishment of many large-scale enterprises, including Baoshan Iron & Steel Works and Jinshan Petro-Chemical Works, the following six pillar industries are formed now in Shanghai: automobile, telecommunications, steel, power station equipment, fine petrochemicals and home electric appliances. Meanwhile, the commerce is quite prosperous in Shanghai, and the total amount of foreign trade in this city ranks first among the large cities across the country. Besides, Shanghai's total value of exports accounts for one fourth of the whole country. With establishment of the branches of our financial institutions in London, Paris, New York, Singapore and Hongkong, the city's position as an international financial centre is further secured. Since one third of the worldwide telecommunications practised in the country is accomplished through the transmission by the Shanghai Satellite Ground Station and the Sino-Japanese Sea-Bottom Optical Cable, Shanghai also ranks first as far as the comprehensive force of education and science is concerned. As for the industrial structure, the city authorities have made such a wise arrangement: Huangpu District strives to become the centre of politics, finance, commerce



6. 上海世界博览会中国国家馆  
The China Pavilion for the 2010 Shanghai Expo.

and culture; Xuhui District is aimed to become a concentrated place for the institutions of education, science, and hygiene; Pudong District — the industrial area of textile and foundry; Yangpu District — the industrial area of textile machinery, metallurgy and ship-building; Baoshan District — the Iron and Steel Town of Shanghai; Mingheng District — the industrial town of electric machinery; Pudong New Area — the booming area of high and new technology sector as well as the international economic cooperation. The cultural undertaking in Shanghai is quite prosperous as well. For instance, the Shanghai Grand Theatre is acclaimed as the most magnificent one in China. The total collection of the Shanghai Library is only second to that of the National Library of China in Beijing. With its major in business trip and metropolis sightseeing, the tourism in Shanghai has not only risen up, but also made a rapid development. And now, apart from being the largest centre of economy, finance, trade, and navigation in China, Shanghai has become one of the important international centres of economy, finance, trade and navigation in the world.





7. 巨变的上海黄浦江畔

The area along the Huangpu River has undergone a great change.



## 旅游风光

上海,既是中国历史文化名城,又是中国首屈一指的现代化大都市,拥有丰富的人文资源、迷人的城市风貌、繁华的商业街市、中西交会的民族风情和欢乐的节庆活动,形成了上海独特的都市旅游风光,使上海成为一座融古色古香和现代潮流为一体的旅游中心城市。上海市共有13处全国重点文物保护单位,113处市级文物保护单位,175处近代优秀建筑,每一处都凝聚并展示了鲜明的“海派”文化特色。上海市拥有300多个游览点,内容丰富,门类齐全,多姿多彩。其中名胜古迹有豫园、玉佛寺、龙华塔、松江唐经幢等;都市风貌有外滩景区、浦东新景区、人民广场、上海著名商城商业街如南京路等;自然风光有黄浦江、淀山湖、佘山国家森林公园、东平国家森林公园等;革命遗址有中共“一大”会址、名人故居和陵墓;还有城市规划展示馆、少年宫、博物馆、图书馆、大剧院、科技城、青少年活动基地、大型乐园和刚刚建成的世博园区等。

黄浦江两岸雄伟壮丽的人文景观,集中展现了上海大都市的繁华风貌。浦西外滩景区和浦东新景区活像两条巨大而又悠长的立体画廊,展现在浦江两岸的广阔天地之间。

上海外滩,是上海的象征,为中外游客必到之处。外滩,北起外白渡桥,沿宽阔的中山东一路往南,直抵延安东路,全长1700米,其间点缀着绿地、花草、雕塑、喷泉。沿江岸线向江心方向外移了6~49米,并筑有高6.9米、宽14.4米的防汛墙。上层平台沿江有栏杆,供游人观赏江景。平台下有一层花坛、喷水池、绿化带,下面是人行道。在南京路外滩塑有新中国成立后第一任上海市市长——陈毅铜像;黄浦公园东北隅建有人民英雄纪念碑。中山东一路由原来的6个车道拓宽

