

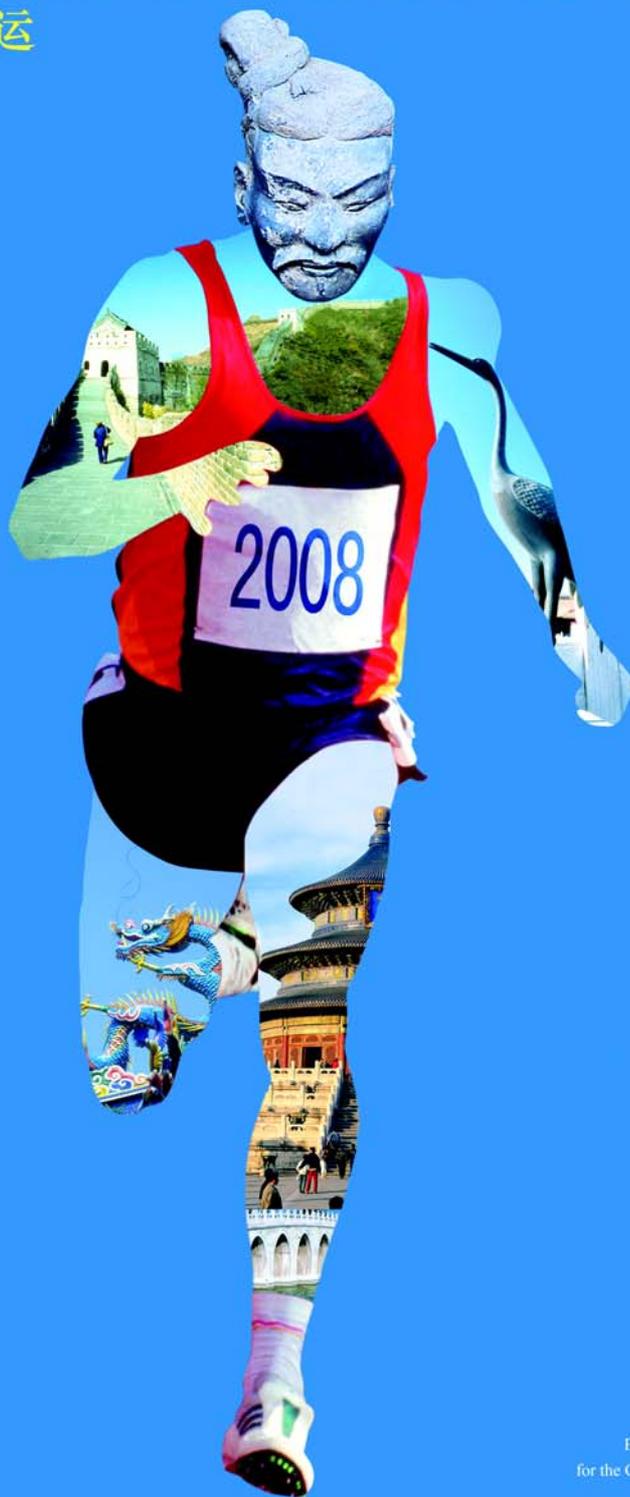
Chapter 7

Olympic Cities



NEW BEIJING GREAT OLYMPIC

新北京 新奥运



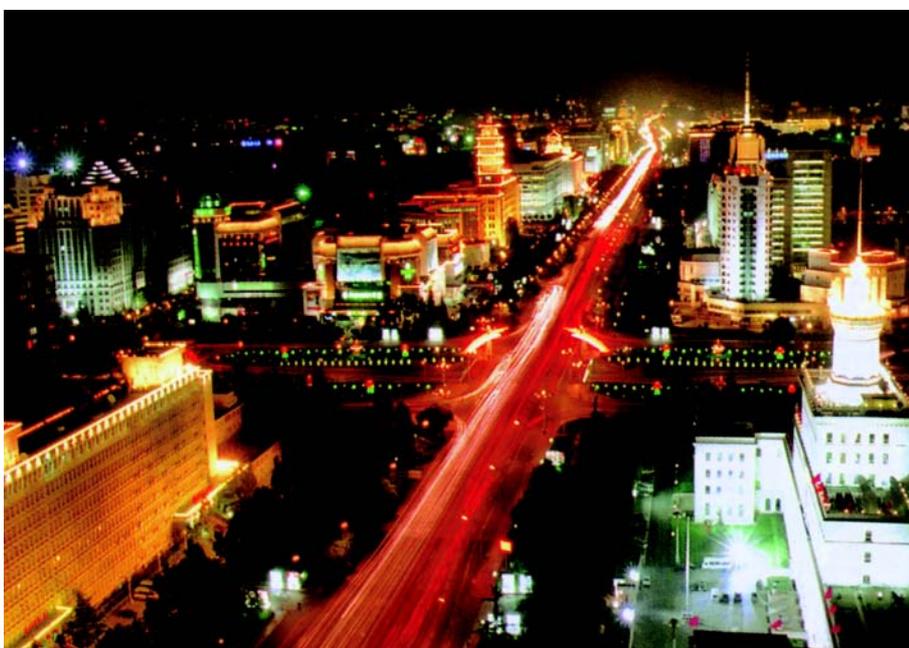
Beijing Organizing Committee
for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad
北京 2008
Beijing 2008

Section I Host City — Beijing

Beijing, the host city of the Games of the XXIX Olympiad, will also host the 13th Paralympic Games. In the year 2008, Olympic volunteers, as ambassadors of Beijing, will meet new friends from throughout the world. The Chinese people are eager for our guests to learn about our city and the people who live here.

I. Brief Information of Beijing

Beijing, abbreviated “JING”, is the capital of the People’s Republic of China and the center of the nation's political, cultural and international exchanges. It is a famous city with a long history and splendid culture. Some 500,000 years ago, Peking Man, one of our forefathers, lived in the Zhoukoudian area of Beijing. The earliest name of Beijing



found in historical records is “JI”. In the eleventh century the state of JI was subordinate to the XI ZHOU Dynasty. In the period of “CHUN QIU” (about 770 B.C. to 477 B.C.), the state of YAN conquered JI, moving its capital to the city of JI. In the year 938 B.C., Beijing was the capital of the LIAO Dynasty (ruling the northern part of China at the time), and for more than 800 years, the city became the capital of the Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. The People’s Republic of China was established on October 1, 1949, and Beijing became the capital of this new nation.

Beijing covers more than 16,000 square kilometers and has 16 subordinate districts (Dongcheng, Xicheng, Chongwen, Xuanwu, Chaoyang, Haidian, Fengtai, Shijingshan, Mentougou, Fangshan, Tongzhou, Shunyi, Daxing, Pinggu, Changping and Huairou) and 2 counties (Miyun and Yanqing). About 15,000,000 people live in Beijing which belongs to the warm temperate zone with a semi-humid continental climate which can include monsoons. Summer is hot and rainy and winter is dry and cold; spring and autumn are short. The annual average temperature spans from 10°C ~ 12°C.

1. Economy

Beijing is a vigorous major city with various industries. Following the guiding theory “With Beijing as our example, we serve the nation and welcome the world,” this great city is making many reforms on its economic structure, overall industry layout, and economic growth. The goal is to keep healthy, continuous and rapid economic growth and maintain comprehensive power.

2. City Construction

Massive skyscrapers add vivid color to graceful and ancient Beijing. Each year more than a hundred million RMB are invested on the infrastructures of Beijing. This investment boosts rapid economic growth and brings significant changes every day. Beijing is now completing needed construction in order to be well prepared for the coming Olympic Games.

3. Environmental Protection

Beijing is going to welcome the 2008 Olympic Games with blue skies, clean water, green mountains and grasslands. This Green Olympic movement is closely related to our citizens’ welfare. Before 2008, the city of Beijing will spend a lot of money to

enhance its environment. The implementation of the Green Olympics will greatly improve the living standards in the city.

(1) Blue skies: in 2008, most indicators of air quality will have to reach the standards of cities in developed countries.



(2) Green trees: forested land will occupy 36% of the total area in Beijing. An ecological system of surrounding mountains, arboreous urban areas and green suburbs will be established and a first rate garden-like city of “fresh air, beautiful environment and healthy ecological state” will emerge in the world.

(3) Clean waters: waters in central urban areas (158 square kilometers) will reach the III grade standard. Rivers within the 6th Ring Road will achieve national grade. The goal of “clear waters surrounding Beijing” will be realized in 2008. Meanwhile, actions will be taken to resume the underground water levels and to maintain the cleanliness of underground water.

(4) Clean city: 98% of the garbage from the 8 urban districts and 50% of the garbage from suburbs will be dealt in non-toxic ways. Classified collection and recycling of house refuse will be promoted in additional areas.

4. Education and Culture

Beijing is China’s center of modern science and education. There are many first-class universities and scientific research institutions in Beijing as well as enormously talented people working here. National first rate schools include Peking University,



Tsinghua University, Renmin University of China and Beijing Normal University. Top scientific institutions include China Institute of Science and China Institute of Social Science.

To realize the concept of “The People’s Olympics”, the government of Beijing is actively improving citizens’ understanding and facilitating cultural construction, which includes initiating cultural projects; promoting quality services which build trust, promoting a

spiritual climate; initiating sport activities with special features, calling people to learn more about the Olympic movement, and implementing Olympic education.

5. Foreign Exchange

Beijing is having communications more with other countries and regions in the areas of economy, trade, science and technology, education and culture. Exchanges of fraternity among governmental agencies, social organizations and individual citizens flourish. There are more than 7,000 foreign representative offices located in Beijing.

6. Sports

Beijing has a long history of sports because so many people here love sports. In recent years, the development of athletics in Beijing has been more pronounced than in other cities. Beijing successfully hosted the 1990 Asian Olympic Games (XI), the 2001 Universiade (XXI) and other large-scale sports festivals. In 2003, the goal of building in Beijing an international sports center was raised and is now drawing more athletically talented people on the basis of actively promoting large sporting events. In addition, more athletes are now able to compete at international standards. As a developed sports industry emerges with world class sports facilities, we are able to host international sports events such as the Olympic Games. With this opportunity of welcoming the Olympic Games, Beijing is using all its forces to build a city that is truly “sports friendly” .

II. Civil Customs and Tourism

Beijing has a history of more than 3,000 years. During this time, the majority people, called HAN and many other minorities living in this city interact with each other, eventually shaping our unique Beijing culture, customs and life styles. Beijing is attracting tourists from other parts of China and abroad with her colorful, multifaceted and profound cultural heritage.

1. Dining in Beijing

Beijing's dining culture is extraordinary. We have collected different recipes from various places and groups of people and absorbed the best part of royal foods. After such prolonged development, Beijing now has a spectacular collection of food. Beijing Roast Duck is thought to be one of the most delicious foods throughout the world, with a unique tradition, cooking method and way of eating. Imperial Court Cuisine is a classic product of Chinese traditional dining culture. Additionally, Imperial Official Cuisine, Medicinal Cuisine and Hot Pot mutton are also famous in Beijing. Beijing snacks combine varied flavors from different nationalities, including: Fried Bread (You Bing), Mung Bean Milk (Dou Zhi), Sticky Rice Cake (Nian Gao), Fried Rice Cake (Zha Gao), Soft Bean Curd (Dou Fu Nao), Fried Flour Soup (Cha Tang), Roast Sweet Potato (Kao Bai Shu), Dumpling Soup (Hun Tun), Roast Bread (Shao Bing), Filled Sausage (Guan Chang), Preserved Fruit (Liang Guo), Dalian Roast Bread (Da Lian Huo Shao), Sticky Rice with Sweet Fillings (Ai Wo Wo), Crispy Strip Bread (San Zi), Fried Pretzels (Ma Hua), and Sweet Yellow Bean Cake (Wan Dou Huang). In addition, Muslim snacks on NIU JIE Street are famous along with an abundant collection of Beijing snacks, which attract many tourists.

2. Tourism

Beijing has beautiful natural scenery and splendid man-made views. It is well known as a favorite city for tourism in China. There are many places of interest and antiquity in Beijing. When you travel in Beijing, you will learn more of the greatness of the Chinese nation and begin to develop a sense of the uniqueness of old Beijing. The magnificent Great Wall, luxury palaces, ancient Hutong and Siheyuan blend with

modern architectures, making Beijing a fascinating place to visit.

Great Wall



The Great Wall lies in the north of China, extending east from Shanhaiguan Pass, to the west end of Jiayuguan Pass. It is an ancient military defense with its unparalleled architectural history. The Great Wall ranges more than 6,700 kilometers and is called "Wan Li Chang Cheng" which means "Ten Thousand-Li-Long Wall". It symbolizes the Chinese nation as well as the diligence and intelligence of our ancestors. Construction of the Wall

first began during the period of the Warring States (476 B.C.—221 B.C.) 2,000 years ago. After the first Emperor of the Qin Dynasty unified China, he decided to have the walls linked and extended. The Great Wall was rebuilt in larger scale during the Han Dynasty and Ming Dynasty. Currently, Beijing has 3 sites open to the public: Badaling, Mutianyu and Simatai. In December of 1987, the Great Wall was listed by the United Nation's Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as one of the World heritages.

Palace Museum



The Palace Museum is also known as the Purple Forbidden City. It is located in the center of Beijing and was an imperial residence in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The Forbidden City is the largest and most well preserved ancient wooden structure in the world today. In 1987, UNESCO recognized the Forbidden City as a world cultural legacy. Original construction began in the 4th year (in 1406) under Ming Emperor Yongle. It took 14 years to build the Forbidden City. 24 emperors were successively enthroned in the Forbidden City. It occupies 720,000 square meters, with three big halls of Supreme Harmony, Complete Harmony and Preserving Harmony. The Hall of Supreme Harmony is the most magnificent and exquisite mansion, and people call it "Gold Imperial Hall (Jin Luan Dian)". It is the place where emperors held solemn ceremonies. The Hall of Complete Harmony is where emperors rested and rehearsed

before conducting ceremonies in the Hall of Supreme Harmony. The Hall of Preserving Harmony is the place where the emperor invited resident singers for dinner.

Summer Palace

The Summer Palace was called “Garden of Clear Ripples”. It is a vast royal garden constructed in the QING Dynasty, located in the western suburbs of Beijing. In November 1998, it was listed by UNESCO as one of the World heritages. The Summer Palace is the best representative of China’s ancient gardens and also one of the largest imperial gardens in the world. The whole garden covers an area of 290 hectares, which can be divided



into two parts: Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake. The ancient architecture located at the front side of Longevity Hill is a prime part of the whole garden. The Tower of Buddhist Incense, at 41 meters high, is a symbol of the Palace. The Long Corridor is well known because of the numerous paintings on the roofs and columns. In 1992, it was listed “the world longest corridor” in the Guinness Book of World Records.

Temple of Heaven

The Temple of Heaven is located in the south of Beijing, and served as an exclusive altar for emperors during the Ming and Qing dynasties to worship Heaven and pray for good harvests. In November 1998, UNESCO recognized it as a world cultural heritage. The Temple of Heaven was first built in the 4th year (1406) under Ming Emperor Yongle and completed in the 18th year (1420), with constructing lasting for 14 years. The Temple of Heaven is the largest altar-temple architecture in China today and regarded as the most intricate and aesthetically attractive buildings, accredited for its precise architectural layout, spectacular structure and beautiful decorations. This grand set of structures mainly consists of the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest (often believed to be the symbol of Beijing), the Circular Mound Altar, and the Imperial Terrace.



Zhoukoudian — The Site of Peking Man

The Site of Peking Man is located at Dragon Bone Hill in Zhoukoudian Village, Fangshan District, 48 kilometers southwest of Beijing. The site was listed by the United



Nations Education, Science, and Culture Organization (UNESCO) as one of the world's heritages in 1987. This site is the most abundant and systematic collection in the contemporary period and very important to the research of the 4th Period of Paleontology and Paleoanthropology. The first complete skull of Peking Man was

discovered here.

The Ming Tombs

The Ming Tombs are located at Yan Mountain, Changping District, northwest of Beijing. 13 emperors of the Ming Dynasty were buried here. The Tombs include the best preserved architecture with the largest number of entombed emperors. In 2003 the Tombs were listed as a world culture legacy by UNESCO. The tombs are systematic structures, with Shendao (Way of Spirit) and tomb rooms located at each tomb, and green pines and cypresses enhance the exterior beauty. Changling Tomb is the burial place of Emperor Zhudi who was the first Ming emperor buried in Beijing. Changling Tomb is the largest one among the 13 and the best preserved. There are also tombs of empresses and concubines.

The Ruins of Yuanmingyuan

Yuanmingyuan (or called Garden of Perfection and Brightness) is located in the Haidain District on the northwestern outskirts of Beijing. It was first built in the 46th year of Emperor Kangxi (1707) and consists of three separate gardens: Yuanmingyuan (Garden of Perfection and Brightness), Changchunyuan (Garden of Everlasting Spring) and Yichunyuan (Garden of Eternal Spring). It is a large imperial garden built and maintained for 150 years during the Qing Dynasty. It inherited the outstanding traditional architectural highlights of 3,000 years ago, including not only a garden of imperial magnificence, but one based on the famous gardens in south China that were influenced by European styles. It embodies different architectural styles which present an aesthetic and harmonious layout. Unfortunately, when the Anglo-French forces invaded Beijing in 1860, the whole grounds were set on fire, leaving a tragedy in the

architecture and history of China.

Tian'anmen Square

Tian'anmen (Gate of Heavenly Peace) was the front gate of the imperial city in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. It was built in the 18th year of Ming Emperor Yongle (1420) and was called Chengtianmen (Gate of Holding the Sky). In the 8th year of Qing Emperor Shunzhi (1651), it was rebuilt and called Tian'anmen Square; it is located in the very center of Beijing. It is 880 meters long (north to south) and 500 meters wide (east to west), covering 440,000 square meters. Tian'anmen is of extreme political importance with its long history and splendid culture. It is well-known throughout the world and is a national-grade protected relic. It is now more than 580 years old.



Beihai Park (North Sea Park)

Beihai Park is located northwest of the Forbidden City. It is an ancient imperial garden with a resident palace, complete with a long history and grand size. It is known as “a fairy hill and place”. In the dynasties of Ming and Qing, North Sea, Middle Sea and South Sea were called “the three seas”. The whole park surrounds its center with the White Tower and Qionghua Island as its main components. There is a Nine-Dragon Wall located on the north side, one of only 3 Nine-Dragon Walls in China.



Siheyuan and Hutong

Siheyuan are traditional Beijing dwelling compounds and have been here for generations. They are generally rectangular like the Chinese character “Kou”, thus they are called Siheyuan (the four sides squarely facing the cardinal points). This kind of architecture gives a feeling of closeness and tranquility, providing a comfortable life

style and containing profound cultural elements. It is part of Chinese traditional culture. The ones accompanying Siheyuan are Hutongs and come in different sizes. Some of them are facing the water, presenting elegance; some are deep inside, simple but with a long history; some might be ruined and lonely placed. However, all of them are engraved by the changes of time. Famous Hutongs include: the Shijia Hutong, Yaer Hutong and Badaowan. Beijingers have special feelings about Hutongs which has given rise to the development of a new tourism project—Hutong Tour. Sitting in an ancient transportation vehicle—Pedi cab, you can see numerous Hutongs, walk into ordinary Siheyuan and enjoy a conversation with elder Beijingers, which will enable you to sense another facet of this city’s historic past.

Guozijian (Ancient Education Department)



Guozijian is located at Guozijian St. (also called Chengxian St.), AN DING MEN NEI Ave., Beijing. It was the highest administration in Chinese education and state schools established in the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. It was first built in the 10th year (1306) of Yuan Emperor Dade. The Hall of Piyong is the center building of Guozijian, and was established in the 49th year (1784) of Qing Emperor Qianlong. It was like a library for emperors and its chief administer was

called “Jijiu (meaning official of the wine ceremony)”.

Confucius Temple

Confucius Temple also lies on Guozijian St. and is the place where people worshipped Confucius in the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. It was first built in 1302, and is now more than 700 years old. The Temple covers an area of 20,000 square meters, with 198 inscribed stones carved with the names of 198 scholars in the 3 Dynasties standing in the court. There were also 14 stone inscriptions built in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

3 . Hotels

Being the capital of China, each year Beijing accommodates numerous visitors

from other parts of China and overseas. Currently a well-structured market of good accommodations and plenty of space has been provided. According to the Beijing Tourism Administration, there are more than 600 star-grade hotels in Beijing and 36 of them are five-star ones. Famous hotels include: China World Hotel, Beijing Hotel, Great Wall Sheraton, Kunlun Hotel, Grand Hotel Beijing, and the Shangri-la Hotel. With the coming of the 2008 Olympic Games, Beijing will be able to accommodate more visitors.

4. Shopping

It is very convenient to go shopping in Beijing. There are many modern shopping malls as well as unique shops and boutiques. Beijing has the largest indoor antique market in Asia — the Antique City. Liulichang (Plant of Colored Glaze) is a famous street of old shops. Beijing Arts and Crafts Mansion is an excellent shop with the longest history, the largest size and most variety of artwork in China. Silk Street attracts merchants from all



over the world. Wangfujing and Xidan Commercial Streets include two modern shopping centers in Beijing; tourist from other parts of China often shop there. More than 10 large shopping malls are located in Xidan, including: Xidan Department Store, Xidan Shopping Center, Huawei Mansion, Zhongyou Department Store, and Xidan Scitech. Each day, more than 300,000 people shop in Xidan. Beijing also has lots of unique small shops, full of good surprises for everyone.

5. Entertainment

You will enjoy many forms of entertainment in Beijing. People can relax while they take part in such activities, perhaps getting a glimpse of the culture of old Beijing. Peking Opera, known as the “Oriental Opera”, is a precious art of China. Laoshe Tea House is a place with traditional Chinese decorations and a collective presentation of Beijing culture, tea culture, snacks and drama. Many celebrities are attracted to this place. You will also sense the modern metropolitan life style in the pubs and clubs in

Sanlitun and Shichahai. Many theaters, such as Poly International Theater, Chang'an Theater and China Grand Theater, offer classic Chinese and foreign arts and entertainments to their audiences. "Zashua (acrobatics and other Chinese traditional art performances)" actors at Tianqiao are well-known to the whole world, and they decorate this place with their brilliant performances. People also enjoy Comic dialogues, Beijing Drum Singing and many other forms of art, all of which provide great pleasure for all. With the opening of more entertainment forms in Beijing, visitors will have a chance to take part in more charming facets of this city.

III. Religions

China is a country of multiple religions. The PRC Constitution clearly says, "Religious freedom is a citizen's basic right." After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, religious development in Beijing has been growing with the support of the Communist Party and government. Fraternity among believers is conducted frequently and people can freely choose and express their faith and beliefs. Currently there are 5 major religions developing well in Beijing: Buddhism (including Tibetan Buddhism, also called "Lama"), Taoism, Catholicism, Christianity and Islam. These religions (especially Buddhism, Taoism and Muslim), in differing ways, have affected the development of history, culture and art in this city.

Religious practitioners have their own teachings, organizations and places. Buddhist temples, Taoist temples, churches are religious places where believers can practice their faith. These are also places of interests for tourists.

1. Buddhism

The Beijing Buddhism Association is the dominant Buddhist organization. Famous temples include: Tanzhe Temple, Guangji Temple, Fayuan Temple, Guanghua Temple and Tongjiao Temple. Famous Lama temples are: Yonghe Lamasery and Xihuang Temple.

- Tanzhe temple: it was first constructed in the Jin Dynasty. This temple has been standing there for more than 1,700 years. It is the earliest built Buddhist temple in the Beijing area and local people say, "Tanzhe first, Youzhou (ancient name of Beijing)

second.” Tanzhe Temple is the largest ancient temple in the suburbs of Beijing. The whole layout fully expresses aesthetic principles of Chinese ancient architectures, with halls and temples located at levels of different heights and positions. Tanzhe Temple has numerous wonderful man-made views, as well beautiful natural scenes in the four seasons. It was early in the Qing Dynasty that people began to admire the “Tanzhe 10 Scenic Spots”.



Yonghe Lamasery

- Yonghe Lamasery: it is the largest Tibetan Buddhist temple in Beijing.

It was a palatial residence built in 1694 by Qing Emperor Kangxi for his son, Prince Yongzheng, who later succeeded to the throne. In the 3rd year of Emperor Yongzheng (1725), it was renovated into a palace called “Yonghegong (Palace of Grandness and Harmony)”. In the 9th year of Emperor Qianlong (1744), it was converted into a lamasery. The layout of this magnificent temple is like an upside-down trapezoid lying on the north-south axis, with annex halls standing on higher levels one after another. The architecture of this Lamasery absorbs features of different nationalities: Han, Manchu, Mongolian, and Tibetan.

2. Taoism

The Beijing Taoism Organization is the leading Taoist organization. Famous Taoist temples include the White Cloud Temple, the Dongyue Temple, and the Lvzu Palace.

- The White Cloud Temple was built by Emperor Kaiyuan, during the Tang Dynasty, with current buildings renovated in Qing Dynasty. It is the largest Taoist temple in Beijing. Headquarters of the China Taoist Organization are located here. White Cloud Temple is famous throughout China. The whole architecture consists of levels of Siheyuan, presenting a grand and solemn outside with an elegant and quiet inside.

3. Catholics

Catholic organizations include the Beijing Catholic Patriotic Association and the Beijing Catholic Administration Committee. Famous churches include Xuanwumen



Catholic Church, Wangfujing

Church (south), Xishiku Church (North), Wangfujing Church (East), Xizhimen Church (West) and the Catholic Church in Dongjiaominxiang Lane.

- The Catholic Church in Dongjiaominxiang Lane is also called Saint Ermier Church. It was first built in 1901 and located at Dongjiaominxiang Lane, Dongcheng District. It covers an area of 2,656.4 square meters and the main hall is a Gothic building. It is small and exquisite, with classic architectural styles. 3 halls are placed on the west-east axis and 14 are laid from north to south. Round columns are inside the hall holding the roof, with special bricks paving the path. It has been more than 100 years since it was

completed, but the Church is well preserved. Now it is listed as a religious relic under national protection.

4. Christianity

The leading Christian organization is the Beijing Christian 3-Self Patriotic Movement Committee. Famous churches include Gangwashi Church and Chongwenmen Church.

- Chongwenmen Church is also called “Yasili Church”. It was first constructed by the American Methodists in 1870. It covers an area of 8,246 square meters and is the largest Christian church in Beijing. The architectural style of the Church is spectacular, with the whole building presenting a half round fan. This all-wood-structure building is well-known throughout Asia.

5. Islam

The Beijing Islam Association is the leading organization of Muslims in Beijing. Famous Muslim temples include Niujie Muslim Temple and Dongsu Muslim Temple.

The Niujie Temple was constructed in the Liao Dynasty and is the oldest and most

grand Muslim temple in Beijing. It covers 6,000 square meters with the main buildings of Worshipping Hall, Wangyue Mansion, Xuanli Mansion, Speech Hall and stone inscriptions. The temple has very unique ancient architecture, facing the west with its back towards the east, combining two architecture styles of Chinese ancient palaces and Arabic Muslim temples.

IV. Transportation during the Games

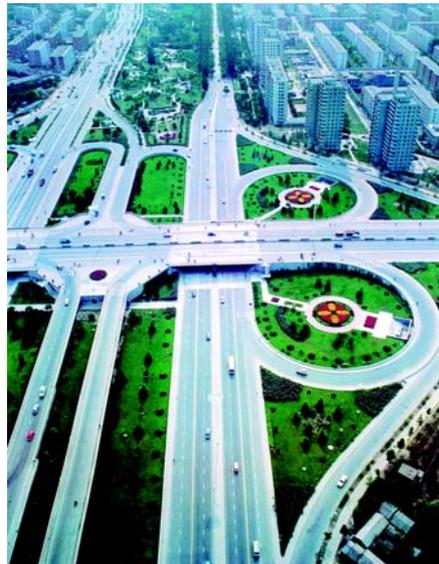
Beijing will diligently fulfill its commitments and implement comprehensive transportation plans during the Olympic Games so as to provide safe, timely, reliable and convenient transportation services.

1. Transportation Network

During the Games, public transportation authorities will dispatch non-stop buses between the venues and transportation centers. Many bus lines will be opened connecting subway stations, large-size transportation exchange centers, downtown squares and hotel areas.

Special paths will be set up for Olympic vehicles according to location of venues; guarantee arrival time to the downtown venues from Olympic Village, Media Village, and Hotels will be within 30 minutes.

The Transportation Control Center is in charge of the operational efficiency of the network. Technologies such as wireless, satellite positioning systems and priority signal systems will be used and when necessary, helicopter transportation will be adopted.



2. Transportation Management

In 2008, Beijing will apply intelligent transportation control by using video monitoring systems, intelligent road signals control systems and dynamic route guiding systems.

- **Video monitoring:** monitors will be placed at different locations, controlling the transportation situations of main crosses and sections for 24 hours/day. This will enable the transportation control center to possess comprehensive operational status of the whole network, in order to discover accidents timely and accurately and respond immediately.

- **Intelligent road signal control systems:** by adopting video monitoring, looping monitoring and other technologies, authorities can detect actual transportation quantity on the road, automatically adjust and optimize road signals and provide a basis for signal set-ups. The signal control system with sensors can automatically set up changes based upon detected transportation quantity. Signal lights especially for pedestrians will guarantee safe passage and will appropriately extend waiting periods for those who are elderly, weak or disabled.

- **Dynamic Route Guiding systems:** these can issue instant transportation information through radio broadcasting, an electronic information board, in-car information equipment and other methods. Transportation information will include descriptive intelligence (smooth or congested) and quantity intelligence (such as speed of cars) will assist drivers in choosing better routes and arrive safely and quickly. From an overall



perspective, reasonably guiding the vehicle flows will optimize transportation and improve the efficiency of the network.

Other management steps include: installing GPS systems in buses and cabs; using an electronic transportation card when taking buses and subways; vehicles for Olympic use will be directly dispatched through the Dispatching Center and will pass through intersections with priority signals.

3. Information Services

GPS systems will provide transportation information within the 5th Ring Road for

transportation controls.

Appropriate authorities will assign director cars installed with video and audio communication and graph communication and computer communication systems at key sections and roads for on-site guidance.

In addition, web pages of Olympic transportation information will be established, issuing dynamic downtown and outside transportation information.

Electronic information boards and computers for references in the Olympic Village will be set up, along with a broadcasting center and key news center.

Section II Co-Host Cities

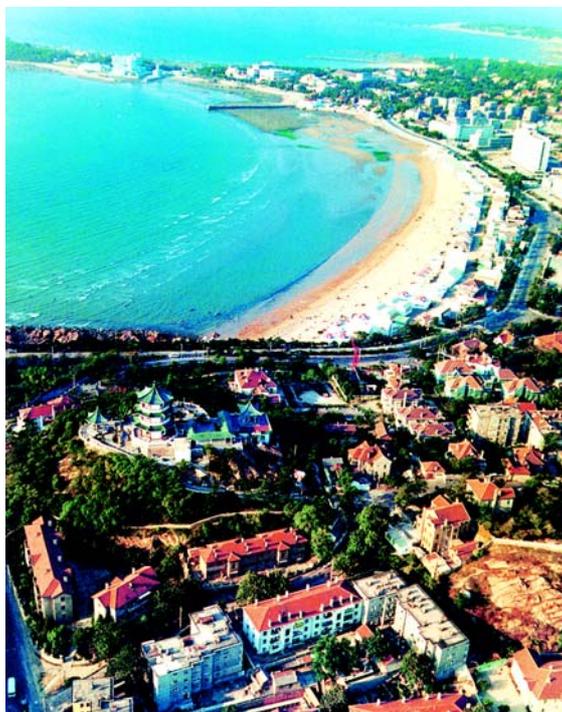
Though Beijing will host the Olympic Games, other cities in China will be assisting in organizing some of the sports events. Qingdao will host sailing games and Hong Kong is the place for equestrian competition. Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenyang and Qinhuangdao are branch venues for football matches.

I. Qingdao

1. Brief View of Qingdao

Qingdao is located in the south of the Shandong Peninsula, facing the Yellow Sea, on the Jiaozhou Gulf, and joining the cities of Yantai, Rizhao and Weifang to the northeast, southwest and west respectively. The sea lies between this city and Japan and South Korea. The special geographic conditions create a beautiful layout of hills, sea and city life. Qingdao covers a total area of 10,654.1 square kilometers, with more than 7 million residents. Qingdao is a coastal and hilly city. There is a downward slope from south to north, with the east area of the city higher than the west. The jagged coastline of Qingdao is 730.64 kilometers, with many inlets and bays. The 2008 Olympic sailing regatta will be held in this city.

A unique blend of sea and mountains, lovely natural scenes and pleasant climate



make Qingdao extraordinary. The Laoshan scenic area, dubbed the “Wonderful Mountain on the Sea”, is located in Qingdao. The main peak of Laoshan Mountain, Jufeng, is 1,133 meters above sea level and is the highest peak on the coastline of China. Laoshan also has 9 water and 18 deep pools, presenting a land of wonder. This beautiful place consisting of mountains, seas, woods, springs and waterfalls, with a national forest park inside, and breathtaking coastlines on the east and south, has been listed as one of the top scenic spots in the nation.

History left a rich architectural heritage to Qingdao. Buildings of different styles of more than 20 countries present a picture of European continental features. Represent-

tative buildings include the Prefect’s Mansion, the Prefect’s House, a Catholic Church, a Lutheran Church and the Badaguan Villa area. This gorgeous coastal city of buildings combines western and Chinese characteristics, sometimes dubbed the “Oriental Switzerland”. The many cultural relics reveal Qingdao's century old history and the abundance of a combination of eastern and western cultures. Well preserved century-old streets, villas and high-quality beaches provide an extraordinary view of the city.

The suburbs of Qingdao also have an enormous collection of natural scenes, man-made views, places of interest and historic spots. The first Emperor of the Qin Dynasty visited three times and immensely enjoyed the city. Goujian, the King of the Yue kingdom, once set up a banquet here inviting all the other kings. Xufu embarked on his journey to Japan from here and five hundred martyrs in the Han Dynasty sacrificed their lives on Tianheng Island. Other wonderful tourist attractions include the Langya mountain range, the Ancient Moon Observing Area, Dragon Gulf, the Moya stone carving on the Tianzhu Mountain (precious relics under national protection), Mashan

group stones (a natural scenic area of national grade) and remains of the Great Wall in the Qi Dynasty.

2. Olympic Games and Qingdao

As the co-host city of the sailing regatta of the 2008 Olympic Games, Qingdao has initiated a comprehensive plan to improve its ecological environment. The theme is “New Qingdao’s Great Olympics”, and will fully express the concepts of Green Olympics, High-Tech Olympics and People’s Olympics. The Organizing Committee will take full advantage of the unique features of this city (the unity of hills, seas and city as well as man and nature harmoniously co-existing) and create a wonderful ocean festival. Workers are diligently constructing a high-class ocean sports base, presenting the character of Qingdao by turning this city into a sailing capital.

The Olympic sailing contest base is located at Fushan Bay, covering a land area of 45 hectares. Projects to be built, including the National Sailing Sports Training Base, Olympic Village, Athlete Center, Berth of Vessels, News Center, Dock of International Ships, International Conference Center, Five-star Hotel, International Yacht Club, Seaside Commercial Center and Refreshing Center, as well as parks, squares and other public facilities. This site will serve as a comprehensive center for tourism, refreshment, sightseeing, entertainment, and all kinds of ocean sports.



II. Hong Kong

1. Brief View of Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region lies on the east side of an inlet of the Zhujiang River, composed of the Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula, and



the New Territories (including Dayu Mountain and more than 230 outlying islands). Hong Kong covers a total area of 1,095 square kilometers, with 6.5 million people living here. Shenzhen River connects the north of Hong Kong and the Shenzhen Special Economic Area. The northwest border of Hong Kong is only 150 kilometers from Guangzhou. The distance between Hong Kong and Macao is only 60 kilometers, with sea lying in between. The sea port of Hong Kong is one of the 3 best ports in the world. Hong Kong has been called the “Shining Pearl of the East”. It is one of the most important economic centers in the Asia-Pacific region, with well developed finance, industry, commerce and international trade. Hong Kong will be holding the 2008 Olympic Equestrian competitions.

For tourists, Hong Kong is the most popular city in Asia. It is a city that blends Chinese and western features, inheriting the traditions of China as well as deeply impacted by Great Britain. Attractions in Hong Kong include Ocean Park, Victoria Peak and Disneyland.

Victoria Peak is also called “Cheqi Mount” and its ancient name was “Xianglufeng” (peak of the censor). It is located in the northwestern part of Hong Kong Island, southwest of Central, at 554 meters above sea level. It has been the symbol of

Hong Kong since this land was explored. Night scenes in Hong Kong are extremely spectacular and ranked the best 4 night views in the world. Victoria Peak is the perfect place to enjoy this view.

Ocean Park is the largest entertainment park in South and East Asia, and renowned as the biggest ocean park in Asia. It is along the mountains and seas, covering an area of 215 Chinese Mu (1 Mu is about 666.67 square meters). The Park is a must-go attraction spot for tourists where they can enjoy both oceanic views and entertainment facilities. It is also a favorite place for Hong Kong residents to relax.

Hong Kong Disneyland is the 11th theme park of Walt Disney Company and the 5th park built based upon the mode of Disneyland. Besides the well-known Disney stories and popular entertainment facilities, Hong Kong Disneyland has designed special facilities, performances and parades that are appropriate for Hong Kong cultures.

2. Olympic Games and Hong Kong

At its General Assembly opened in Singapore, the International Olympic Committee adopted the advice of the Beijing Olympic Organizing Committee: Hong Kong will be holding the 2008 Olympic Equestrian contests. Beijing will pay for all the operational costs, and fees for usage of venues will be paid for by the Hong Kong Equestrian Federation (HKEF). As the provider of games venues, HKEF expects to invest approximately 800,000,000 Hong Kong dollars to satisfy the needs for facilities. HKEF will expand equine facilities in Shatin into a main venue able to hold steeplechase and dressage. Point-to-point racing will be held in the Double Fish Club and venue of Hong Kong Golf Association.

III. Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenyang and Qinhuangdao

1. Tianjin

Tianjin is one of the 4 municipalities under the leadership of the central government. It is the largest coastal city in northern China and is called the “Diamond of Bohai Gulf”. Located at the southern part of the Haihe River, Tianjin is a great location—only

50 kilometers to the seaside and only 120 kilometers from the capital.

In 2008, 12 football games will be held in Tianjin. About 10,110,000 people live in the city, and 220,000 of them are minorities (with 41 minorities totally). There are 15 subordinate districts and 3 counties in the city.

Tianjin has been an important industrial and commercial city in Chinese history, and became one of the most important comprehensive industrial bases in the country. It has abundant resources of oil, gas, and sea salt. It also has a variety of industries with automobile, electronic, chemical and refining sections developing rapidly. Production values of various industries—fabrics and food—are about half of the overall value of the city. Tianjin now has Dagang and Bohai Oil and Gas fields which are important projects developed by the state. The progress of the Economic and High-tech Development Zone in Tanggu is recognized throughout the nation and called the “Northern Shekou”.

Tianjin also has plenty of tourist destinations. The downtown area along the riverside has beautiful scenery. In 1989, people chose “Tianjin’s 10 Grand Scenes” which include Tianjin Tower, North Pass of Huangyaguan Great Wall, Panshan Mountain, Dule Temple, Dagukou Cannon Plat, Haihe Riversides, Culture Street, Nanshi Food Street and Hotel Street, Water Park and Middle Ring Road. These 10 locations are a collection of historical sites; ancient relics, modern buildings, and beautiful sights. They are representative of Tianjin in the twenty-first century. In addition to the foresaid 10 Scenes, Tianjin has Memorials of ZHOU Enlai and DENG Yingchao, the residence of HUO Yuanjia (a national hero — translator’s note), a Zen Temple, the House of the Shi Family, Dongli Lake Scenes, Jiulong Mount National Forest Park and Seaside Tour Area and many other beautiful places.

Tianjin cuisine has a 300-year history and a collection of more than 3,000 dishes that include various delicious seasonings. Traditional dishes include: Cengbeng Carp, Flatfish with Pork, Fried Soft and Crispy Bird Meat, and Tabby Pork Leg, Famous dishes include: Red Shark Fin, Light-taste Fried Shrimp (no shell), Deep Fried Shrimp (with shell), Crab Egg with Shark Fin, Chicken and Silver-needle Mushroom, Braised Scallop, Braised Abalone, and Sour Purple Crab. Tianjin has its world-known 4 traditional snacks: Goubuli Buds, Erduoyan Fried Sticky Cake and Guifaxiang Mahua (a deep-fried flour-made dessert, with a shape

like a long pretzel), and “Maobuwen” Dumplings. Other tasty snacks include: Zhangji Nuts, Caoji Donkey Meat, Dafulai Crispy Rice Dish, Shitoumenkan Vegetable Bunds, Zhilanzhai Pastry and Corn Bread with Braised Small Fish. Fried Round Bread, Fried Long Bread, Tasty Tofu, Soymilk, Dumpling Soup and Jianbing are favorite breakfast foods in Tianjin.



Clay Sculpture ZHANG

Tianjin created 4 folk art forms well-known in the world:

- Clay Sculpture ZHANG—wonderful clay figures of art, winning fame in China and around the world;
- Yangliuqing’s Annual Painting—fine paintings of China’s long history, widely welcomed by foreign friends;
- WEI’s Kites—in 1914 these won the gold medal at Panama International Expo.
- Brick Sculpture LIU—representative of construction-use bricks with decorative sculptures on the surface, which won prizes for folk art.

The increased development of athletics in Tianjin is faster than other cities in the nation. The Community Sports Movement, “March 8th Health Cup”, Women’s Health-building Event, a large Sports Festival and other activities initiated by this city played a part in inspiring other cities in China. Tianjin also raised the concept of sports parks. Numerous parks with large and highly-effective facilities satisfy the needs of millions of people in improving their health.

2. Shanghai

Shanghai is the largest economic center, trade sea port, and comprehensive industrial city in China. It is also a major center of technology, trade, finance and information. In 2008, 9 football games will be held here.

Shanghai lies on the front part of the Yangtze River Delta, with its east facing the East Sea, hugging the Hangzhou Gulf in the South, and connecting Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces in the west. The north side of Shanghai is the sea inlet of the Yangtze River.

Because of its geographic location in the middle of the north-south coastal line, Shanghai possesses excellent transportation conditions and plenty of space, enabling it to become a fine port.



Shanghai has a width of 100 kilometers and length of 120 kilometers. Total land area is 6,340.5 square kilometers and the downtown area (inside the Out Ring Road) is about 610 square kilometers. It has a population of 13,000,000 and 18 subordinate districts and 1 county.

The beauty of Shanghai comes from its metropolitan styles: Oriental construction speaks of the elegance and luxuriousness of old Shanghai; skyscrapers remind people of the complexity and modern architecture of the 21st century; Gothic spires and Baroque corridors blend bridges, creeks, courts and mansions in Chinese Southern styles, presenting a harmonious picture of east and west. Street side European gardens made of exquisite rocks and brand-new wide roads highlight the magnificence of this metropolis.

The remaining hundreds of courts and gardens built in the Ming and Qing Dynasties present their classic elegance and attract many people. When walking along the Bund in the evening, staring at the lights and buildings laid out like stars in the night sky, you will greatly admire the charm of Shanghai. There are many other must-visit places in this city: the ancient Chenghuang Temple, the modern Tower of Oriental Pearl, Longhua Temple with its ancient history, as well as numerous old and newly-built avenues and streets.

In 2004, the construction of a new train in Shanghai was completed and the train was put into operation. On April 26, 2006, this project officially passed state examination. This is the first commercially operated maglev transportation line of 29.873-km length.

The western terminal is Longyang Road Subway Station and the east train arrives at Pudong International Airport. Its highest speed reaches 430 kms/hour, and one-way operational period is only 7 minutes and 20 seconds. Till the end of April, 2006, safe operational miles have exceeded 2,500,000 kms and have carried 6,500,000 passengers. This train is a very advanced high-tech form of transportation, combining modern information technology, control technology and traditional electronic science.

With the growth and development of this city, a massive health care building in Shanghai reminds citizens of the city's great progress and presents a hopeful picture.

In 2003, a plan called "Everyone Involved in Sports" was officially launched and became a special feature of Shanghai's massive sports movement. This plan further promotes many healthy activities: the Dongli Cup Marathon, Amway's Long-Distance Run, the Suzhou River Dragon Boat Racing, the 500 Fortune Health-Building Contest and the Yangtze Delta United Sports Event. Forms of improving health through sports are continuing to influence Shanghai. This sports movement has two key characteristics: traditional but contemporary, international and domestic.

Currently, sporting events in Shanghai are composed of 3 activities: Health-building Week, Community Health-building Sports Meeting and Everyone's Sports Festival. Participants of the Health-building Week are mainly government officials. Main players at Community Health-building Sports Meeting are young people and teenagers, while Everyone's Sports Festival is a stage for workers to exhibit their athletic skills.

Besides the above-mentioned 3 events, Shanghai further organized a series of athletic events with attractive exhibitions. The 10-km health-building run and Fox Charity long-distance run regularly attract more than 10 thousand people to participate. Additionally, climbing on the Tower of the



Oriental Pearl during New Year activities, parachute jumping from Jinmao skyscraper, Suzhou River International Dragon Boat Racing, Nanjing Road Workers' Sporting Meet, which has been held for more than 20 years, and the annual Fuzhou Road Culture Street Community Health-Building exhibition have become part of the attraction of this city. Shanghai also has many sporting events that include foreigners, such as Health-Building Contests held among famous foreign enterprises: Country Golf and the Eurhythmics Competition held at the Bund and New Land Dart Contest, among others. These events mirror the unique beauty of man and nature exhibiting their strength in harmony.

3. Shenyang

Shenyang, lying to the east of the Songliao Plain, in the middle of Liaoning Province and north of the Hunhe River outlet (branch of Liaohe River), has a very important geographical position. It is the capital city of Liaoning Province, as well the provincial center of politics, economics, culture and transportation. Shenyang is also a heavy industry city well-known in the nation. Shenyang got its name due to its location in the north of the Hunhe River (called "Shenshui" in old times). There will be 10 Olympic football games held here.

Shenyang has a population of 6,710,000, including many minorities. Besides Han Chinese, 32 minorities live in this city, including Manchu, Korean, Muslim, Xibo and Mongolian. It has 9 subordinate districts, 1 county-level city and 3 counties.



Shenyang Ancient Palace

Shenyang is a famous city with a long history and splendid culture. This city has been situated there for more than 2,000 years and especially flourished at the end of the Ming Dynasty and the beginning of the Qing Dynasty. At that time the first emperor started to expand his territory from this place and it became the capital city of two

emperors. Remaining historic and cultural relics include: Shenyang Ancient Palace, the Imperial Tombs (Fu Tomb and Zhao Lin), 4 Towers built at the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, Taiqing Palace, Wugoujingguang Dagoba, Yongan Stone Bridge, the residence of the Chief Commander, Ci'en Temple and Nangan Catholic Church.

Natural scenic spots include Qipan Mountain, Forest & Wild Animals Park, Huishan Scenic Area, and Shenyang West Lake. There is also a huge piece of an ancient meteorite in Dongling District, Shenyang. It is a “visitor from outer space” that arrived 1.9-billion years ago, weighing about 200 tons. Nearby there are numerous meteorites forming the largest such grouping in the world. On one amazing slope vehicles can smoothly climb up the slope without turning on the engine.

People in Shenyang love football games, which are widely organized in this city. Wulihe Stadium once held the Top 10 National Football Games and witnessed an historic moment when China National Football Team for the first time entered the World Cup secondary contests. Three keys are the focus of the massive sports service system in Shenyang: constructing an organized athletics system, providing good sports facilities for people, and frequently organizing large sporting events.



Each year more than 4,000 sports events of different levels are organized here and many have become very popular, including Ten Thousand Runners, the Dragon Boat Race and Winter Swimming in the River. Building one's health and pursuing a quality life are habits of Shenyang residents.

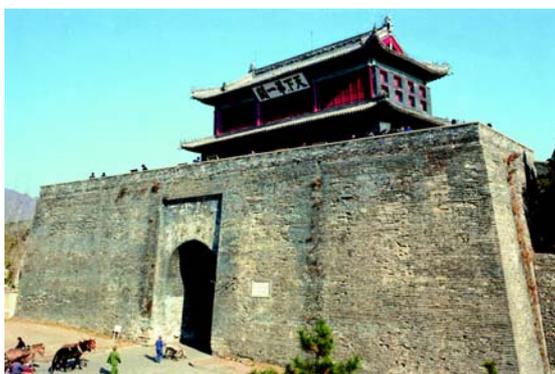
4. Qinhuangdao

If the Great Wall is like a flying dragon, the city of Qinhuangdao is located at the head of the dragon. It got its name because of the first emperor in Chinese history, Qinshihuang, who visited this place in the year B.C. 215. It is the only city in China that inherited its name from an emperor. 11 Olympic Football Games will be held here.

Qinhuangdao is located northeast of Hebei Province, with the south facing Bohai Sea and the north connecting to the Yanshan Mountain. It hugs Liaoning Province to the east and its west side is close to Beijing and Tianjin. This city is located in the center of

Huan Bohai Economic Circle and is considered a most suitable area because it connects two major economic sections: northeast and north. There are 3 subordinate districts and 4 counties under this city and 2,760,000 people live here. The total area is 7,812.4 square kilometers.

Qinhuangdao is positioned along the mountain and facing the sea. It has a pleasant climate and beautiful natural environment. It is a well-known great place for vacation and sightseeing and listed as a key attraction for tourists. There are 42 scenic areas within the city and more than 300 scenic spots. Beidaihe has wonderful seashores and numerous beautiful plants and is one of the 4 largest bird observation sights. Waving



sails on the sea like sparkling stars, together with the green of the land and gardens of different styles, attract so many tourists that they almost forget to return home. Shanhaiguan Pass and the sea inlet of the Great Wall, renown as the “Great Pass in the World” both provide lovely sights. This area also has Lady Jiang’s Temple, the Xuanyang Cave and the Yanse Lake. In current years, Qinhuangdao further expanded and developed 63 new scenic spots.

Other tourist attractions include Shanghai Pass, Pigeon Nestle Park, Qiuxian Inlet, Wild Animal Park, Xinyi Ocean Park, Changli Gold Seashore Sand Skating Court, Nandaihe, Taolinkou Reservoir and Qinglongzu Mountain Forest Park. Abundant tour resources, good facilities for tourists, convenient transportation conditions and traditions of hospitality attract thousands of domestic and foreign tourists yearly.

In anticipation of the Olympic Games, Qinhuangdao is actively working on its infrastructure. Now the city owns 2,106 sports venues and 1,271 of them are standard sites. It has built 35 public sports facilities and 36 walking and running paths. It also built facilities for athletic activities, further motivating people to strengthen their health. 10 sports training bases and 7 training sites in counties and districts have been established, and 45% of the total population participate in health-building activities. Additionally, the Elders’ Sports Association, Farmers’ Sports Society and Disabled Sports Associa-

tion are actively playing important roles.

Construction of sports facilities in Qinhuangdao has increased dramatically because of the Olympic football games. The goal is for continued growth in this area. The sports craze is strengthened and athletic skills have been improved, which provide a solid foundation for building a great city that loves sports.



Questions:

1. How many dynasties are there in which Beijing was named the capital city?
2. Which scenic spots in Beijing were listed as part of the world cultural heritage?
3. What improved transportation solutions will be used in the Beijing Olympic Games?
4. How many co-host cities are there for the Beijing Olympic Games? What are they?
5. What sports will be held in the cities that are co-hosting the Games?

Final Words

Volunteers Are Footstones of the Olympic Movement

— Speech of Jacques Rogge at Beijing Olympic Volunteer Program Launching Ceremony

“Volunteer is the footstone of the Olympic Games. They are the real image ambassador of the Olympics, representing the Olympic spirit. Each Beijing Olympic volunteer will become one of the millions of Olympic volunteers in the last hundred years. They have one ideal: to promote the Olympic Values, and to prepare the best conditions for the athletes of the world to compete in a fair and peaceful competition. Without volunteers it would simply not be possible to organize the Olympic Games. Without participations and contributions of volunteers, organizing any game on any level will be impossible. I call upon the people of China and beyond to join with us as we work towards welcoming the world to Beijing in 2008.”

