

GRAND CEREMONY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



开国大典

開國大勢



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献给国庆五十周年
TO THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



1999

开国大典

1949.10.1

GRAND CEREMONY OF THE FOUNDING
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



GREAT WALL PUBLISHING HOUSE

開國大勢









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PREFACE



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LI PU

■ The People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded on October 1, 1949. This was a great auspicious occasion for the ancient and completely new China when millions of people rejoiced at the happy event and the whole nation joined in the jubilation. Her significance in both the Chinese history as well as in the oriental and world history was immeasurable. Over more than one hundred years, China had suffered enough from imperialist aggression and humiliation as well as domestic reactionary oppression and exploitation. By then, thanks to the victories in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the War of Liberation and the people's revolution, all those sufferings had been swept away. The Chinese people had since then stood up.

■ I had the good luck to mount the rostrum of Tiananmen to gather news and cover this grand founding ceremony. Xinhua News Agency, which was responsible for covering the event in the form of releasing bulletins, sent Li Qianfeng and myself for this important task. The name "the People's Republic of China" was decided at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) after it accepted the proposal by Professor Zhang Xiruo, a non-party democratic personage. The First Plenary Session of the CPPCC was held in Beijing from 21 to 30, September. The convening of this session was called the "founding ceremony". This point could be verified by all the large newspapers throughout the country that year. It testified the high importance attached to this session by people at the time. The two of us, as working personnel of the information section of this conference, moved into the Qinzheng Hall inside Zhongnanhai. Our Section Chief was the noted political commentator Huan Xiang. He was also a delegate of the CPPCC and one of the nine deputy Secretary-Generals of the conference. The several large newspapers of the country had all sent their correspondents to gather news and give coverage of respective characteristics. Taking part in the news coverage were also many press photographers and cameramen for shooting documentary films.

■ The photograph album published by the Great Wall Publishing House has selected with meticulous care many valuable historic scenes for the readers. They not only include scenes in the capital, but also scenes in other places. This makes the album even the more precious, because the grand ceremony was an event not only for the capital alone, but for the whole China as well. I have been asked to write a preface for this book. It is my unshirkable duty. I feel it my honour, and my good luck once more.

■ I think my mission in writing this article is to give some necessary illustrations to this event which took place more than half a century ago, so that some readers, young friends in particular, will not be puzzled at, or unable to make head or tail of, some of the photographs. Certainly, these explanations will be limited by my personal experience and knowledge. Half a century, fifty years, is but an instant in the long history of mankind. However, for an individual person, an event, or even for a region, a country, such a span of time is not very short. Just look at the past twenty years and more since the start of reform and opening to the outside world, what great changes have taken place! It is not strange that a western philosopher said, "history makes man wise".

■ As a matter of fact, I do not mean to write history, nor to write memoirs. Please allow me to use a term of the film circles, I will also provide a few scenes.

■ The year before last, someone suddenly asked me, was the sentence "the Chinese people have stood up" said by Mao Zedong on the rostrum of Tiananmen during the grand ceremony of the founding the People's Republic? I could not give a definite answer for some time. After quiet deliberations, I found it evident that it was said by him in the opening address at the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC. The title of the opening address was "The Chinese People Have Stood Up!" At the founding ceremony, he read out "Proclamation of the Central People's Government (CPG) of the People's Republic of China". This was a standard official document which required no emotional wording. This official document was sent to governments of all countries in the world on the same day by Zhou Enlai in the name of Minister of Foreign Affairs. When Mao Zedong read out this Proclamation, I stood in the back row behind him. After he finished the reading, I stepped forward to get the manuscript. Sticked to the manuscript was a note with names of all members of the CPG. Pointing to the note, he urged me again and again: "Be careful with this note, by no means you should get it lost. Publish according to this, don't miss anything." The document was of letterpress printing. The note stuck to the document was of handwriting by someone else. There were no computers at that time. On the document was also his instruction written with a pencil: "Publish as it is, Mao Zedong."

■ I took another copy of the printed document with those names added for the news release. This valuable historical relic was thus kept in my hands. During the "Great Cultural Revolution", however, it was confiscated by the Red Guards when they searched my house. I pleaded time and again, but to no avail. I don't know its destiny whether it still exists today. If that day I used the original copy for the news release, it would be eventually mixed up with other manuscripts of Xinhua News Agency, and likewise, it could hardly be found. This article has been selected into the first volume of Mao Zedong's Writings Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China. A note at the end of the article indicates that it was "printed according to the People's Daily of October 2, 1949", which was the circular released by Xinhua News Agency to the whole country. It is obvious that the Proclamation with all the names added was the only original copy, which was handed to me by Mao Zedong himself after he had finished reading, and there was no other manuscript left.

■ I had learned in advance that it was Zhang Zhizhong's proposal to have all the names added. Probably it was Huan Xiang who told me about this. Who was Zhang Zhizhong? He had been an important dignitary of the Guomindang, and had come to Beijing to negotiate peace as the chief representative of the Central Committee of the Guomindang. The Guomintang and the Communist Party had reached a peace agreement. The Chiang Kai-shek clique of the Guomindang rejected it. Therefore, the negotiations broke down. Parting company with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, Zhang Zhizhong joined in the peace and democratic camp and participated in the work of founding New China.

■ There was a major reason for the fact that Mao Zedong accepted Zhang Zhizhong's proposal with pleasure and attached such importance to that namelist. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) had decided long ago and had proclaimed time and again for years running: The Chinese revolution would consist of two steps. The first step was new democracy and establishment of a coalition government; the second step would be socialism. Politically, the practice of new democracy was to establish and consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants, which would unite with the petty bourgeoisie and the capitalist class. Economically, the state sector, which would constitute the main body, would coexist with four other sectors of the economy, namely: cooperative economy, individual economy of peasants and handicraftsmen, private capitalist economy and state capitalist economy. Now that the most famous representative figures of all these sectors of the economy had entered into the namelist, it goes without saying that this new Government of New China which had been founded only recently was genuinely a coalition government practicing new democracy.

■ Now let's look at this namelist.

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李普

1949年10月1日中华人民共和国成立，这是古老而又崭新的中国万众欢腾、普天同庆的大喜事。她在中国历史上的意义，以至在东方和世界历史上的意义，都是不可估量的。百多年来，中国受尽了帝国主义的侵略欺凌和国内反动派的压迫剥削，这时，由于抗日战争、解放战争和人民革命的胜利，这一切都打扫掉了，中国人民从此站立起来了。

我有幸登上了天安门城楼，采访和报道了这次开国大典。新华社负责发布公报式的新闻，派我和李千峰承担这项任务。“中华人民共和国”这个名称，是中国人民政治协商会议采纳了无党派民主人士张奚若教授的主张决定的。政协第一届全体会议在9月21日至30日举行，这次会议的召开就被称为“开国盛典”，这点可以从当年全国各大报上查到，可见那时人们对这个会议多么重视。我们两人作为这个会议的工作人员，属于新闻处，住进中南海勤政殿。新闻处处长是著名政论家宦乡，他也是政协代表，又是大会的九位副秘书长之一。全国几家大报都派来了记者，来采写带有各自特色的报道。参加报道的还有许多摄影记者和拍纪录片影片的摄影师。

现在长城出版社出版这本影集，精选了许多珍贵的历史镜头奉献给读者。其中不仅有首都的镜头，还有外地的镜头，使这本影集更有价值，因为这本来不只是首都一地的事，而是全中国的事。他们要我为一本书写篇序，这是我义不容辞的，我觉得很荣幸，这是我的又一次好运。

我想我写这篇文章的使命是对半个世纪以前的这件事做一点必要的说明，以免某些读者特别是比较年轻的朋友对这些照片纳闷，或者简直觉得莫名其妙，不可理解。当然，这些说明只能以我亲身的经历和见闻为限。半个世纪、五十年，在人类漫长的历史中不过一瞬而已；但是，对于一个人、一件事、乃至一个地区、一个国家，这段时间却不见得太短。只要看看改革开放以来这二十年，变化多么大啊！难怪西方一位哲人说“历史使人聪明”。

当然，我不是来写历史的，更不是写回忆录。请允许我借用电影界的术语，我也来提供几个镜头。

前年有人突然问我，“中国人民站起来了”，毛泽东这句话，是不是在天安门城楼上开国大典中说的，我一时作不出肯定的答复。静下来想一想，这件事其实很明白，这是他在政协开幕词中说的，开幕词的标题就是这句话。开国大典上他宣读的是《中华人民共和国中央人民政府公告》，这是一件标准的公文，不用任何抒情的字句，这件公文当天就由周恩来以外交部长的名义照会了世界各国政府。

毛泽东宣读这个公告的时候我站在他后排，他宣读完毕，我走上前去拿稿子。稿子上贴着一张字条，写着中央人民政府全体委员的名字。他指着那张字条一再叮嘱我：“你小心这张字条，千万不要弄丢了。照此发表，不要漏掉了。”这份文件是铅印的，贴上去的字条是别人手写的，那时还没有电脑。文件上还有他用铅笔写的指示：“照此发表。毛泽东”。

我拿另一份铅印件添上那些名字发了稿，这件珍贵的文物就保存在我手里。“文化大革命”中红卫兵抄家把她抄走了。我百般说理求情，毫无用处。不知道她的命运如何，如今是否还存在。如果当日我拿这个原件发稿，结果是她同新华社的其它底稿混在一起，恐怕也很难再找得到。这篇文章现在收入了《建国以来毛泽东文稿》第一册，文末注明“根据1949年10月2日《人民日报》刊印”，这就是新华社向全国发出的那条通稿。可见补入了全部名单的《公告》，只有毛泽东自己宣读之后交给了我的那一份，没有来得及另留底稿。

我事先已经知道，补入全部名单，是张治中的建议。这可能是宦乡告诉我的。张治中是谁呢？他曾经是国民党的一位要人，作为国民党的首席代表来北平谈判和平。国共两党代表团达成了和平协定，国民党蒋介石集团拒不同意，于是谈判破裂。张治中就与他们分道扬镳，加入了和平民主阵营，参与了建立新中国的工作。

毛泽东之所以欣然接受张治中的建议，并且这样重视那个名单，其中有个大道理。中共中央早已决定并且许多年来再三宣布：中国的革命分两步走，第一步是新民主主义，建立联合政府，第二步才是社会主义。政治上，实行新民主主义是建立和巩固由工人阶级领导的，以工农联盟为基础的联合小资产阶级和资产阶级的人民民主专政。经济上是以国营经济为主体，五种经济并存；其他四种是合作社经济、农民和手工业者的个体经济、私人资本主义经济和国家资本主义经济。现在所有这些经济成份最著名的代表人物都进入了这个名单，这就不言而喻，刚刚成立的新中国的这个新政府，是真正实行新民主主义的联合政府。

现在让我们来看看这个名单。

《公告》宣布：政协大会“选举了毛泽东为中央人民政府主席，朱德、刘少奇、宋庆龄、李济深、张澜、高岗为副主席，陈毅、贺龙、李立三、林伯渠、叶剑英、何香凝、林彪、彭德怀、刘伯承、吴玉章、徐向前、彭真、薄一波、聂荣臻、周恩来、董必武、赛福鼎、饶漱石、陈嘉庚、罗荣桓、邓子恢、乌兰夫、徐特立、蔡畅、刘格平、马寅初、陈云、康生、林枫、马叙伦、

■ The Proclamation announced: The CPPCC "elected Mao Zedong to be Chairman of the CPG; Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, Soong Ching Ling, Li Jishen, Zhang Lan and Gao Gang to be Vice Chairmen; Chen Yi, He Long, Li Lisan, Lin Boqu, Ye Jianying, He Xiangning, Lin Biao, Peng Dehuai, Liu Bocheng, Wu Yuzhang, Xu Xiangqian, Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo, Nie Rongzhen, Zhou Enlai, Dong Biwu, Saifuding, Rao Shushi, Chen Jiageng, Luo Ronghuan, Deng Zihui, Ulanfu, Xu Teli, Cai Chang, Liu Geping, Ma Yinchu, Chen Yun, Kang Sheng, Lin Feng, Ma Xulun, Guo Moruo, Zhang Yunyi, Deng Xiaoping, Gao Chongmin, Shen Junru, Shen Yanbing, Chen Shutong, Situ Meitang, Li Xijiu, Huang Yanpei, Cai Tingkai, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Zemin, Zhang Zhizhong, Fu Zuoyi, Li Zhuchen, Li Zhangdai, Zhang Bojun, Cheng Qian, Zhang Xiruo, Chen Minshu, Tan Pingshan, Zhang Nanxian, Liu Yazhi, Zhang Dongsun and Long Yun to be Members, forming the Council of the CPG."

■ Just look at this namelist. All the noted personages who had been fighting for democracy and freedom on China's political stage and characters of strength on all fronts and in all factions who were opposed to the Guomindang dictatorial autocratic rule were on the list. It goes without saying what an enormous impact it would exert on the public both at home and abroad. The original text of the Proclamation listed only the names of the Chairman and the six Vice Chairmen, and then mentioned only "Chen Yi and fifty-five others as Members". With fifty-five names omitted, how could it have such an impact?

■ Gasps of admiration were heard everywhere at that time. The Communist Party was great, it truly served the interests of the whole nation! She had undergone untold sufferings in uniting the people to conquer the country, now she was genuinely uniting with other democratic parties and non-party personages in ruling the country. How many non-Communist personages assumed important posts? Let's look at the list with greater care: Among the six Vice Chairmen, Soong, Li and Gao were non-Communist; Among the fifty-six Members, twenty-seven were non-Communist, accounting for nearly half. Again, let's look at the composition of the Government Administration Council (at that time it was not called the State Council), the Premier was Zhou Enlai. The four Vice Premiers were Dong Biwu, Guo Moruo, Huang Yanpei and Chen Yun, of whom Guo and Huang were non-Communist. There were thirty Ministries and Commissions under the administration of the Government Council. Eight Ministers and one Commissioner were non-Communist. Non-Communist democratic personages assuming posts of Ministers or even senior posts accounted for more than one third of the total in the Central Government. In addition, there were many non-Communist Vice Ministers. Here a special mention must be made about the big lawyer Shen Junru. He assumed the post of President of the Supreme People's Court. He was one of, or rather the eldest brother of, the "seven gentlemen", who had earlier appealed for national unity against Japanese aggression and thus had been put into prison by the Guomindang.

■ Now let me deal with that CPPCC session.

■ The CPC organized and participated in the CPPCC as one of the democratic parties. On the first day of the session, Mao Zedong delivered an opening address, i.e., the profound and powerful article "The Chinese People Have Stood Up!" After he declared the inauguration of the conference, he said: "Our conference is composed of more than six hundred delegates, representing all the democratic parties and people's organizations of China, the People's Liberation Army, the various regions and nationalities of the country and the overseas Chinese. This shows that ours is a conference embodying the great unity of the people of the whole country."

■ I deem it very important that he pointed out "the great unity of the people of the whole country" at the very beginning. Nobody will disagree that this constituted the basis for "the Chinese people have stood up".

■ Then, CPC delegate Liu Shaoqi was the first to take the floor and his address was entitled "Strengthen the Great Revolutionary Unity of the People of the Whole Country". He said: "The CPC participates in the People's Political Consultative Conference in the capacity of a political party. It will work in cooperation with all democratic parties, people's organizations, various nationalities, overseas Chinese and other patriotic democratic personages to determine all important issues of China on the basis of the Common Programme of New Democracy."

One of this conference's principal tasks was to work out the "Common Programme", which would play the role of Charter before the Charter was formulated. In the form of a fundamental law of that period, it embodied the spirit of great unity of the people of the whole country. On the second day of the conference, Zhou Enlai on behalf of the drafting group delivered a "Report on the Drafting Process and Characteristics of the Common Programme of the CPPCC". He dealt on eight issues. The second issue was about the general programme of new democracy. He said, the general programme did not contain socialism and communism. In discussions, "everybody believes that this future is definite without any questions. However, it should be proved to the people of the whole country through explanations, propaganda, and particularly through practice. Only when they get to know through their own practice that this is the only best future, will the people of the whole country truly recognize it and whole-heartedly strive for it. Therefore, its omission from the Common Programme for the time being does not mean its negation but means even more importance attached to it."

■ Here I would like to provide another scene. All the reports and speeches of the conference had been distributed in advance in printed documents. Only Zhou Enlai's report was not distributed. Our seats of the press was close to the rostrum. I noticed that he walked to the rostrum with a few pages of his draft speech. I felt that my job that day would by no means be soft. I had to take very detailed notes. After he finished his speech, as usual I approached him to ask for his draft. He said: "Indeed I have no time to write any more than this outline. Now I give it to you. Please work out a complete one according to your notes and let me read it first." I took over his outline. They were only two pages of white paper of 16 mo. The paper, called "Bang paper" at that time, was slightly thicker than ordinary white paper. There were eight points in the outline, all written with a pen. I worked out a piece of news and handed to him in the same evening of 22nd. It was returned to me on the 25th. He was too busy. I dare say he was the only busiest man throughout the conference. Since then he had been the chief house keeper of the country. That night Xinhua News Agency released a piece of news, which was carried by newspapers the next day. This report has been selected into the first volume of Selected Works of Zhou Enlai. The foot note indicates that "it is an outline of the report". Recently I went through the People's Daily and verified that the article contained in the Selected Works was the same piece of news carried on the newspaper. Only a few jargons used by the press had been deleted. In other words, there is no other manuscript left for this article by Zhou Enlai.

■ The original manuscript of this article by Zhou Enlai, undoubtedly a very precious historical relic, was carefully kept by me but confiscated by Red Guards during the "Great Cultural Revolution".

Beijing, August 21, 1998

(The author was a Deputy Director-General of Xinhua News Agency, chief correspondent to cover the grand ceremony of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949)

PREFACE

序

郭沫若、张云逸、邓小平、高崇民、沈钧儒、沈雁冰、陈叔通、司徒美堂、李锡九、黄炎培、蔡廷锴、习仲勋、彭泽民、张治中、傅作义、李烛尘、李章达、章伯钧、程潜、张奚若、陈铭枢、谭平山、张难先、柳亚子、张东荪、龙云为委员，组成中央人民政府委员会”。

看看这个名单吧，当时在我国政治舞台上为争取民主自由而奋斗的知名人士，以及反对国民党专制独裁统治的各方面各派系的实力人物，可谓尽在其中，它在国内国际将产生怎样巨大的影响就不问可知了。而《公告》原文中，只开了主席和全体六位副主席的姓名，接着写的是“陈毅等56人为委员”。其他55人都省略掉了，哪能有这个声势呢？

当时到处听得到人们赞叹不已，共产党了不起，真正以天下为公！她千辛万苦团结人民打下了江山，又真心诚意团结其他民主党派和无党派民主人士来共同治理。多少非共产党人担任了重要职务呢？让我们再仔细看看这个名单：副主席六位中有宋、李、张三位；委员56位中占27位，接近一半。再看政务院（那时不叫国务院），总理周恩来，副总理董必武、郭沫若、黄炎培、陈云，郭与黄不是共产党人；还有它下属的几个委员会的几位主任、副主任和部长。那时政务院下辖30个部、署，非共产党人担任部长的八人、署长一人。总计当时非共产党人的民主人士在中央政府中担任部长以上职务的，占全部成员三分之一强，还有许多副部长。这里还应当说到大律师沈钧儒，他担任了最高人民法院院长，他是早年呼吁团结抗日而被国民党逮捕入狱的“七君子”之一，是他们之中的兄长。

现在我来说说那次政协大会。

中共是作为民主党派之一来组织和参加政协的。大会第一天，毛泽东致开幕词，这就是那篇雄文《中国人民站起来了》。他在宣布开幕之后，紧接着就说：“我们的会议包括600多位代表，代表着全中国所有的民主党派，人民团体，人民解放军，各地区，各民族和国外华侨。这就指明，我们的会议是一个全国人民大团结的会议。”

他开宗明义就指出“全国人民大团结”这一点，我认为非常重要。想必没有人会不赞成，这是“中国人民站起来了”的基础。

然后，中共代表刘少奇第一个发表讲演，他讲演的标题就是《加强全国人民的革命大团结》。他说：“中国共产党以一个政党的资格参加人民政治协商会议，和其他各民主党派、各人民团体、各少数民族、国外华侨及其他爱国民主分子一起，在新民主主义的共同纲领的基础上共同合作，来决定中国一切重要问题。”

制定《共同纲领》是这次大会的主要任务之一。《共同纲领》在宪法制定之前起宪法的作用，它以这个时期的根本大法的形式，体现着这种全国人民大团结的精神。大会第二天，周恩来代表起草小组做了题为《关于〈中国人民政治协商会议共同纲领〉草案的起草经过和特点的报告》，他讲了八个问题。第二个问题是新民主主义的总纲问题，他说，总纲中没有写社会主义和共产主义，讨论中“大家认为这个前途是肯定的，毫无疑问的，但应该经过解释、宣传，特别是实践来证明给全国人民看。只有全国人民在自己的实践中认识到这是唯一的最好的前途，才会真正承认它，并愿意全心全意为它而奋斗。所以现在暂时不写出来，不是否定它，而是更加郑重地看待它。”

这里我还要提供一个镜头，大会所有的报告和讲演事先都发了铅印的文件，唯独周恩来这个报告什么也没有发。我们记者的席位靠近主席台，我看他手里拿着薄薄的讲稿走上台去，我感到今天的任务不轻松，必须详细做笔记。等他讲完，我照例走上去要他的稿子，他说：“我实在没时间写了，只有这个提纲，现在给你，请你根据你的笔记写出稿子来，先给我看。”我接过他的提纲，那是两张16开的白纸，那时候叫做磅纸，比普通白报纸稍微厚一点。提纲列了八条，是用钢笔写的。我于22日当晚写成一条新闻交给他，25号才退回来。他太忙了，我敢说整个大会期间他是唯一最忙的人。从那时起，他就是这个国家的总管家。新华社当晚发出通稿，全国在26日见报。这个报告收入了《周恩来选集》上卷，题下注明“这是报告的摘要”。最近我查对了《人民日报》，《选集》里的那篇文章，就是这条新闻，只是做了少量删改，比如把那些新闻用语删掉了。换句话说，他这篇文章也再无别的底稿。

周恩来这份手稿无疑也是一件非常珍贵的文物，我也曾予以珍藏，也是在“文化大革命”中被红卫兵抄走了！

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（作者系新华社原副社长，1949年采访和报道开国大典的首席记者。）



中国人民政治协商会议第一届全体会议胜利召开

在中国共产党和以毛泽东为核心的第一代领导集体所领导的反对帝国主义、封建主义及官僚资本主义的新民主主义革命即人民民主革命的伟大旗帜下，中国人民坚强地团结起来，结成了人民民主统一战线，进行了史无前例的不屈不

中国人民从此站起来了

挠的英勇斗争。继八年抗日战争打倒了日本帝国主义之后，仅仅在三年的解放战争中，中国人民就已经基本上打倒了由美帝国主义所武装起来的国民党反动派，结束了帝国主义、封建主义及官僚资本主义在中国的统治，并将中国人民解放战争和中国人民革命继续推进向全国的彻底胜利。在这个基础上，中国人民政治协商会议第一届全体会议，于1949年9月21日至30日，在北平隆重召开。出席会议的有中国共产党和各民主党派、无党派民主人士、人民解放军、各人民团体、各地区、各民族及国外华侨的代表，还有特别邀请人士，共计662人。

中国共产党中央委员会主席毛泽东向大会致开幕词。毛泽东在开幕词中豪迈地宣告：“占人类总数四分之一的中国人从此站立起来了。”“我们团结起来，以人民解放战争和人民大革命打倒了内外压迫者，宣布中华人民共和国的成立了。我们的民族将从此列入爱好和平自由的世界各民族的大家庭，以勇敢而勤劳的姿态工作着，创造自己的文明和幸福，同时也促进世界的和平和自由。我们的民族将再也不是一个被人侮辱的民族了，我们已经站起来了。”

中国共产党代表刘少奇、特别邀请代表宋庆龄等12人在第一天的大会上相继发表了讲演。他们代表了新中国的各方面力量，说明了关于新中国光明前途的共同信念。

中国国民党革命委员会主席李济深和其他民主党派及各方面代表共48人分别在9月23日、24日和25日的会议上发了言。他们一致拥护中国人民政治协商会议的召开，拥护中国人民政治协商会议共同纲领、中国人民政治协商会议组织法和中华人民共和国中央人民政府组织法，一致表示愿意在中国共产党领导下，团结一致，努力学习，积极工作，为建设一个独立、民主、自由、统一和富强的新中国而奋斗！

中国人民政治协商会议第一届全体会议胜利完成了它的历史使命，它代表了中国人民的意志，代行了全国人民代表大会的职权，制定了起临时宪法作用的《中国人民政治协商会议共同纲领》，通过了《中华人民共和国中央人民政府组织法》、《中国人民政治协商会议组织法》，决定了中华人民共和国的国旗为五星红旗、中华人民共和国的国歌为《义勇军进行曲》、中华人民共和国的纪年采用公元，中华人民共和国的都定于北平，改北平为北京。

大会选举产生了由毛泽东等180人组成的中国人民政治协商会议第一届全国委员会；选举产生了中华人民共和国中央人民政府委员会。选举毛泽东为中华人民共和国中央人民政府主席，朱德、刘少奇、宋庆龄、李济深、张澜、高岗为副主席，陈毅等56人为中央人民政府委员。

中国人民政治协商会议的召开，标志着人民解放战争和人民革命取得了历史性的胜利，人民民主统一战线得到了空前的发展，我国各族人民实现了前所未有的团结和统一，这是全中国人民团结的大会，胜利的大会。人民政协会议的胜利召开，迎来了中华民族的新曙光，是中国光辉灿烂的人民的新时代的开端。这个会议宣告了旧中国的永远灭亡和新中国的伟大诞生。这个会议在全世界进步人类为世界和平民主事业与人类美好的未来而进行的伟大斗争中，是一个具有伟大意义的永不磨灭的贡献。