

# 国歌

《义勇军进行曲》诞生80周年

上海市地方志办公室  
上海市杨浦区地方志办公室 编  
上海通志馆

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# 序

今年,是《义勇军进行曲》诞生80周年。

《义勇军进行曲》是中华人民共和国国歌。这首歌,我们唱了80年,有多少人对此首歌全部理解呢?又有多少人知道她诞生在什么地方呢……读了《国之歌——〈义勇军进行曲〉诞生80周年》画册,这些问题可以得到一一解答。

《国之歌》这本画册,通过300多幅珍贵图片和精炼、准确的文字,全面、系统和深入地介绍了《义勇军进行曲》诞生的历史背景、条件和具体过程、《义勇军进行曲》的传播和影响、《义勇军进行曲》被定为中华人民共和国国歌等丰富内容。画册适合各人群阅读,以增强每个国民的自豪感和神圣感,凝聚广大民众为实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦贡献力量。

《义勇军进行曲》是一首战歌,承载着中华民族抗击日本侵略的悲壮历史。九一八事变后,日本疯狂侵略中国,东北三省沦陷、淞沪抗战爆发、长城关口失守,中华民族到了生死存亡的最危险的时候!为了广泛唤起民众抗日,中国共产党领导的“电影小组”于1934年春建立左翼影片拍摄基地——电通影业公司。1935年初至5月中旬,坐落在上海荆州路405号的电通影业公司,摄制了一部反映长城抗战的影片《风云儿女》,其主题歌就是《义勇军进行曲》。《义勇军进行曲》由田汉作词,聂耳谱曲。同年5月9日,百代公司灌制了《义勇军进行曲》首版唱片。5月24日,电影《风云儿女》在上海金城大戏院首映。《义勇军进行曲》就这样随着时代的呼唤应运而生了。

《义勇军进行曲》是一首战歌,激励中国人民取得抗日战争的伟大胜利。随着《风云儿女》的公映,《义勇军进行曲》迅速传遍大江南北,唱响中华大地。她像火种,点燃了广大民众的爱国热情;她像号角,激发“不愿做奴隶的人们”“万众一心”“冒着敌人的炮火前进”。中国革命音乐的先驱、杰出的人民音乐家吕骥当年曾在上海的广播电台教唱这首歌;当年沈钧儒等“七君子”出狱时同数百名迎接群众高唱这首

歌；鲁迅逝世出殡时几万人送葬唱这首歌；一二·九运动中各地游行队伍唱这首歌；在卢沟桥，在上海，在武汉，在台儿庄，在每一个抗击日本侵略者的战场和敌后抗日根据地，军民都唱着这首歌。赴缅远征军还把这首歌作为军歌鼓舞士气。著名教育家丰子恺在他的《谈抗战歌曲》（1938年）中写道：连荒山中的三家村里，也有“起来！起来！”“前进！前进”的声音出于村夫牧童之口。都市里自不必说，长沙的湖南婆婆，汉口的湖北车夫，都能唱“中华民族到了最危险的时候”。

《义勇军进行曲》是一首战歌，激励世界各国人民夺取反法西斯战争的伟大胜利。当年，马来西亚有支抗日队伍，把《义勇军进行曲》歌词中“中华民族”改为“马来民族”作为游击队队歌；印度德里广播电台选《义勇军进行曲》作为对华广播的前奏曲；二战期间，美国、英国、苏联等国家的广播电台都经常播放《义勇军进行曲》；1944年，《义勇军进行曲》在联合国胜利之日演奏；美国好莱坞米高梅影片公司把《义勇军进行曲》作为影片《龙种》插曲；1949年4月在捷克斯洛伐克首都布拉格举行“保卫世界和平大会”，中国代表团决定用《义勇军进行曲》临时顶用中国国歌；在莫斯科举行的纪念普希金150周年大会上，保罗·罗伯逊用汉语演唱了《义勇军进行曲》。著名教育家陶行知由欧洲经埃及回国时，在金字塔下听到有人唱《义勇军进行曲》；梁思成在美国讲学时，在街上听到一个十来岁的美国孩子吹口哨吹这支歌。国际著名记者伊斯雷尔·爱泼斯坦1939年在《人民之战》一书中写道：“《义勇军进行曲》诞生的历史，就是抵抗日本侵略的浪潮不断高涨的历史。这首歌的曲和词深深扎根于中国人民之中，从前线到大城市，从城市到最遥远的乡村，每一个人都知道这首歌，都会唱。”

《义勇军进行曲》是我们的国歌，唱出了各族人民对祖国的无比热爱，唱出了炎黄子孙的不屈意志，唱出了中华民族的如虹气势。她那极强的号召力，让每一个中华



儿女唱起这首歌，都会想到自己肩上的责任，积极为祖国的富强、民族的复兴贡献自己的力量。

上海，不仅是一座经济发达、充满生机的国际化大都市，也是一座具有光荣革命历史的英雄城市和深厚文化底蕴的文明城市。中国共产党诞生在上海，《共产党宣言》中译本在上海问世，中华人民共和国国歌《义勇军进行曲》也诞生在上海。

国歌《义勇军进行曲》诞生在上海，这是上海人民的光荣和自豪。为了纪念《义勇军进行曲》的诞生，中共上海市委宣传部和中共上海市杨浦区委于2009年在《义勇军进行曲》诞生地建成国歌纪念广场及国歌展示馆。纪念地的开放为传播国歌知识、弘扬国歌精神发挥了不可替代的作用。让我们紧密地团结在以习近平同志为总书记的党中央周围，大力弘扬主旋律，继承和发扬国歌精神，始终保持革命战争时期的那么一股劲、那么一股革命热情、那么一种拼搏精神，沿着建设中国特色社会主义道路前进！前进！进！

《国之歌》画册编委会

2015年4月

# Preface

This year, *the March of the Volunteers* comes to its 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

*The March of the Volunteers* is the national anthem of People's Republic of China.

Since we all know so well about the March of the Volunteers, how many of us can fully understand the meaning of it? Moreover, after 80 years of its existence, do you know where it was born? However, after reading *The National Anthem: 80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the March of the Volunteers*, you will be able to find answers to all the questions above.

By displaying over 300 precious photos and with concise text, the Album gives a systematic and penetrating introduction to different aspects of the March of the Volunteers, which includes its historical background and conditions, the detailed progress of its coming into being, its spread and influence, how it was adopted as the National Anthem of the People's Republic of China. The Album is suitable for all kinds of people, aiming to enhancing the sense of pride and sacredness for being a Chinese, and encouraging the general public to dedicate themselves to the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

*The March of the Volunteers* was originally a fighting song, which bore the tragic and heroic history of fighting against the Japanese aggression. Since the September 18<sup>th</sup> incidence, 1931, Japanese started its full flank invasion towards China, followed by the falls of the three provinces in the north east, Songhu Battle in Shanghai, the gates of the Great Wall. Chinese nation came to a crucial point where its very existence is at stake! In order to raise the people to resist the Japanese invasion, the "Movie Crew" led by the Chinese Communist Party established their left-wing film base, Dentsu Pictures, in the spring of 1934, located at No.405 Jingzhou Road, Shanghai. From the beginning of 1935 till middle of May, it accomplished a movie called *A Poem of the Great Wall*, which was about the battle against Japanese at Great Wall. This movie adopted the March of the



Volunteers as its theme song, which was written by Tian Han and composed by Nie Er. On May 9<sup>th</sup>, Electric and Musical Industries Ltd recorded the first album of this song. On May 24<sup>th</sup>, the movie *A Poem of the Great Wall* got its premiere in Shanghai Jincheng Grand Theatre. Since then, The March of the Volunteers became well known, answering the call of its time.

As a fighting song, the March of the Volunteers inspired Chinese people to fight against the Japanese invasion and win the war. As soon as the movie *A Poem of the Great Wall* got screened, the song spread rapidly all through China. It worked like spark that lighted up the patriotic enthusiasm of the general public; it was like a bugle, the fanfare of which encouraged those who refused to be enslaved to get united and march against pouring gunfire of their enemy. Lv Ji, one of the pioneers of Chinese revolutionary music, an outstanding musician also, once taught people to sing this song through Shanghai broadcasting station; The famous “Seven Gentlemen” sang this song together with hundreds of people who waited for their return from the prison; Hundreds of thousands of mourners sang this song on Lu Xun’s funeral; Paraders of Dec.9<sup>th</sup> Movement all over China marched while singing this song; Soldiers and civilians sang this song in every battlefield of anti-Japanese aggression, at front line: Lugou Bridge, Shanghai, Wuhan, Taierzhuang, etc. and the rear areas. Even the Chinese Expeditionary Force in Burma sang this song to boost morale. The famous educationalist Feng Zikai wrote in his work *About Wartime Songs* (1938): Even in villages in deserted mountain area, the lyric “Raise up, raise up” and “March on, march on” is sung by rustics and cowboy, let alone people living in cities. No matter who it is, old ladies in Changsha, Hunan province, or rickshaw pullers in Hankou, Hubei province, everyone can sing “China has come to the most dangerous moment”.

Fighting song as it is, the March of the Volunteers also inspired people around the world to win the anti-fascist war. Once there was guerrillas in Malaysia took this song as their theme song, only changing the lyric “China” into “Malaysia”; In India, Radio Delhi used this song as the prelude of their broadcast towards China; During World War II, radio stations in America, Britain and Soviet Union broadcasted this song frequently; In 1944, the March of the Volunteers was played at United Nations on the day of Victory. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer of Hollywood used it as the interlude song for the movie *Dragon Seed*; During the Defending World Peace Conference held in Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, April 1949, the Chinese delegation decided to use this song temporarily as the national anthem; During the celebration meeting for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Pushkin held in Moscow, Paul Robertson sang this song in Chinese. The famous educationist Tao Xingzhi on his leave for home from his trip to Europe, heard this song beside the pyramid in Egypt. Sir Liang Sicheng heard this song whistled by an American teenager in the street when he was in America giving lectures. Izrael Epstein, an international famous reporter, wrote in his book *War of People* (1939): The history of the March of the Volunteers is the history of the upraising tide of anti-Japanese invasion movement. The lyrics and melody has deeply rooted in Chinese People’s mind, everyone knows about this song, and everyone can sing this song, from the front lines of battle to peaceful cities, from metropolitans to the most remote countryside.

*The March of the Volunteers* is our national anthem. With every sentence in striking note and every word rich in content, the national anthem reflects the people’s deep love to their motherland, reflects the indomitable will of descendants of the Chinese nation, and reflects the powerful momentum of the Chinese nation. It is so appealing that whenever singing this song, every Chinese people will realize their responsibility and will devote



themselves to enrich and strengthen their motherland and rejuvenate their nation.

Shanghai is not only an international metropolitan with advanced economy and rich vitality, but also a heroic city with glorious revolutionary history, a civilized city with profound cultural background. The Chinese Communist Party was born here; the Chinese translation of Communist Manifesto was published here; The Chinese national anthem was also born here.

As the birth place of the national anthem, Shanghai took great honor and pride from it. In order to commemorate the birth of the March of the Volunteers, the anthem memorial square and anthem exhibition hall was built at its birth place by Shanghai Municipal Publicity Department and Yangpu District Committee in 2009. It played an irreplaceable part in spreading the national anthem knowledge and promoting the anthem spirit. Let us unite more closely round the Party Central Committee, with Xi Jinping as general secretary, promote the main theme, carry down and develop the anthem spirit, keep the driving force and passion and fighting spirit of the wartime, following the road of constructing socialism with Chinese characteristics, march! march!

Editorial Board

April 2015



# 中华人民共和国国歌

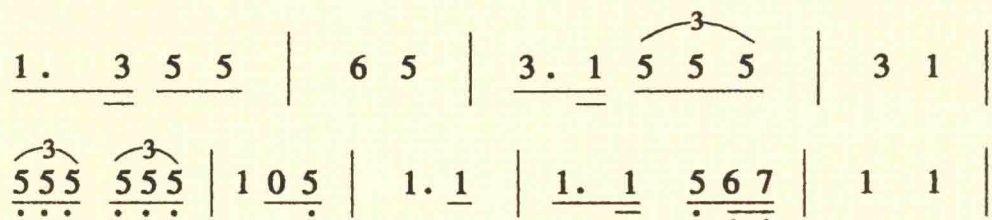
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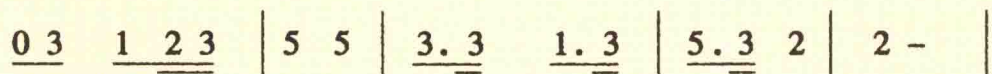
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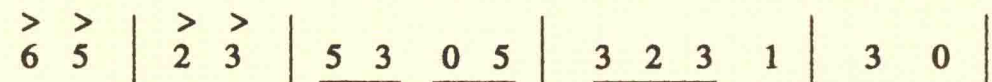
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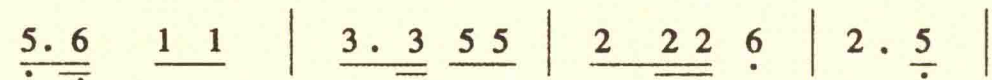
起 来!不 愿 做 奴隶的 人 们!



把 我们的 血肉, 筑成 我们 新的长 城!



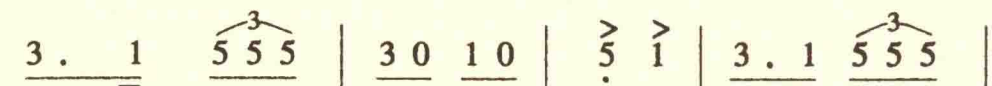
中 华 民 族 到 了 最 危 险 的 时 候,



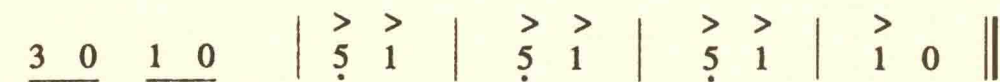
每 个 人 被 迫 着 发 出 最 后 的 吼 声。起



来! 起 来! 起 来! 我 们 万 众 一 心,

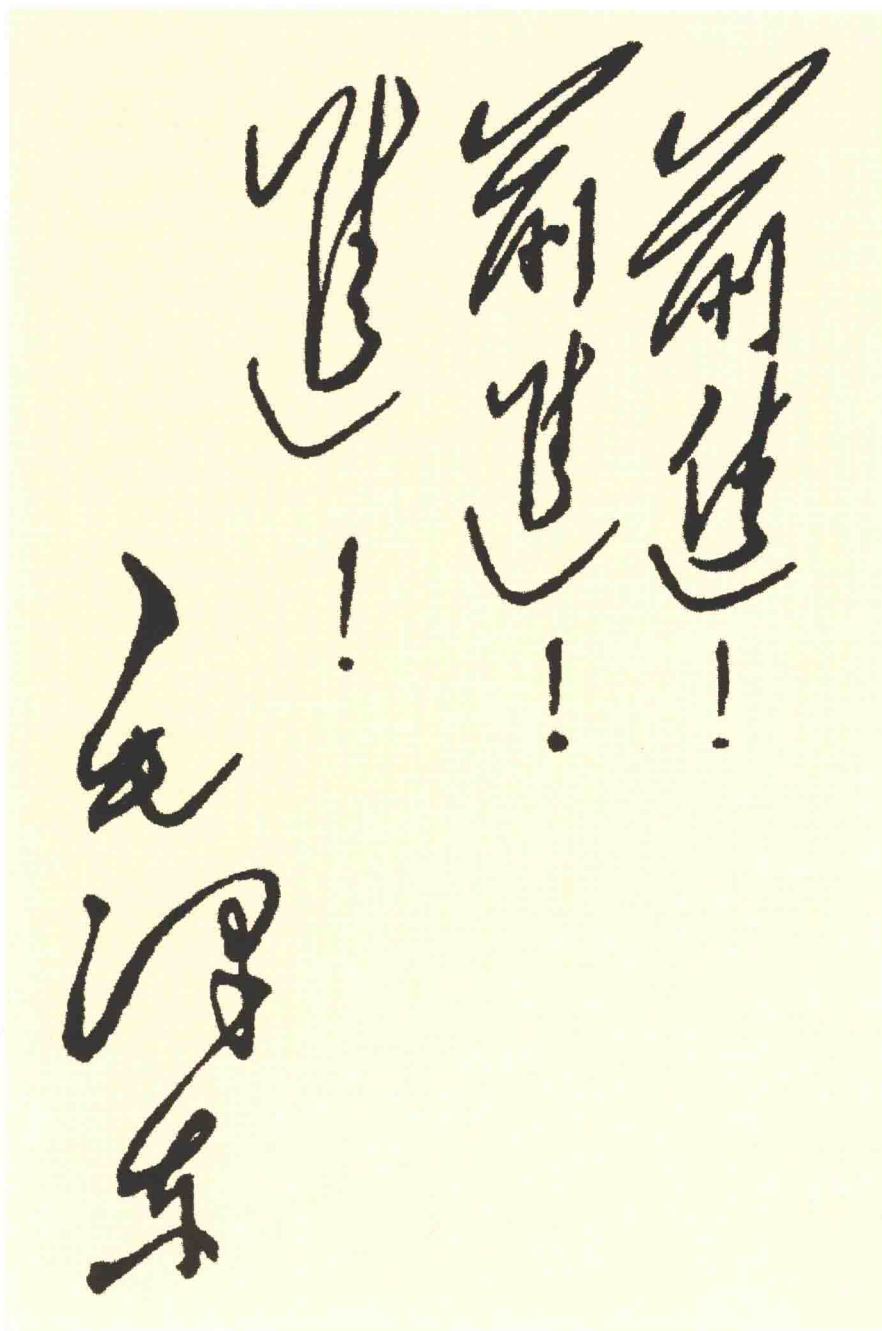


冒 着 敌 人 的 炮 火 前 进! 冒 着 敌 人 的

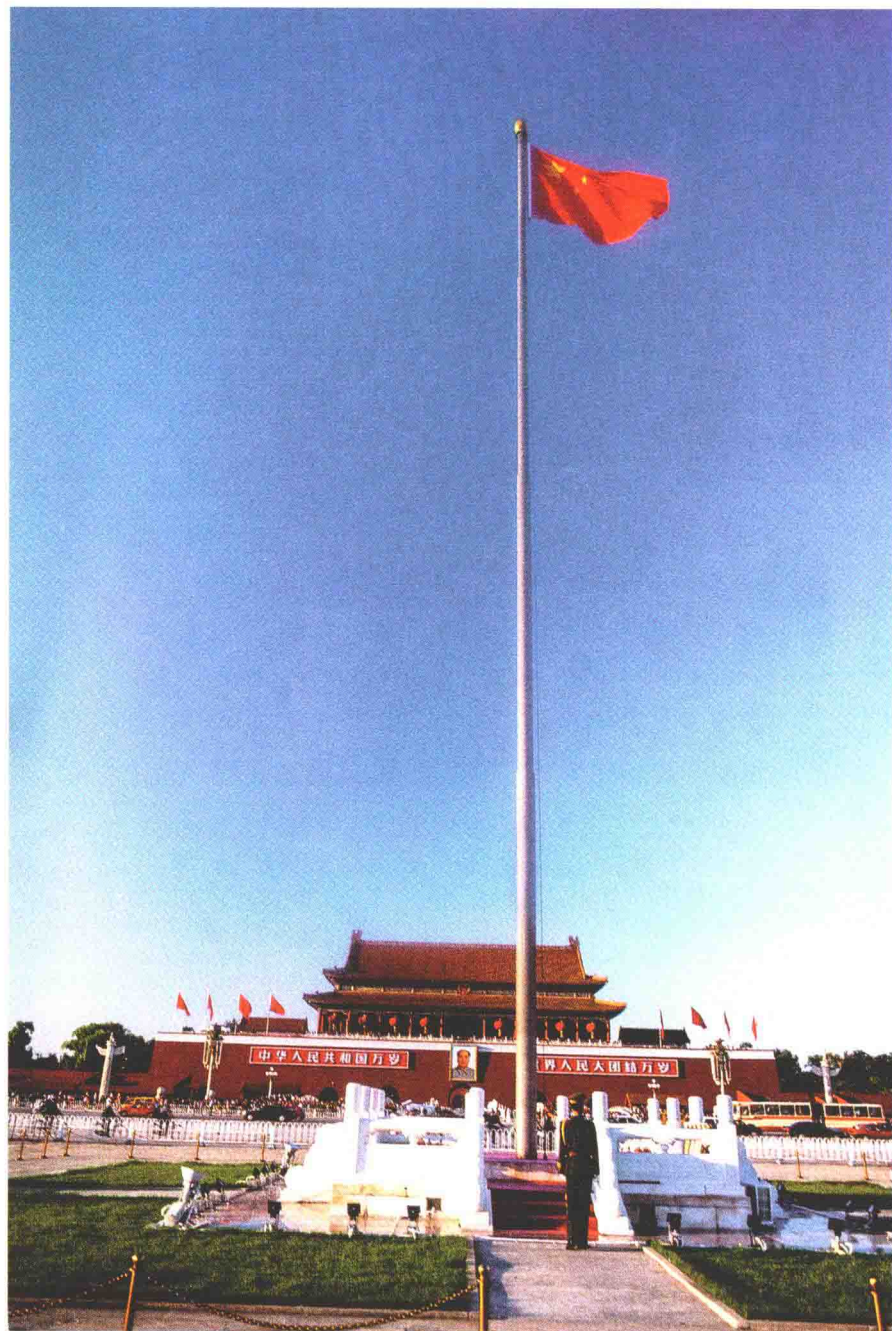


炮 火 前 进! 前 进! 前 进! 进!

中华人民共和国国歌词曲



毛泽东手书中华人民共和国国歌歌词“前进！前进！进！”



北京天安门广场升国旗、奏国歌







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