

永恒之日

“永恒之日” 鄧小平題

THE UNFORGETTABLE DAYS

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1949-1988

1949 - 1988

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THE UNFORGETTABLE DAYS

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前言

EDITOR'S FOREWARD

1949年10月1日誕生的中華人民共和國，在歷史注定的崎嶇坎坷的征途上，頂着風風雨雨，艱難地步入了她的“不惑之年”。

以“不惑之年”的理智，再現和透觀新中國這段光輝而悲壯的歷程，為正在進行的前所未有的政治、經濟體制改革提供歷史借鑒，是編輯出版這部大型攝影畫冊的基本出發點。

在過去的40年裡，經濟的建設與改造，生產的躍進與徘徊，政治的動亂與劇變，觀念的揚棄與更新，……此起彼伏，參差交錯——中國的命運因之而發生了根本轉折。

歷史學家往往是在事後向人們闡釋社會動遷的來龍去脈，但時間的流逝早已將轉瞬即逝的細枝末節淘汰淨盡，僅留下裸露的歷史進程的主幹。

然而新聞攝影卻以它獨特的手法，形象地把瞬間的、已逝的東西永久而清晰地保存下來。這些最真實的圖像猶如枝枝葉葉，陪襯着主幹，使新中國這株成長着的參天大樹更顯得壯實多姿，渾雄宏偉。

這部大型攝影畫冊，試圖用嚴謹而客觀的科學方法進行枝與幹的“還原”，去展現新中國40年的基本走向，進而揭示其最本質的東西。以此作為中華人民共和國誕生40周年的永恒紀念。

編者

1989年1月

Born on the first of October 1949, the People's Republic of China is now forty years old, having traversed a historical course full of twists and turns.

The main purpose of publishing this photo album is to reproduce this phase of China's history with its brilliant achievements and tragic setbacks through photography, so that the current reforms in the political and economic fields can be benefited.

The past four decades saw economic construction and transformation, growth and stagnation in production, political turmoil and changes, and the rejection and renewal of ideas, all of which mark a basic turning point in China's destiny.

More often than not, historians describe and interpret past events and social changes. With the lapse of time, fleeting historical moments are fast forgotten, the main course of events is kept in our memory.

The unique advantage of news photography is its ability to recapture these transient historical moments and make them permanent. Like the leaves and branches of a tree, these true-to-life images are the foliage that adds to the luxuriance and grandeur of the towering tree of the new China.

We hope that this large-scale photo album compiled with an objective and scientific approach will help our readers to understand the essentials of China's development in the past forty years. We have compiled this album in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic.

The editor,
January 1989

恢復與改造

Restoration And Transformation

中華人民共和國的頭7年，是在充滿力量和智慧的勃勃生機中，踏着舊中國的廢墟，穩步而自信地走過來的。

共和國成立伊始，便在其執政黨——中國共產黨的領導下，進行了軍事、政治、經濟、意識形態、外交等各條戰綫上的艱苦創業：保衛了祖國的獨立與統一，鞏固了人民民主專政，完成了土地制度改革，打退了資產階級的猖狂進攻，…迅速恢復了被戰爭拖得奄奄一息的國民經濟。1952年底，全國工農業生產達到歷史最高水平，人民物質生活有了初步的改善。

1953年以後，在過渡時期總路綫的指引下，共和國創造性地開闢了一條適合中國特點的社會主義改造道路，有步驟地實現了農業、手工業和資本主義工商業的社會主義改造，實現了生產資料的社會主義公有制，基本結束了階級剝削制度，並開始了有計劃的社會主義經濟建設——古老的中國以一個嶄新的、朝氣蓬勃的社會主義國家的姿態，出現在國際舞台上。

在艱辛與光榮的7年裡，年輕的共和國也曾有過缺點和偏差，但終於勝利地完成了從新民主主義向社會主義過渡的歷史性變革，基本建成了社會主義制度，從而為貫徹黨的“八大”路綫暨全面建設社會主義，為共和國未來的進步與發展，奠定了深厚而堅實的基礎。

1949·10 —1956·12

In the first seven years after its birth, the People's Republic of China was full of vigour and vitality and made steady progress over the ruins of the old China.

At the very outset, the People's Republic led by the Chinese Communist Party took up arduous work in military affairs, politics, economy, ideology, foreign affairs and other fields. The young Republic succeeded in safeguarding national independence and unity, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, completing the land reform, beating back the furious attacks launched by the bourgeoisie, and speedily restoring the faltering economy debilitated by long years of war. At the end of 1952, the output of industry and agriculture reached the highest level in history, and the material life of the people began to improve.

After 1953, the People's Republic, guided by the general line for the transition period, blazed a path of socialist transformation suited to China's conditions. By carry-

ing out step by step the socialist transformation of the country's agriculture, handicraft and capitalist industry and commerce, China realized the socialist public ownership of means of production, basically abolished the exploitation of man by man and began the planned socialist economic construction. China, with its ancient culture, took her place in the world as a new and vigorous socialist country.

In these seven difficult but glorious years there were errors and shortcomings. But the young Republic succeeded in its historic task of transforming new democracy into socialism and basically bringing a socialist system into existence. As a result, a solid foundation was laid for the implementation of the line formulated by the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the building of socialism in an all-round way and the future progress in all fields of our work.





