

民族文化宮

THE CULTURAL PALACE OF NATIONALITIES



北京民族文化宮

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辽宁民族出版社

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慶祝建國十周年
民族文化宮補壁

一九五九年九月二十二日

郭沫若

中華自古多弟兄
屹立泰山鬼民族宮園
結心聯遠步陞臺
不日慶成功傳奇
聖富多文祇創業
辛勤崇大同碧瓦

卷首语

Introduction

新中国刚刚成立，在1951年的一次中央政治局会议上，毛主席就提出，要给少数民族建一个官，不但可以作为各民族大团结的象征，而且还可以作为少数民族同胞活动的中心。按照毛主席的这一指示，1956年，中央民委向国务院呈报“关于修建民族文化宫的报告”，6月21日国务院副总理陈毅批示：“同意办”。在选择设计要求和规模时，最后经过周总理认可和批准。

1959年9月23日，在民族文化宫即将落成之际，郭沫若为民族文化宫题词：“中华自古多弟兄，屹立崔嵬民族宫。团结一心期进步，经营不日庆成功。传奇丰富多文采，创业辛勤赞大同。碧瓦银墙风格美，长安街上万灯红”。郭老遒劲有力的书法，蕴涵深邃的诗句把民族文化宫的外在美和内在的文化功能表现得淋漓尽致。

1959年10月6日，作为建国十周年首都十大建筑之一的民族文化宫举行落成典礼，《全国十年来民族工作展览》同时开幕。汪锋在主持落成典礼和开幕式时说：民族文化宫是在党中央、毛主席和国务院深切关怀下建成的，它是我国各民族团结、统一、发展、繁荣的象征，是中国共产党民族政策辉煌胜利的标志。国务院副总理乌兰夫代表国务院祝贺民族文化宫的落成。他说：在我们各民族友爱合作的大家庭、我们伟大祖国的首都，兴建一座宏伟的建筑，来体现我国各民族的伟大团结和飞跃发展，同时作为各族人民进行文化交流和其他交往活动的场所，这是一件很有意义的事。在民族文化宫落成的同时，民族事务委员会在这里举办的十年来民族工作展览开始预展，这同样是一件很有意义的事。在举国欢庆我们伟大祖国建国十周年的时候，把我们党和国家建国以来在解决国内民族问题方面的光辉成就集中地展出，这无疑将会对我国各民族人民产生重大的教育和鼓舞作用。”

弹指间四十六年过去。

四十六年来，民族文化宫以其中华民族多元文化的象征，中国共产党民族政策、民族工作成就的窗口，中国各民族平等、团结、互助、和谐的标志，成为党和国家领导人举行政治活动，与少数民族上层人士共商国是、交友联谊以及举行少数民族重大节日庆典的重要场所。

四十六年来，民族文化宫以其独特、厚重、神秘、淳朴，多姿多彩的少数民族文化展览，向世人勾画出中国少数民族从历史走向现代，走向未来的脚印。用其收藏丰富、精致、珍贵、博大精深的文物、古籍文献，向世人展示着中国55个少数民族灿烂的人类文明、悠久的历史渊源和风采迥异

的文化底蕴。

四十六年来,中外文化、世界各国少数民族文化、中国55个少数民族文化在这里交流荟萃、交相辉映,绽放出熠熠光彩。

穿过时间的河流,追溯历史的足迹,民族文化宫是那样的神奇、夺目。在这里举行了多少次让世界瞩目的政治外交活动;有多少个展览开创了历史的记录;有多少次文化活动填补了历史的空白,又有多少次演出永远地留在了人们的心潮。它吸引着少数民族从闭塞走向开放,从传统走向现代,从草原、从山区、从边寨走向首都,走向全国,走向世界。它引领着少数民族走失的传统重新找到回归之路。

辉煌灿烂的民族文化宫,美在多元文化汇聚源远流长,美在清新典雅古朴韵味流淌,美在开拓进取激情飞扬,美在跨越之路充满希望。这里奉献给读者的画卷只是撷取了其中的点点滴滴,是民族文化宫四十六年历程的缩影,旨在留下民族文化宫不断改革创新、勇攀高峰的足迹,增强我们的自豪感和凝聚力,以激励我们更加勤奋、更加创造性地工作,走向充满希望的未来。

我国是一个统一的多民族国家,多民族、多元文化的长期并存是我国的一个基本国情,做好民族文化工作,“为民族工作服务、为民族团结进步服务、为民族文化事业服务”也将是我们长期的历史使命。承担国家的重任、民族的重托,我们无比自豪、无上光荣。过去我们不辱使命、不负重托,今后,我们会加倍努力,把握机遇,迎接挑战,创造出更好的工作业绩、提供最佳的服务。

回顾过去是为了创造更加美好的未来。我们坚信,宏伟壮丽的民族文化宫,在新的世纪必将更加辉煌,更加灿烂。

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in 1951, Chairman Mao made a suggestion that we should build a Palace for the minority, which not only could serve as the symbol of national unity, but also as the center for the minority compatriots activities. In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao, the Central Nationalities Affairs Commission submitted a report named "Report on the Construction of The Cultural Palace of Nationalities" to the State Council in 1956. And Vice Premier Chen Yi approved it on August 21st. The decision of design requirements and size was made after Premier Zhou Enlai's final approval and ratification.

On September 23, 1959, on the occasion when The Cultural Palace of Nationalities to be completed, Guo Moruo inscribed for it: "China has been a nation with enough brother since ancient times, just as the magnificent grand palace for minority nationalities; United as one for common progress, and business will soon celebrate success; The magnitude legends are full of literary grace, hardworking people observe the celebration of great unity; Green wall and silvery tile show elegant styles, and the Chang'an street is lit with thousands upon thousands of red lights." Guo's beautiful and vigorous calligraphy, and deep meaning poem described exactly the external beauty and inherent cultural functions most vividly.

On October 6, 1959, ranked as one of the ten famous capital-city buildings, the inauguration ceremony of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities was held, and the "Exhibition of Nationality Works in Recent Ten Years" opened at the same time. Wang Feng, who hosted the inauguration and the opening ceremony, said: The Cultural Palace of Nationalities was completed with the deep concern of CPC Central Committee, Chairman Mao and the State Council. It is the symbol of our national unity, development, and prosperity, and

the brilliant victory of the nationality policy of the Chinese Communist Party. On behalf of the State Council, Vice Premier Wu Lan Fu congratulated the completion of The Cultural Palace of Nationalities. He said: "It is of great significance to construct a magnificent building in the capital of our great motherland in the spirit of fraternal cooperation, to reflect the great unity of all nationalities and to serve as a place for communication among all peoples. At the same time of the completion of The Cultural Palace of Nationalities, it is a great thing that the National Commission held the "Exhibition of Nationality Works in Recent Ten Years" here. While celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of New China and showing the great achievements of our Party and country in solving national problems since the founding of the People's Republic of China, undoubtedly, it will greatly inspire the people of all nationalities in China.

46 years elapsed in an instant.

During the past 46 years, the Cultural Palace of Nationalities has been the symbol of the Chinese multiculture, national achievement, and the signs of equality, unity, mutual assistance, harmony among the people of all nationalities in China. And it also becomes the important place for the Party and the State Leaders to hold political activities, for minority elites to discuss state affairs, make friends, and hold festival ceremonies.

During the past 46 years, with its unique, thick, and heavy, mysterious, remote, colorful ethnic culture exhibition, the Cultural Palace of Nationalities displays the footprint of the historical development of China's ethnic minorities from the ancient time till the present day and from the present day to the future. It uses its rich collection, exquisite, precious, profound heritage and ancient literature to show the world that the 55 minority nationalities' brilliant human civilization in China, which has a long history and different cultural foundation.

During the past 46 years, the Chinese and foreign cultures, global minority cultures and Chinese minority cultures have been communicated here and shine a brilliant splendor.

Crossing the river of time, tracing the historical footsteps, the Cultural Palace of Nationalities is so magical and colorful. There are many world political and diplomatic activities; there are many exhibitions about the historical records; there are numerous cultural events to fill the gaps in history, and numerous performances will always remain in people's heart. It attracted the minority nationalities to go from closeness to openness and from backwardness to modernity, and from the pasture, from the mountain, from the frontier villages toward the whole country and the world. It led the minority nationalities—a roaming tradition to the right road.

The Cultural Palace of Nationalities is brilliant and splendid. Its beauty lies in its special multicultural and long history, its freshness and simplicity, and its hopefulness in the future. Here in this book only presents part of the building, a miniature of 46 years of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities, leaving us the footsteps of continuous reform and innovation, and the spirit climb high mountains. It enhances sense of pride and cohesion to inspire us to do more diligent and creative work toward promising future.

China is a unified multi-ethnic country, and multi-ethnic, multicultural coexistence is a long-term and basic national condition. Do well "to serve national work, to serve national unity and progress, to serve the cause of national culture" will also be our long-term historical mission. We are proud to assume the responsibility of the nation. In the past, we completed the mission, and in the future, we will redouble our efforts to seize opportunities, meet challenges, create better performance, and provide the best services.

Recalling the past is to create a better future. We firmly believe that the magnificent Cultural Palace of Nationalities in the new century will become more and more brilliant.

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辉煌的宫殿

Brilliant Palace

民族文化宫建筑面积32 000平方米，主楼13层，高67米，东西翼楼环抱两侧，中央展览大厅向北伸展，飞檐宝顶冠以孔雀蓝琉璃瓦，楼体洁白，塔身高耸。整个建筑造型别致，富丽、宏伟、壮观，具有独特的中国民族风格。在国内外事有很高的声誉，深受全国各族人民的喜爱。1994年被北京市民选为50座“我最喜爱的民族风格建筑”之首；作为新中国“第一官”载入英国出版的《世界建筑史》；1999年国际建筑师协会第二十届大会上，民族文化宫被推选为20世纪中国建筑艺术精品之一。

民族文化宫最初由博物馆、图书馆、文娛馆三大部分组成。是新中国诞生后我国唯一的以举办各类民族活动为主的场所和机构。其主要功能和任务是：党和国家领导人举行政治活动，党和国家领导人与少数民族上层人士共商国是，交友联谊的重要场所，是少数民族举行重大节日庆典的主要场所；宣传党的民族政策和民族工作成就，介绍、展示和交流少数民族优秀的传统文化；对青少年进行国际主义、爱国主义、维护民族团结的教育；为广大人民群众和民族工作者提供图书资料服务；保护和传承少数民族文化遗产。

民族文化宫的建设自始至终都得到党和国家以及老一辈无产阶级革命家的亲切关怀，尤其是周总理，从民族文化宫的筹备，到民族文化宫礼堂六种少数民族语言翻译设备的使用，以及到民族文化宫视察建设进展情况等，充分体现了党和国家对民族文化宫的高度重视和特别关注。在民族文化宫建设期间，1958年11月21日国务院就发布了《关于搜集民族文化宫所需展品和图书的通知》，1959年4月8日国务院国庆工程办公室又为民族文化宫文娛馆下发了征集民族乐器、体育用品和资料的通知。在这两个通知的号召下，全国各地给予民族文化宫以最有力的支持。其中，故宫博物院将历代达赖和班禅敬献中央政府的礼品转给民族文化宫；新中国诞生之后，全国各地少数民族送给党中央和毛主席的礼物也由国家民委转到民族文化宫收藏；到1959年10月民族文化宫图书馆对外开放时，已征集图书20多万册，其中有许多珍贵文献，其征集速度创造了我国图书馆发展史上的奇迹。

伴随着民族文化宫的落成，《十年来民族工作展览》也同时开幕。展览充分展示了建国十年来我国少数民族的变化和发展，展示了十年来民族工作成就。展览在筹备期间，周恩来、朱德、邓小平、宋庆龄等党和国家领导人亲自检查筹备情况。刘少奇陪同越南胡志明同志参观了展览，此外，英国元帅蒙哥马利、法国前总理埃德加·富尔和夫人以及由外交部组织的苏联、波兰、挪威、荷兰、英国、巴基斯坦等

24个国家驻华使节也参观了展览，展览的影响和作用举世瞩目。

民族文化宫文娱馆当初由俱乐部、舞餐厅、清真餐厅、宾馆、礼堂组成。集餐饮、娱乐、会议、休闲于一体，既可以放电影、演话剧、开大会，又可以举办招待会、节日庆典和舞会；有台球厅、保龄球室，还有乒乓球室；既荟萃了各民族的传统饮食文化，又具备了现代化设施设备。是集传统与现代于一身，融综合与专门为一体，汇中外文化之精粹、领时代之先的少数民族文化官殿。外交活动，各类演出和民族文化活动则使这座官殿更加璀璨夺目。

四十六年来，民族文化宫经历了创建、成长、发展的各个阶段，见证了新中国民族工作的光辉历程，见证了改革开放大潮的风起云涌，历经磨炼和考验，几代民族文化工作者承前继后，矢志不渝，开拓进取，辛勤耕耘，为宣传党的民族政策，为保护民族文化遗产、促进民族文化交流，为不断发展和繁荣民族文化事业作出了重要贡献。

目前，民族文化宫已发展成：设有博物馆、中国民族图书馆、民族画院、中国民族年鉴社、展览馆、大剧院（含民族文化公司）、宾馆、娱乐城等19个文化事业、经营及职能部门。几十年的民族文化事业、民族文化资源以及不断创新的机制，培养和锻炼了一批热爱民族文化事业、政治强、业务精、作风正的民族文化建设和管理队伍，培养了一支事业心强，具有真才实学的研究队伍。民族文化宫现有汉、蒙、回、藏、维、苗、彝、壮、朝鲜、满、瑶、白、土家、哈尼、傣、黎、侗、高山、水、东乡、纳西、达斡尔、羌、撒拉、阿昌、裕固、赫哲等27个民族的干部职工600多人。其中：在职职工400多人，离退休职工200多人；各类专业技术人员120余人，高级职称近30人，中级职称近40人；有三人获得国务院政府特殊津贴，一人获得国家部委突出贡献专家奖。

The construction area of The Cultural Palace of Nationalities is 32,000 square meters and the main building has 13 stories and 67 meters in height, embracedly cower buildings on both sides. The whole building is beautiful, grand and magnificent with unique Chinese national style. It enjoys a high reputation at home and abroad, and loved by the people of all nationalities. It was selected as the NO.1 among 50 buildings of "my favorite national architectural style" by Beijing city residents for the first time in 1994; the Cultural Palace of Nationalities is written into the British Edition of the "construction history of the world" as the New China "No.1 Palace", and it was appraised as one of the art treasures of the 20th century Chinese architectural art in the twentieth meeting of International Association of Architects in 1999.

The Cultural Palace of Nationalities initially consisted of museum, library and cultural hall. After the birth of the New China it has been the only place and organization to organize various nationalities activities. Its main functions and tasks are: It is a place where the Party and state leaders hold political activities, discuss state affairs, make friends with minority elites, hold major festivals of the main ethnic minority; publicize the Party's national policies and national achievement, display and communicate the traditional outstanding culture of minorities; educating the spirit of internationalism, patriotism, safeguarding national unity to the youth; provide the people and the national staff with library information services; protect cultural heritage of ethnic minorities and legacies.

During the process of building the Cultural Palace of Nationalities, the project had got full of attention from the senior generation of proletarian revolutionaries of the Party and the state. From the Preparation of the construction of Cultural Palace of Nationalities to the translation equipment of six minority languages in the Cultural Palace of Nationalities hall, and to the construction progress inspection, all of which had witnessed kind regards and instruction from the national leaders, especially Premier Zhou Enlai. During the period of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities construction, the State Council issued "Notice on the collection of books and Articles Required by the Cultural Palace of Nationalities for Exhibition" on November 21, 1958. And the Office of the State Council's National Project for the Cultural Palace of Nationalities Civic Museum also made a notice on collection of national musical and sport instruments, and documents on April 8, 1959. Under the call of two notices, all the country give Cultural Hall the most support. The National Palace Museum presented Dalaí and Banchan's gifts to the Cultural Palace of Nationalities. After the birth of New China, the gifts presented from minorities throughout the country to the Central Committee and Chairman Mao have been transferred from the State Nationalities Affairs Commission to the Cultural Palace of Nationalities. It has collected more than 200,000 copies of books, among which there are many rare documents. The collection speed had created a miracle in the history of library development.

"The 10 Years National Exhibition on Work among Nationalities" opened soon after the completion Cultural Palace of Nationalities. The exhibition fully demonstrated China's changes and development of ethnic minorities during the decade. During the period of preparation for the exhibition, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Deng Xiao Ping, Song Qingling, and other leaders of the Party and State personally inspected its preparations. Ho Chi Minh accompanied by Liu Shaoqi visited the exhibition. In addition, British Marshal Montgomery, the former French premier, Edcar Faure and his wife, and the ambassadors from 24 countries including the former USSR, Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Pakistan had visited the exhibition. The influence and effect of the exhibition spread all over the world.

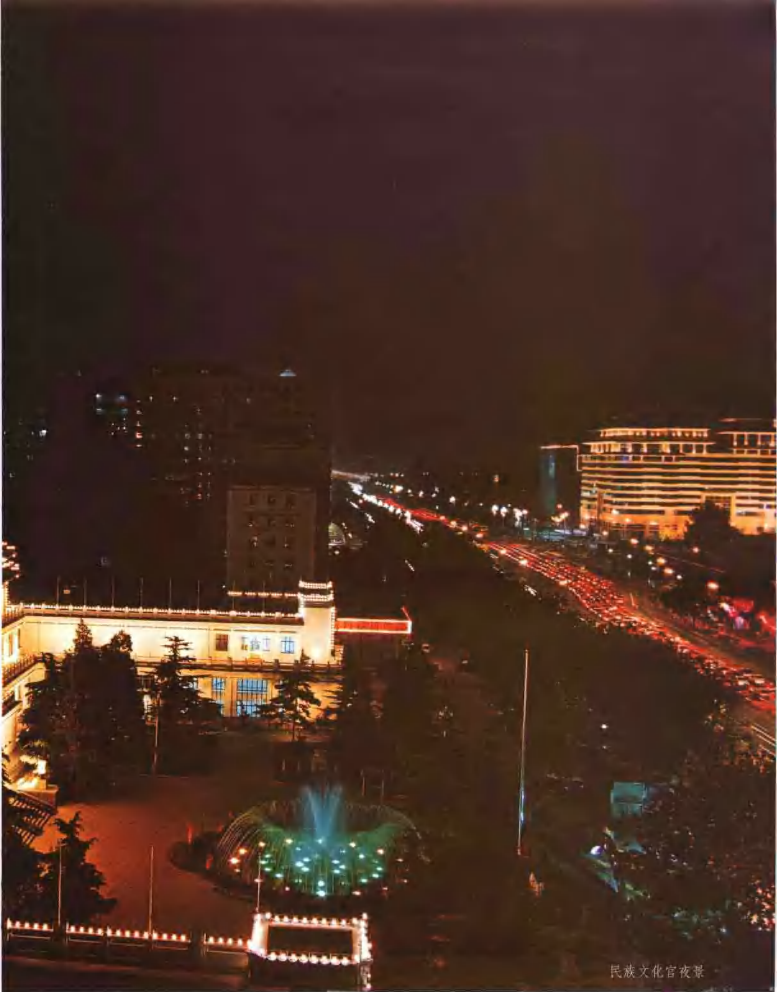
At the beginning, the Recreation Hall of the Cultural Palace of Nationalities was made of club, dance hall, restaurant, muslim restaurant and hotel. It can cater, entertain, hold conferences, and can

play films, stage dramas, hold the general assembly, festivals and events, and there are billiards room, bowling room, and table tennis room. It can also meet the traditional food culture of various ethnic groups, and have modern facilities and equipment. It integrates traditional and modern elite. It is the palace that contains foreign cultural essence and modern minority culture. Diplomatic activities, various performances and cultural activities make the palace more brilliant.

During 46 years, the Cultural Palace of Nationalities experienced establishment and growth, witnessed the splendid achievement of nationalities of new China, witnessed the mounting tide of reform and opening, experienced ups and downs and several generations of cultural workers have worked diligently to publicize the Party's national policy for the protection of national cultural heritage, promote cultural communication, and make an important contribution to the development and prosperity of culture.

At present, the Cultural Palace of Nationalities has developed into 19 cultural undertakings: business and functional department which has a museum, the Chinese National Library, national fashion, the Chinese National Yearbook Club, Pavilion, the Grand Theatre (including National Culture Corporation), hotels, entertainment town, etc. Decades of cultural undertakings and cultural resources as well as mechanisms for continuous innovation, have fostered and trained a number of people who love ethnic cultural undertakings, and had strong political integrity and strong professional competence. She has trained a research team which has strong sense of professionalism and solid skills. Now she has 548 cadres and workers who are of the nationality of Han, Mongolian, Hui, Tibetan, Uyghur, Miao, Yi, Zhuang, Korean, Manchu, Yao, Bai, Tujia, Hani, Dai, Li, She, Gaoshan, Shui, Dongxiang, Naxi, Daur, Qiang, Salar, Achang, Yugur, Hezhen—27 nationalities, including more than 600 cadre members, 400 employees, 200 and more retired employees, 120 professional and technical staff members and nearly 30 of them have senior title of professional post, nearly 40 intermediate title. One was awarded Experts of Outstanding Contribution by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and three received state Department Government Special Allowances.





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