

# 建国初期的外交部

The Foreign Ministry in  
the Early Years of the  
People's Republic



世界知识出版社

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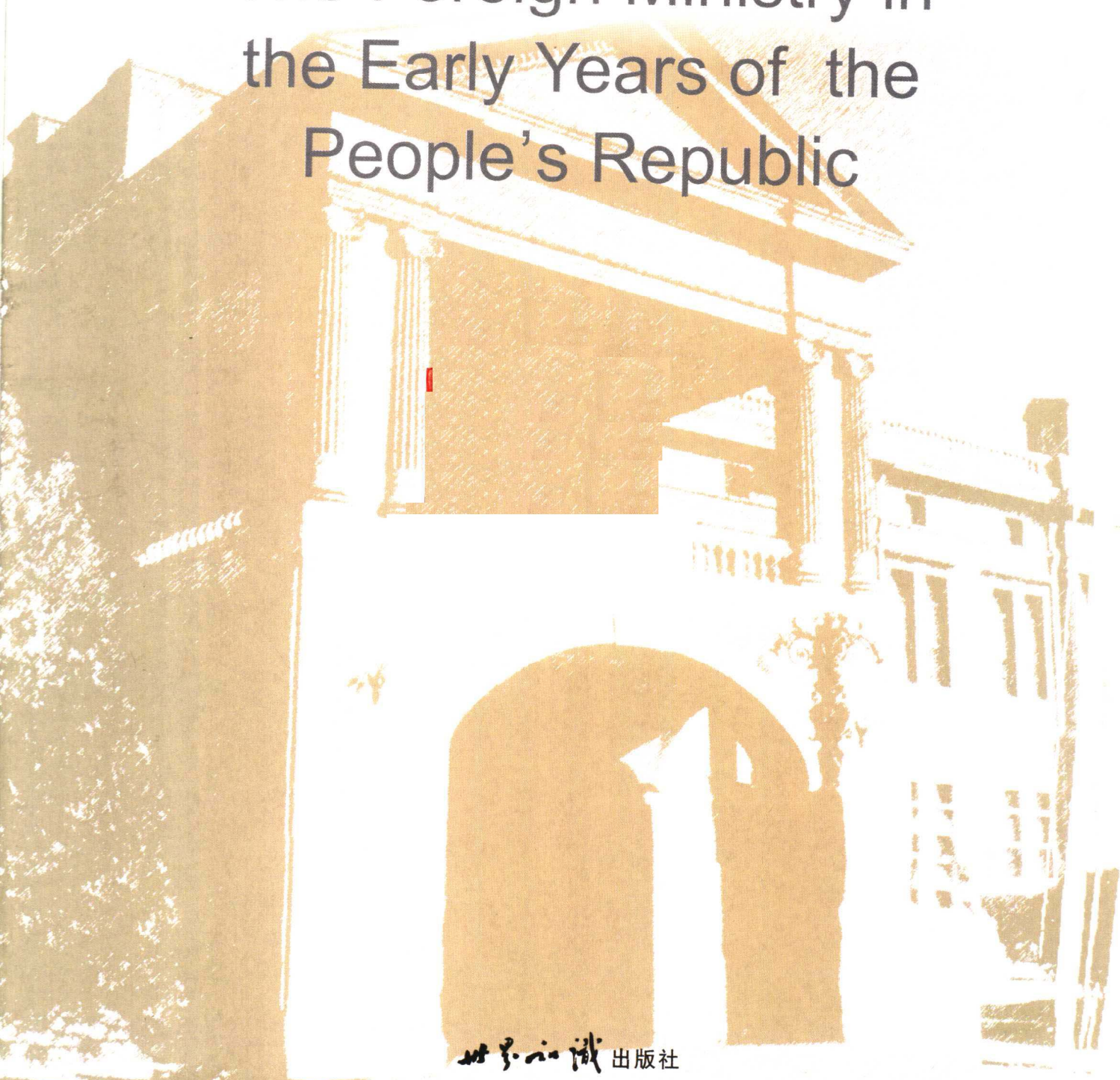
The Foreign Ministry Administration in  
the Early Years of the  
People's Republic of China





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The Foreign Ministry in the Early Years of the People's Republic

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# 序言

“人生短暂，情有独钟。

这里凝重的瞬间，参与着历史的形成。”

当开国大典的礼花还在天安门上空绽放的时候，新中国的第一代外交战士就开始履行一项全新使命——向世界各国政府送达毛泽东主席的开国公告和周恩来总理兼外长表示愿同各国建立外交关系的函件。人民解放战争的硝烟尚未散尽，他们有的已踏上持节异域的行程。

1949年11月8日，他们聆听了周恩来总理兼外长在外交部首次全体人员大会上的讲话，开始用自己的青春年华参与中国外交史的改写和创新。

温故知新。值此外交部成立55周年之际，图文集《建国初期的外交部》问世，很有意义。它至少可以帮助读者了解新中国外交事业创建初期的艰辛和成就。

按照毛主席提出的“另起炉灶”等方针，新中国迅速清除了帝国主义在华势力，建立起新型的对外关系，同邻国共同倡导了和平共处五项原则。周总理率团出席了日内瓦会议和万隆会议，提倡在“求同存异”的前提下，以协商方式解决国际问题，增进国与国之间的了解与合作。这些外交实践，维护了国家的独立、主权和尊严，打破了外来封锁，树立起新中国爱好和平、主持正义、睦邻友好的形象，为同各国在平等互利基础上建立和发展交往与合作开辟



了广阔道路。

55年来，我国的国际地位不断提高，对外合作日益扩大。与我国建交的国家从初期的20多个已增加到现在的165个。我恢复了在联合国的合法席位，参与着130多个政府间国际组织的工作，成为维护世界和平、促进共同发展的重要力量。

在毛主席、周总理领导下，年轻的外交部认真贯彻中央的外交方针和政策，为巩固人民政权和建设新中国做出了贡献，并形成了高效、严谨的工作作风，为我外交的更大发展和队伍的壮大打下了基础。目前，外交部拥有一支忠于祖国、务实、求新的数千人队伍，为中国人民和世界人民工作在世界各地。

胡锦涛主席指出，维护我国发展的重要战略机遇期，争取和平稳定的国际环境、睦邻友好的周边环境、平等互利的合作环境和客观友善的舆论环境，为全面建设小康社会服务，是当前和今后一个时期我国外交工作的根本任务，也是基本目标。我们要继承和发扬外交部的好传统，认真学习和贯彻胡主席的指示、党的十六大精神、邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想，与时俱进，扎扎实实地完成新时期外交工作更加光荣而艰巨的任务。



2004年12月27日



## Foreword

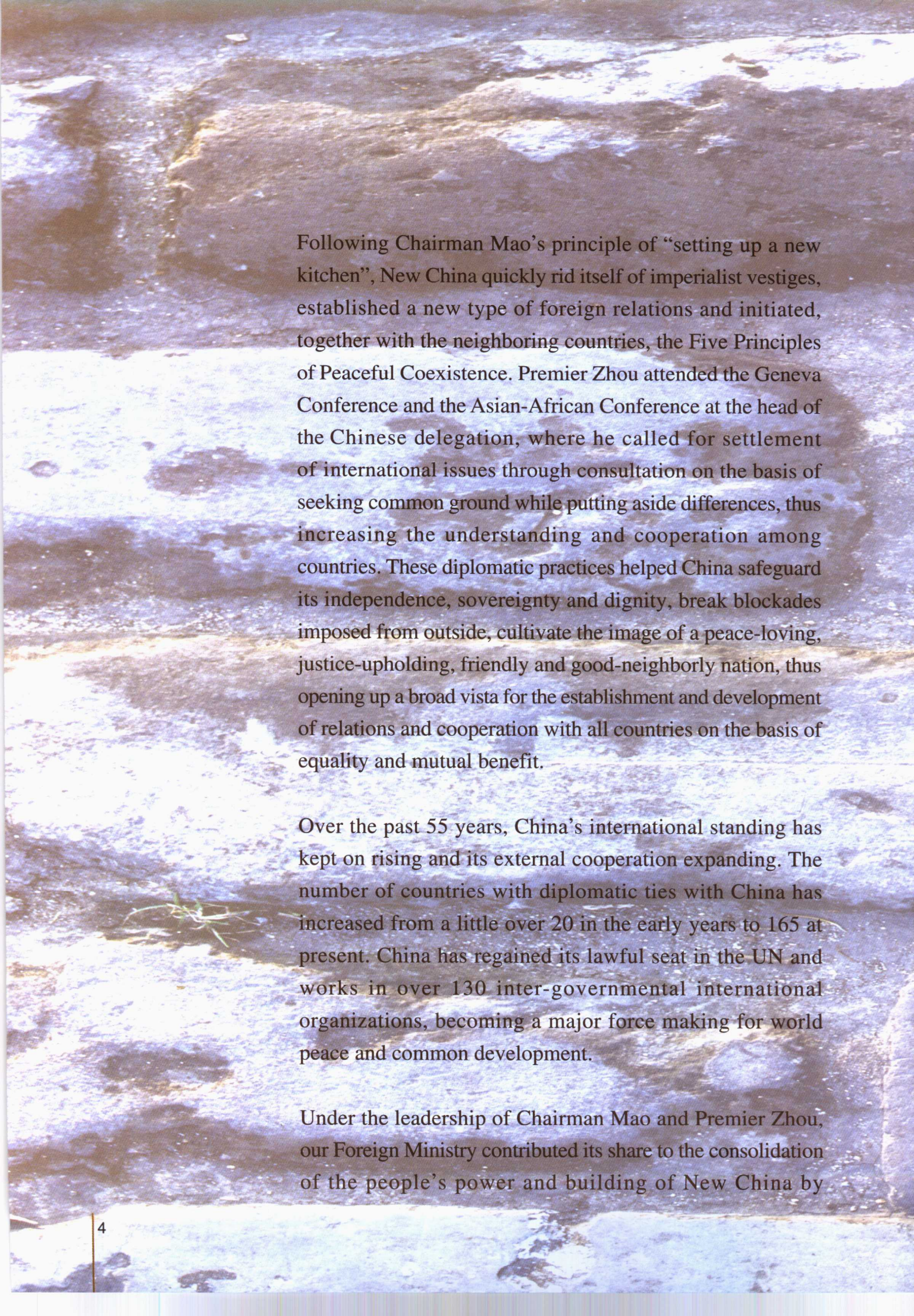
Short as life is -  
A dream well worth dreaming.  
A solemn moment here,  
Part of history in the making.

When the Tian'anmen Square was lit up with fireworks in celebration of the new-born nation, New China's first group of diplomats had already set out on their mission - delivering to the governments all over the world Chairman Mao Zedong's proclamation on the founding of the People's Republic of China and Premier and Foreign Minister Zhou Enlai's letter expressing hopes to establish diplomatic relations with them. Even before battlefield of the War of People's Liberation went quiet, some of these diplomats had already gone on their journey as China's new ambassadors.

On 8 November 1949, Premier and Foreign Minister Zhou Enlai spoke to the full house of China's Foreign Ministry. His words inspired the young men and women to devote themselves to writing a new page in China's diplomatic history.

One may gain new insights by revisiting the past. The publication of this album is very meaningful as it coincides with the 55th anniversary of our Foreign Ministry. Readers can at least learn something about the hardships and successes of China's diplomacy in the early years of the People's Republic.





Following Chairman Mao's principle of "setting up a new kitchen", New China quickly rid itself of imperialist vestiges, established a new type of foreign relations and initiated, together with the neighboring countries, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Premier Zhou attended the Geneva Conference and the Asian-African Conference at the head of the Chinese delegation, where he called for settlement of international issues through consultation on the basis of seeking common ground while putting aside differences, thus increasing the understanding and cooperation among countries. These diplomatic practices helped China safeguard its independence, sovereignty and dignity, break blockades imposed from outside, cultivate the image of a peace-loving, justice-upholding, friendly and good-neighborly nation, thus opening up a broad vista for the establishment and development of relations and cooperation with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Over the past 55 years, China's international standing has kept on rising and its external cooperation expanding. The number of countries with diplomatic ties with China has increased from a little over 20 in the early years to 165 at present. China has regained its lawful seat in the UN and works in over 130 inter-governmental international organizations, becoming a major force making for world peace and common development.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, our Foreign Ministry contributed its share to the consolidation of the people's power and building of New China by





conscientiously implementing the Party's foreign policies and guidelines. It also developed an efficient and meticulous style of work and laid down the foundation for the further development of China's diplomacy and diplomatic workforce. Today, several thousand Chinese foreign officers, loyal, pragmatic and innovative, are working all over the world in the service of the Chinese people and the people of the world.

As President Hu Jintao points out, the fundamental task and basic goal of China's diplomatic work both at present and in the foreseeable future is to maintain the period of important strategic opportunities for China's development and strive for a peaceful and stable international environment, an amicable and good-neighborly surrounding environment, an environment for equitable and mutually-beneficial cooperation as well as an environment of objective and friendly public opinion, with a view to serving our cause of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. We in the Foreign Ministry must carry forward our fine traditions, earnestly study and implement President Hu's instructions, the spirit of the Party's 16th Congress, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of "Three Represents", keep pace with the times and fulfill our glorious mission in the new era with even greater success.

**Li Zhaoxing**

27 December 2004



# 第一部分



## 外交部的成立 及各项事业的创建

中华人民共和国外交部成立于1949年10月1日。根据中央人民政府组织法制定的外交部试行组织条例确定：外交部负责处理外交事务、国家对外交涉、关于在外华侨及在华外侨等涉外事项。在国外设立驻外使领馆，在国内省、市人民政府设置外事机构，执行各该地区有关外交的工作。

在周恩来总理兼外长的直接领导之下，外交部建立健全了组织机构和各项规章制度，建设了一支新型的外交队伍，形成了高效、严谨、求实的工作作风，在新中国建立初期奠定对外工作格局的过程中，认真贯彻中央确定的外交方针，深入研究国际形势的发展变化，为开创中国外交的新局面做出了自己的贡献。



## **PART I**

# **THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND THE LAUNCHING OF VARIOUS UNDERTAKINGS**

**T**he Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China was established on 1 October 1949. According to The Organic Regulations of the Foreign Ministry for Trial Implementation formulated under the Organic Law of the Central People's Government, the Foreign Ministry was responsible for handling foreign affairs, making representations with foreign governments and dealing with affairs of Chinese nationals residing abroad and foreign nationals residing in China. It was also charged with the responsibility to open embassies and consulates in foreign countries and set up foreign affairs offices affiliated to provincial and municipal governments at home while conducting relevant

foreign-related work at the local level. Under the direct leadership of Premier and Foreign Minister Zhou Enlai, the Foreign Ministry completed its composition and institutional setup, built up a new workforce of diplomatic personnel and developed an efficient, meticulous and down-to-earth style of work. When New China was still in its infancy working to define its diplomatic goals and patterns, the Foreign Ministry made its due contribution to the efforts by earnestly implementing the guidelines for China's foreign affairs laid down by the Central Government and carrying out in-depth evaluations of the evolving international situation at the time.



# 中央人民政府公告

## ■ The Proclamation of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China

董必武、李燭塵、李章達、章伯鈞、程潛、張翼若、陳銘樞、韓平山、張羅先、柳亞子、張東蓀、龍雲為委員，組成中央人民政府委員會，宣告中華人民共和國的成立，並決定北京為中華人民共和國的首都。中華人民共和國中央人民政府委員會於本日在首都就職，一致決議：宣告中華人民共和國中央人民政府的成立，接受中國人民政治協商會議共同綱領為本政府的施政方針，互選林伯渠為中央人民政府委員會秘書長，任命周恩來為中央人民政府政務院總理兼外交部部長，毛澤東為中央人民政府人民革命軍事委員會主席，朱德為人民解放軍總司令，沈鈞儒為中央人民政府最高人民法院院長，羅榮桓為中央人民政府最高人民檢察署檢察長，並責成他們從速組成各項政府機關，推行各項政府工作。同時決議：向各國政府宣布，本政府為代表中華人民共和國全國人民的唯一合法政府。凡願遵守平等、互利及互相尊重領土主權等項原則的任何外國政府，本政府均願與之建立外交關係。特此公告。

中華人民共和國中央人民政府主席毛澤東

一九四九年十月一日

1 1949年10月1日，毛澤東主席在中華人民共和國中央人民政府公告中宣布任命周恩來為政務院總理兼外交部長。



### 中華人民共和國中央人民政府公告

自蔣介石國民黨反動政府背叛祖國，勾結帝國主義，發動反革命戰爭以來，全國人民處於水深火熱的情況之中。幸賴我人民解放軍在全國人民援助之下，為保衛祖國的領土主權，為保衛人民的生命財產，為解除人民的痛苦和爭取人民的權利，奮不顧身，英勇作戰，得以消滅反動軍隊，推翻國民政府的反動統治。現在人民解放戰爭業已取得基本的勝利，全國大多數人民業已獲得解放。在此基礎之上，由全國各民主黨派、各人民團體、人民解放軍、各地區、各民族、國外華僑及其他愛國民主分子的代表們所組成的中國人民政治協商會議第一屆全體會議業已集會，代表全國人民的意志，制定了中華人民共和國中央人民政府組織法，選舉了毛澤東為中央人民政府主席，朱德、劉少奇、宋慶齡、李濟深、張瀾、高崗為副主席，陳毅、賀龍、李立三、林伯渠、葉劍英、何香凝、林彪、彭德懷、劉伯承、吳玉章、徐向前、彭真、薄一波、聶榮臻、周恩來、董必武、賽福鼎、饒漱石、陳嘉庚、羅榮桓、鄧子恢、烏蘭夫、徐特立、蔡暢、劉格平、馬寅初、陳雲、康生、林楓、馬叙倫、郭沫若、張雲逸、鄧小平、高崇民、沈鈞儒、沈雁冰、陳叔通、司徒美堂、李錫九、黃炎培、蔡廷鍇、習仲勳、彭澤民、張治中、傅作

On 1 October 1949, Chairman Mao Zedong announced, in the Proclamation of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, the appointment of Zhou Enlai as the Premier of the Government Administrative Council and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs.



## 外交部的组建

### ■ The Establishment of the Foreign Ministry

#### □ 建部之初的部址

##### Sites of the Ministry



↑ → 外交部成立之初，分散在北京御河桥、松树胡同办公，后迁入外交部街30号。11月8日，在这里召开了成立大会。图为外交部庭院及办公楼。

In its early days, the Foreign Ministry had its offices at Yuheqiao and Songshu Hutong, and later moved to 30 Waijiaobu Street where its inauguration was held on 8 November 1949. The picture shows the Foreign Ministry compound and office building.



