

第一部分

1949 - 1965

Part One



中華人民共和國成立

1949年10月1日，中國共產黨中央委員會主席毛澤東在北京天安門城樓宣佈中華人民共和國中央人民政府成立，中國人民站起來了。

Establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC)

“The Chinese people have stood up!” Mao Zedong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), proclaims the establishment of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) at Tiananmen Rostrum on 1 October 1949.



建國初期的軍事管制

中華人民共和國建國初期，人民解放軍新解放地區一律實行軍事管制。圖為有關廣州市的軍事管制佈告。

Military control in the early years of the PRC

Public notice of the imposition of military control in Guangzhou. In the early years of the PRC, martial law was declared in several places newly occupied by the People's Liberation Army.

廣州市軍事管制委員會佈告

軍字第一號

奉

中國人民革命軍事委員會電令內開：

「廣州市及其近郊國民黨匪軍業已肅清為保障人民的生命財產維護社會安寧確立革命秩序特令在廣州市原轄區內實行軍事管制成立廣州市軍事管制委員會為該市軍管時期最高權力機關統一軍事政治經濟文化等管制事宜並任命葉劍英 方方 鄧華 賴傳珠 洪學智 曾生 林平 朱光 李章達 吳奇偉 張鰲村等為軍管會委員葉劍英為主任賴傳珠為副主任」等因奉此本會遵令於即日正式成立到職視事仰我軍民一體知照

主任 葉劍英

副主任 賴傳珠

一九四九年

十月

二十日





國民黨飛機轟炸上海

1950年1月，上海楊樹浦沿江一帶工廠區遭國民黨飛機轟炸。新中國成立之初，東南沿海戰事依然激烈，國民黨飛機連續轟炸大陸沿海城市——以海南島為基地的國民黨飛機轟炸了南方港口廣州市；以台灣為基地的國民黨飛機則轟炸了上海以南的沿海軍事和工業設施，包括出動17架美式轟炸機。對上海楊樹浦電力公司、閘北水力公司、南市華商電氣公司、盧家灣法商水電公司以及吳淞等處密集轟炸，造成市民一千五百多人傷亡。上海市長陳毅組織工人和技術人員迅速搶修，幾天後完全恢復供電。

Kuomintang planes bomb Shanghai

Industrial areas along the river in the Yangshupu district of Shanghai are bombed by Kuomintang (KMT) planes in January 1950. Fierce fighting continued along the southeastern coast in the early years of the new China, with the KMT air force bombing one coastal city after another: air raids were conducted against the southern port of Guangzhou by KMT planes based on Hainan Island, and military and industrial facilities along the coast south of Shanghai by planes based in Taiwan, including 17 American-style bombers. Intensive bombing of the Shanghai Yangshupu Electricity Company, Zhabei Hydropower Company, Nanshi Chinese Merchants Electricity Company, Lujiawan French Merchants Hydroelectricity Company and places like Wusong caused more than 1,500 casualties. Shanghai Mayor Chen Yi organised workers and technicians to quickly repair the damage, and the electricity supply was restored within a few days.

處決國民黨特務

1950年代初，中共建政初期以「特務」、「漢奸」的罪名處決了數十萬留在大陸的國民黨軍政幹部。

Execution of KMT spies

As the PRC consolidated its establishment in the early 1950s, tens of thousands of KMT political and military cadres who had remained in China were executed as “spies” and “traitors”.



《白毛女》的劇照

1950年代初的文學藝術主要反映中國共產黨的鬥爭歷史，歌頌中華人民共和國立國後生活的光明面。電影《白毛女》描寫中國農民楊白勞與女兒喜兒在新舊社會的不同命運，以「舊社會把人變成鬼，新社會把鬼變成人」為主題。

Stage photo from *White Haired Girl*

In the early 1950s, literature and art focused on reflecting the history of the CCP's struggle and praising the benefits it had brought after founding the PRC. Depicting the different fates of Chinese farmer Yang Bailao and his daughter Xi'er in the old and new societies, the film *White Haired Girl* conveyed the theme that "the old society turned people into ghosts, the new society turns ghosts into people".





土改下的佃農焚燒地契

圖為 1950 年土改期間，佃農正點火燃燒地契，歡慶自己由長年桎梏中解放出來。中央人民政府於是年 6 月 30 日公佈《中華人民共和國土地改革法》，並立即在全國範圍推行。各地隨即沒收地主的土地、耕畜、農具、多餘的糧食及房屋，將其分配給無地少地的農民。此外，各地均舉行了鬥爭地主大會，由受剝削的佃農戶聲淚俱下地控訴惡霸地主的迫害，以加強群眾的階級仇恨教育。土改的推行強化了新中國的政治基礎。

Tenant-peasants burn land title deeds during land reform

Tenant-peasants burn land title deeds to celebrate their liberation from longstanding shackles during the land reform of 1950. The Central People's Government promulgated the "Land Reform Law of the People's Republic of China", effective throughout the country, on 30 June 1950, and the land, livestock, farming tools, surplus food and houses of landlords were immediately confiscated and given to farmers with no or little land. In addition, to reinforce the education of the masses in class hatred, assemblies were held at which exploited tenant-peasants would denounce with mournful eyes the oppression of local tyrants and landlords. The implementation of land reform strengthened the political foundations of the new China.

馮生清	何貧農	靈學義	何貧農
李長貴	同前	楊双標	同前
孫忠和	同前	夏文富	同前
龐銀貴	同前	周春生	同前
陳永義	同前	張開榮	同前
李忠之	同前	李步寬	同前
龐銀富	同前	陳詹氏	同前
鄒文彬	同前	高炳奎	同前
卞福林	同前	陳長俊	同前
何義順	貧農	陳有福	同前
湯安喜	貧農	魏明德	同前
何榮祥	同前	龔金元	同前
楊殿才	何貧農	劉順友	同前
李殿成	同前	韓必氏	同前
徐廣太	同前	解元礼	同前
童維慶	同前	陳立才	同前
馬金標	同前	郭怀仁	同前
朱友成	同前	李增华	同前
姜榮韓	同前	蔣芳龍	貧農
岳振元	同前	同學高	何貧農

土改下的階級劃分

1950 年土改的重要措施之一是劃分階級成分。圖為江蘇省林隱鄉第五村公佈的「階級紅榜」。根據政務院第 44 次政務會議通過《關於劃分農村階級成份的決定》，規定了地主、富農、中農、貧農、工人階級的劃分標準，對土地改革中的一些問題，如勞動與附帶勞動，富裕中農、反動富農、破產地主、貧農、知識分子、遊民、宗教職業者、紅軍戰士中地主富農出身的分子與土地等問題作了原則性的決定，還對小手工業者、手工業資本家、手工業工人、自由職業者、小商販、商業資本家或商人、開明士紳等作了新的規定。階級劃分決定了個人的歷史與政治屬性，也決定了個人的社會地位以及所接受的經濟與教育待遇。這種屬性甚至延續到下一代，此後 30 年間如影隨形。

Class divisions under land reform

The “Class Honour Roll” of the Fifth Village of Linyin County in Jiangsu Province. A significant measure introduced during the land reform of 1950 was the division of people by class. The 44th Meeting of the State Administrative Council endorsed the “Decisions regarding the Differentiation of Class Status in the Countryside”, a document that laid down in principle the criteria for dividing the people into landlords, rich peasants, middle peasants, poor peasants and workers. Also dealing with other issues relating to land reform, it further defined people as labour and supplementary labour, well-to-do middle peasants, reactionary rich peasants, bankrupt landlords, poor peasants, intellectuals, vagrants, religious persons by occupation and elements with a landlord or rich peasant family background in the Red Army. New regulations were also announced governing small craftsmen, handicraft capitalists, handicraft workers, freelancers, small traders, merchant capitalists or merchants and enlightened gentry. These class divisions determined the history and political attributes of an individual, their social status and the economic and educational treatment they would receive; these attributes would then be inherited by the next generation and become indissoluble for the next 30 years.

農民武裝自衛隊

在土改中出現的農民武裝自衛隊。留意照片中的自衛隊員皆屬女性，她們身上荷槍實彈。

Armed peasant self-defence squad

The armed peasant self-defence squad that emerged during land reform. Note that all the squad members are women and that they are carrying loaded guns.



女售票員的新工作制服

1951年，上海市公共汽車女售票員換上新時代工作的制服，展現親切友善的笑容。新社會一改舊社會「先生」、「小姐」的稱呼，改以具有社會主義思想信仰「同志」相稱，崇尚的不是鮮色旗袍的「花樣年華」，而是藍色布衣的無產階級的樸素。新社會的道德改變了上海的城市風貌。

New uniform for female bus conductors

Female bus conductors in Shanghai are given a modern uniform in 1951 to show off their warm and friendly character in the new era. In the new society, people were no longer to be addressed as “Mr” or “Ms”, but as “comrade” to reinforce socialist thought and beliefs. Glamorous, brightly coloured qipao were regarded as outmoded and replaced by the proletarian plainness of blue cloth. The morality of the new society brought drastic changes to the style and character of Shanghai.





「鎮反」下的江湖老大黃金榮

1951年，曾經叱吒上海灘的江湖老大黃金榮在「鎮壓反革命」運動中，被勒令在其興建的「大世界遊樂場」前打掃。杜月笙、黃金榮、張嘯林並稱「上海三大亨」，私擁槍械，廣招黑道兄弟，以合法公司的名義經營買賣，黑白兩道通吃。解放軍進入上海之前，杜月笙離開了上海，黃金榮卻選擇留下來，或因不捨萬貫家財，或因以為自己歷經大風大浪，改朝換代已司空見慣。然而事與願違，在「鎮反」中，黃金榮的手下紛紛被抓，他被迫在報上刊登「自告書」，表示痛改前非，重新做人。他被勒令在「大世界」前掃地，許多市民聞訊前來觀看，多數人看熱鬧，少數人看出時局的變化，預感這將是截然不同的新時代。兩年後，黃金榮逝世，上海的黑道大哥從此成為歷史名詞，只能在電影電視裡看見了。

Gangster Huang Jinrong during the Campaign to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries

Huang Jinrong, once an active and powerful gangster in Shanghai, is ordered to sweep and clean the area outside the Great World Entertainment Center, which he had built, during the Campaign to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries in 1951. Huang, Du Yuesheng, Zhang Xiaolin were known as "Shanghai's Three Big Shots". With their stockpiles of privately owned guns, their gangs made money both unlawfully and lawfully, often conducting business through legal companies. Du left Shanghai before the People's Liberation Army entered, but Huang chose to stay, perhaps because he could not let go of his great fortune or perhaps because he thought this was just another of the great storms and dynastic changes he had experienced as common occurrences. Things, however, did not turn out the way he wanted. His subordinates were arrested during the Campaign to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries, and Huang was forced to publish a "written confession" in the newspapers to express his repentance for his past mistakes and his willingness to clean up his act. He was ordered to sweep the ground outside Great World, and, on hearing the news, many Shanghai residents came to watch. Most were attracted by the excitement of the occasion, but others saw how the tide was changing and got the feeling that China was entering an entirely different era. Huang died two years later, temporarily consigning the figure of the Shanghai underworld kingpin to history and television dramas.

「鎮反」中被捕的土匪

圖為鎮反期間，四川東部匪首黃雲卿被人民解放軍剿匪部隊所捕獲。

Bandits arrested during the Campaign to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries

Huang Yunqing, a bandit chief in the eastern part of Sichuan, is arrested by the People's Liberation Army during the Campaign to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries.



拆除資本主義的象徵

1951年9月，被視為資本主義象徵的上海跑馬廳被拆除，改建為人民公園和人民廣場，過去五光十色的娛樂也遭到禁絕。

Demolishing symbols of capitalism

The Shanghai Race Club, which was considered a symbol of capitalism, was demolished in September 1951 and rebuilt into the People's Park and People's Square of Shanghai. All kinds of entertainment from the old society were prohibited.

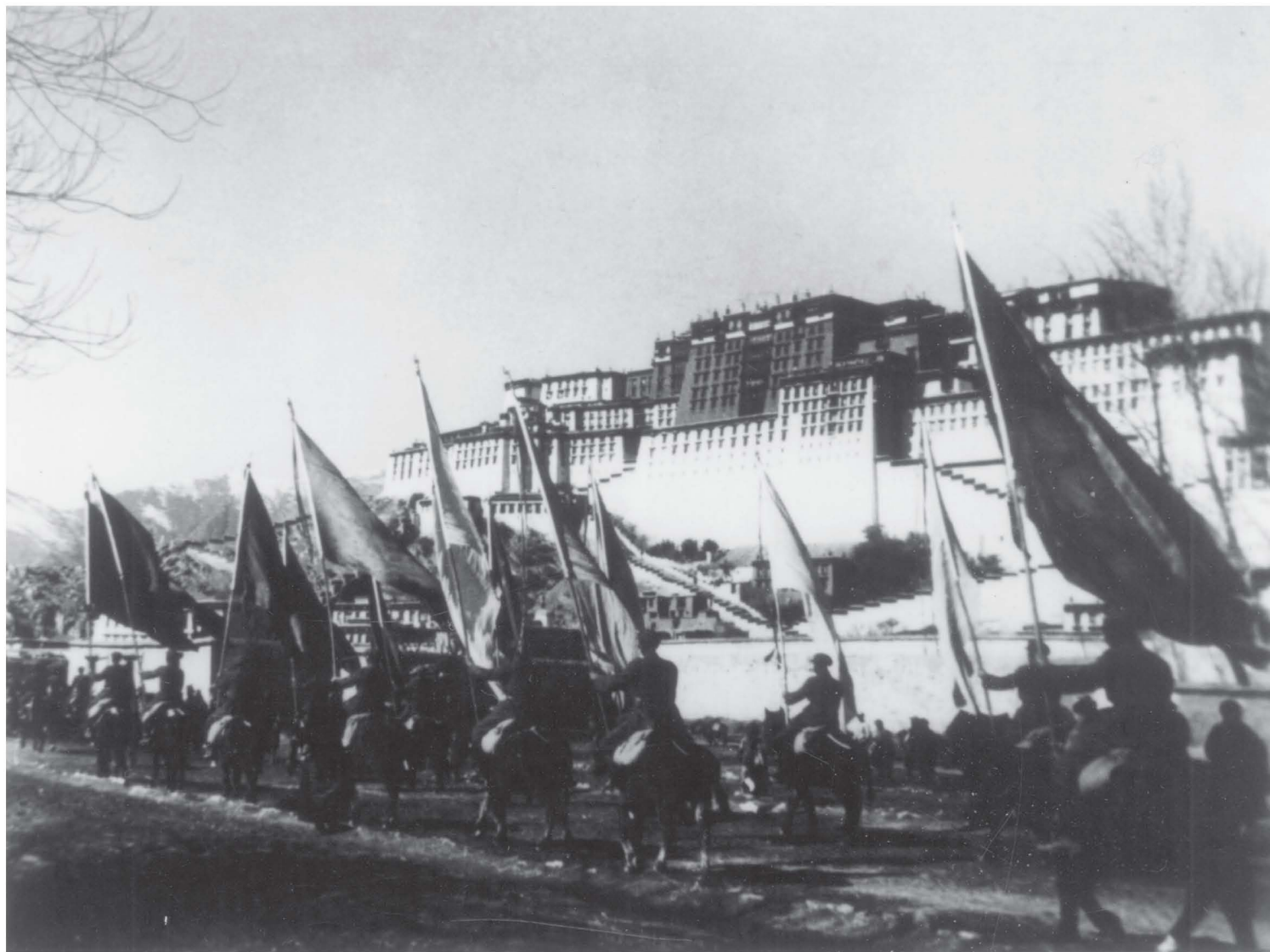


解放軍進駐拉薩

圖為 1951 年 10 月人民解放軍進入西藏拉薩的情景。此時除台灣、澎湖、金門、馬祖，以及香港、澳門外，全國已基本上統一。

Garrison of the People's Liberation Army in Lhasa

The People's Liberation Army enters Lhasa in Tibet in October 1951. The nation was essentially unified at this time, with the exception of Taiwan, Pescadores (the Penghu Islands), Kinmen (Quemoy), the Matsu Islands, Hong Kong and Macau.





金日成號召人民作戰

1951年，年輕的朝鮮民主主義人民共和國（北韓）領袖金日成號召人民對美國作戰。

Kim Il-sung calls on his people to fight

Kim Il-sung, the young leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), calls on his people to fight against the US in 1951.

中國人民志願軍

圖為朝鮮戰爭（韓戰）期間（1951-1953）中國人民志願軍在炮火的掩護下衝鋒。

The Chinese People's Volunteer Army

The Chinese People's Volunteer Army surges towards the enemy's ranks under the cover of shellfire during the Korean War (1950-53).



上海民眾捐獻破銅爛鐵

1951年12月，上海市居民響應中央號召，加強國防力量，捐獻破銅爛鐵，經工廠煉製，成為生產飛機大炮的鋼材，支援志願軍作戰。自從志願軍遠赴朝鮮戰場以後，全國掀起了愛國主義熱潮。

Shanghai people donate scrap metal

The people of Shanghai respond to the call of the Central Committee of the Party to donate scrap metal to support the Volunteer Army in December 1951. The metal was to be refined into steel for the production of planes and cannon to strengthen the national defences. The nation experiences an upsurge of patriotism after the Volunteer Army went to fight on the Korean battlefield.





上海一家商店張貼「五反」的政治標語

1952年，在「五反運動」中，上海一家商店外張貼著嚴厲的政治標語，署名單位是「滬光小組」。「五反」是指反行賄、反偷稅漏稅、反盜騙國家財產、反偷工減料、反盜竊國家經濟情報。中央人民政府節約檢查委員會主任薄一波指出：「不坦白者除補交之外，並應受罰，只有徹底坦白，才是一切犯法工商業者唯一的一條出路。」在「五反」中，上海「不法奸商」王康年被處極刑成為重點宣傳的事例。王康年是上海大康藥房的創辦人兼經理。據悉他利用各種手段腐蝕幹部，包括送禮、請客、跳舞、色情等等行賄手法，以低劣商品裝箱販賣給正在朝鮮半島作戰的志願軍，最後其罪行被揭發，遭上海公安局逮捕，由人民法院依法判處死刑。

A political poster put up by a shop in Shanghai for the Five Anti Campaign

A poster with a severely worded political slogan is put up at a shop in Shanghai by a unit called the Hu Guang Group during the Five Anti Campaign in 1952. The five targets of the campaign were bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating the government and theft of government economic intelligence. Bo Yibo, director of the Thrift Inspection Committee of the Central People's Government, stated: "Those who have not confessed should be punished as well as forced to pay compensation. Full confession is the only way out for industrialists and businessmen who have committed crimes." Wang Kangnian, a merchant in Shanghai, became the focal point of the campaign's propaganda. The founder and manager of the Shanghai Dakang Dispensary, Wang had reportedly corrupted cadres by offering them gifts and paying for meals, dances and sexual favours; he also sold poor quality goods to the Volunteer Army fighting in the Korean War. When his misdeeds were exposed, he was arrested by the Shanghai police and sentenced to death by the People's Court under the law.

商店員工檢舉老闆

1952年，上海市舉行「店員五反運動代表會議」，會中各商店員工代表群情激昂，誓言揭發檢舉老闆的不法行為。人民政府成立三年以來，在政治教育、群眾動員與堅決打擊不法之下，上海已脫胎換骨。市政府文化教育委員會主任夏衍說上海的面貌已經改變了——沒有傳染病；居民也組織起來，互相幫忙，舊社會的殘餘消失了。

Shop workers accuse their bosses

Shanghai held a "Five Anti Campaign Shop Employee Representatives Conference" in 1952, at which emotional shop workers vowed to disclose the illegal behaviour of their bosses. Political education, mass movements and determined attacks on illegal activities saw Shanghai undergo radical changes in the three years after the people's government was set up. Xia Yan, director of the Committee of Culture and Education of the Municipal Government, reported that the city had changed in appearance: there were no epidemics, the residents organised themselves to help each other and the last remnants of the old society had disappeared.



鬥爭資本家

在「五反」運動中，工廠職工鬥爭「不法」資本家。

The struggle against the capitalists

Factory workers fight against “lawless” capitalists during the Five Anti Campaign.



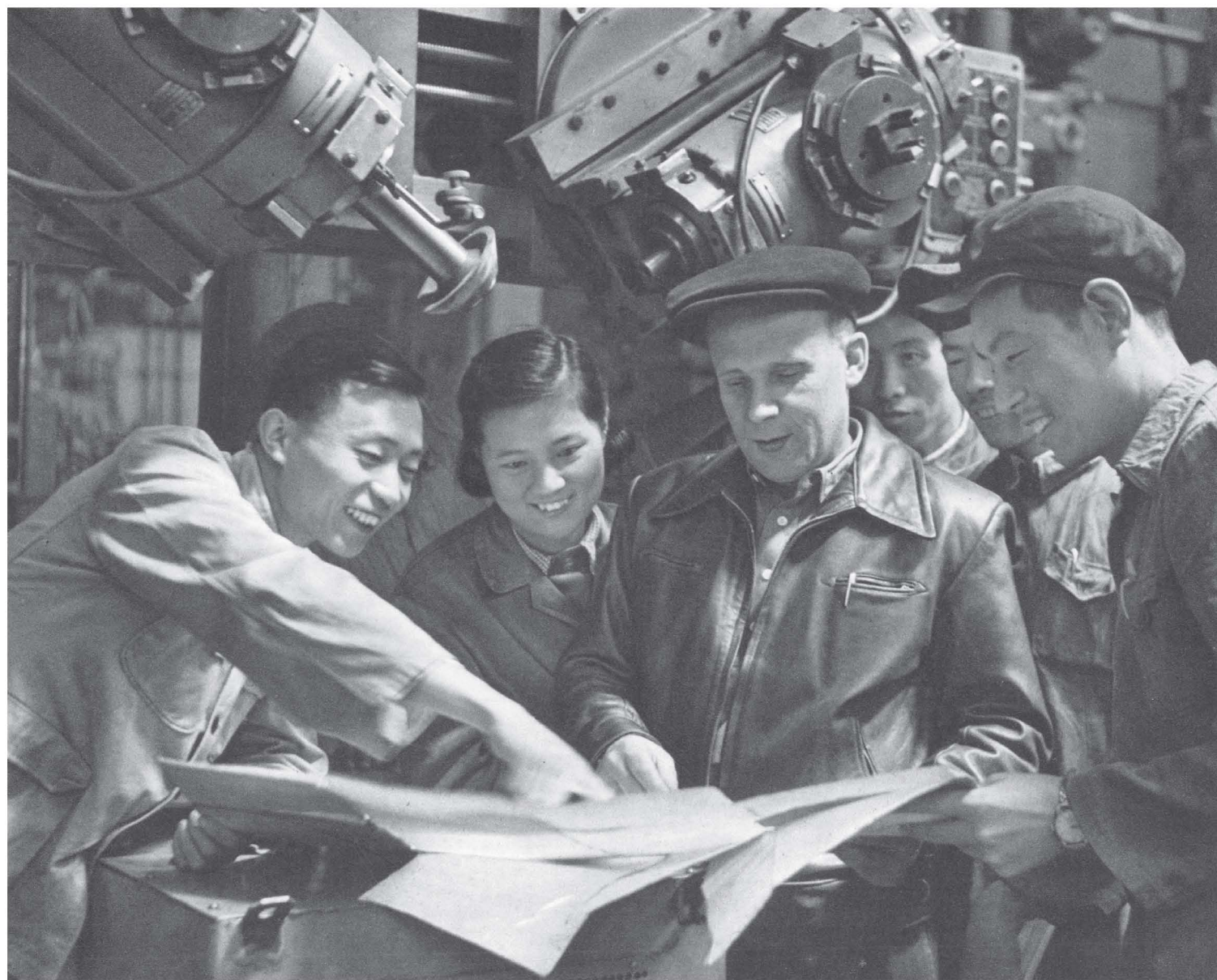


前來坦白和檢舉的人龍

1952年，上海人民政府監察委員會人民檢舉接待室成立後，前來坦白和檢舉的人大排長龍，等候分別接受面談。同時，中央人民政府公佈了關於成立人民法庭的規定，指市人民法庭有逮捕及判處退還違法所得、賠償損失、罰金、沒收財產、剝奪政治權利、管制、勞役改造、有期徒刑、無期徒刑、死刑及酌情緩刑或免於處分之權。是年6月，中央人民政府政務院發出了《關於結束「五反運動」中幾個問題的指示》。以北京、上海、天津、漢口、廣州、瀋陽、武漢等城市為例，其對工商戶分類處理的結果大致是：守法戶佔總戶數的10%-15%；基本守法戶佔50%-60%；半守法半違法戶佔25%-30%；嚴重違法戶佔4%；完全違法戶佔1%。

People queue up to confess and to report on others

Long queues form as people come to confess and denounce others in individual interviews after the “Office for Receiving People’s Reports of Offences” is set up under the Supervisory Committee of the Shanghai People’s Government in 1952. At the same time, the Central People’s Government announced regulations regarding the establishment of people’s courts with powers of arrest and sentencing. Punishments included the return of illegally acquired property, the payment of compensation for losses, fines, confiscation of property, expropriation of political rights, control, re-education through labour, fixed prison terms, life imprisonment, death, discretionary probation and exemption from penalties. In June of the same year, the State Administrative Council issued the “Directive on Several Issues with regard to Ending the Five Anti Movement”. Using cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Hankou, Guangzhou, Shenyang and Wuhan as examples, the document provided the results of how businesses had been classified: 10%-15% of them were “law-abiding”, 50%-60% were “basically law-abiding”, 25%-30% were “half law-abiding, half law-breaking”, 4% were “seriously law-breaking”, and 1% were “fully law-breaking”.



蘇聯專家與中方人員討論工業建設

1950年代，蘇聯專家在中國指導工業發展。中華人民共和國建國後，在外交上實行向蘇聯「一邊倒」政策。蘇聯則給予中國多種援助，包括貸款、提供設備，技術指導等。在第一個五年計劃時期（1953-1957），蘇聯援華的重點是156項基礎工業設施的建設。但隨著1958年中蘇關係惡化，援助大大減少直至1960年9月終止。

Soviet experts discuss industrial construction with Chinese workers

Soviet experts were sent to China in the 1950s to provide help with industrial development. After its establishment, the PRC adopted a diplomatic policy of “leaning to one side” towards the USSR, which offered a variety of aid to China, including loans, equipment and technical support. In the period of the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957), Soviet aid to China targeted 156 projects involving the construction of basic industrial facilities. However, as Sino-Soviet relations deteriorated in 1958, this aid was greatly reduced until it was finally terminated in September 1960.

赫魯曉夫訪華

1953年，蘇共領導人斯大林逝世，由赫魯曉夫承繼權力，出任蘇共中央委員會第一書記。上任之初，赫魯曉夫向中國釋出善意，包括減免中國對蘇聯的債務，以及歸還中國在新疆的企業等。1954年9月29日，赫魯曉夫率領政府代表團訪問中國。圖為訪問期間，赫魯曉夫與毛澤東會談情景。

Khrushchev visits China

Nikita Khrushchev meets Mao Zedong during the visit of a government delegation to China on 29 September 1954. Khrushchev had become First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union when Joseph Stalin, the leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, died in 1953. Shortly after taking office, Khrushchev expressed goodwill to China by restructuring its loan to the USSR and returning Chinese enterprises previously seized by Russia in Xinjiang.

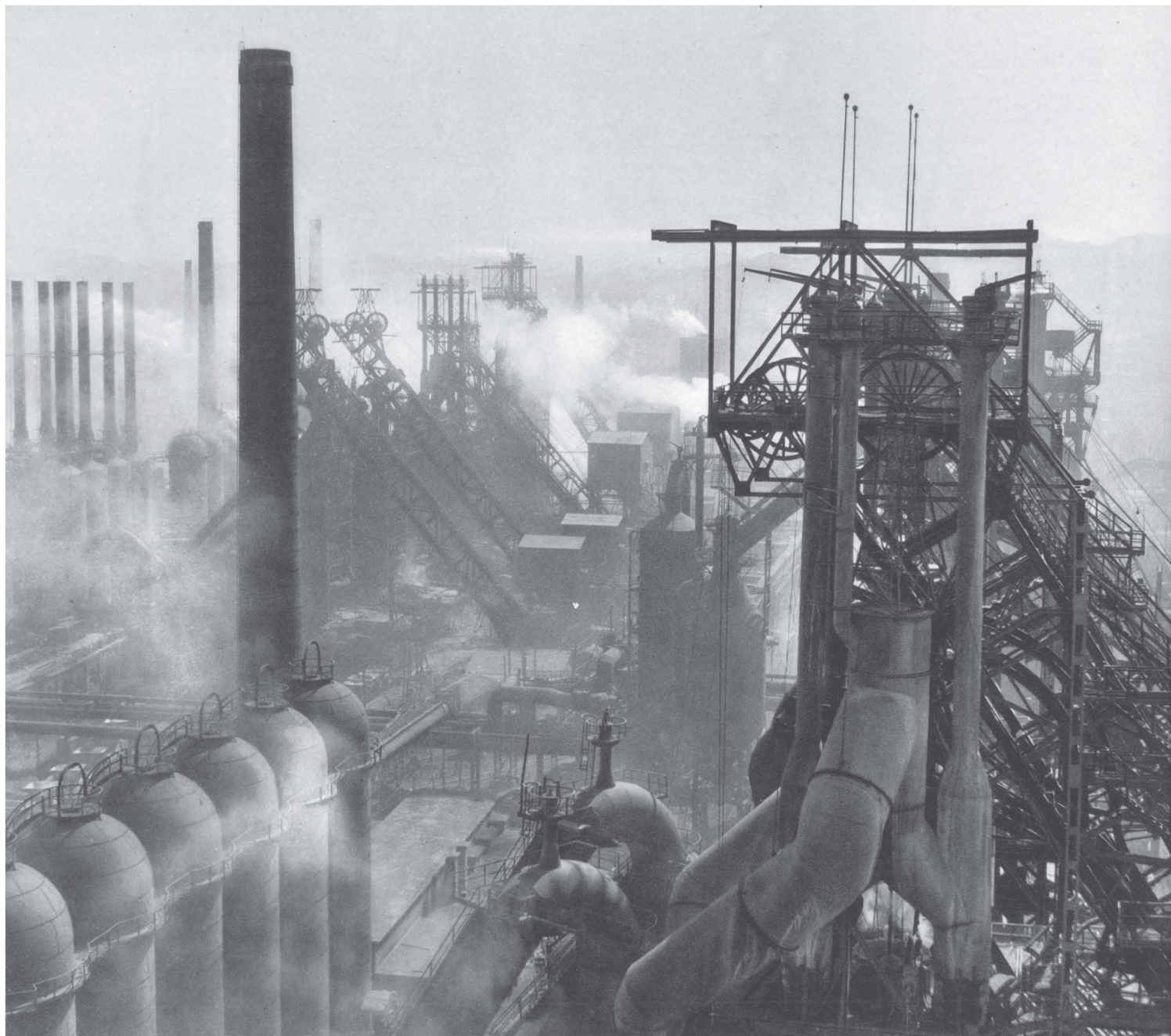


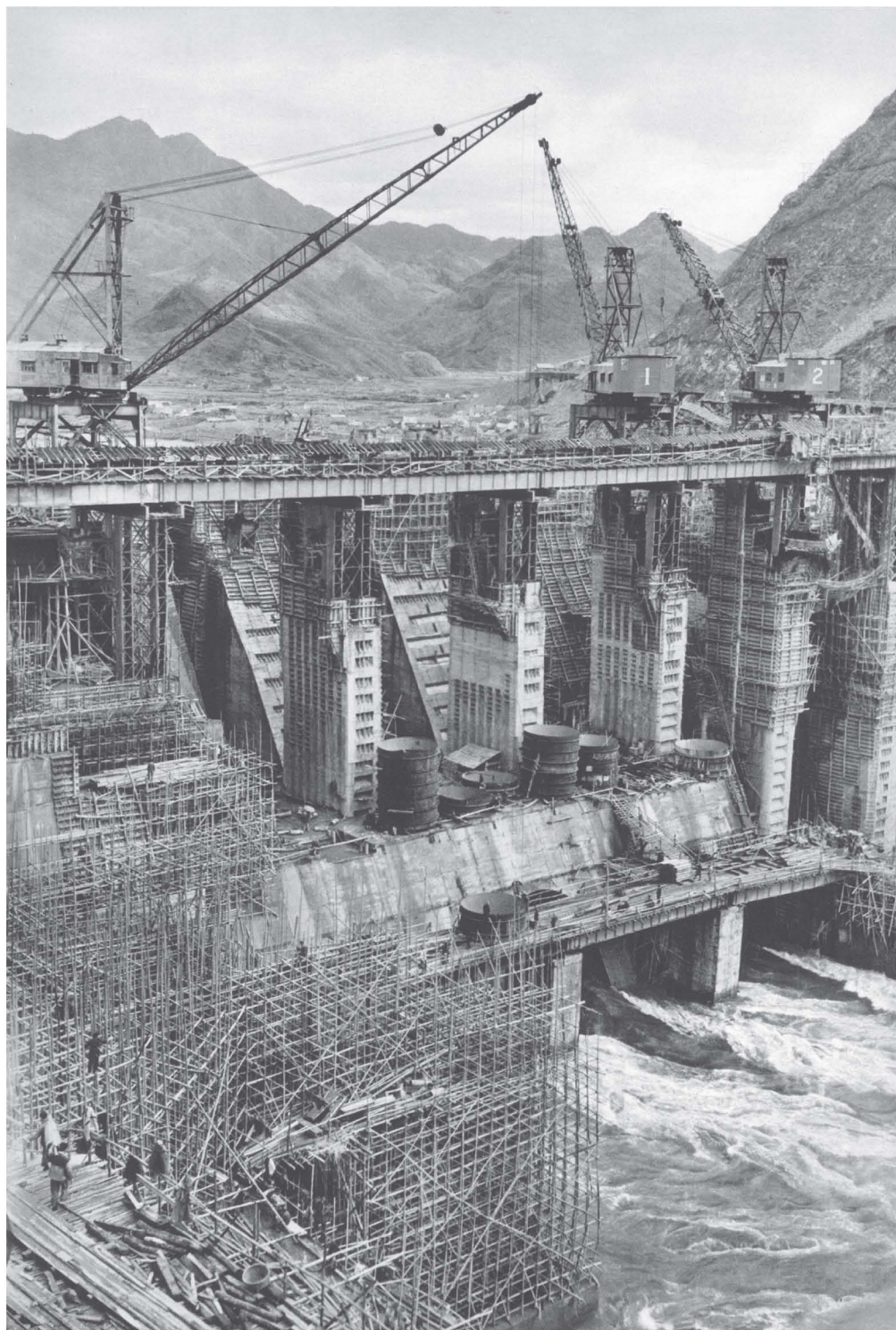
東北鋼鐵基地

煉鋼在第一個五年計劃中是重點的發展項目，也是日後「大躍進」著力增產的領域。

Iron and steel base in northeast China

Steel-making was a major project in the First Five-Year Plan and was also defined as a key area for increasing production during the Great Leap Forward.





建設中的水電站

發電也是重工業的重點發展項目，因此在第一個五年計劃中，興建不少水電站。

Hydroelectric plant under construction

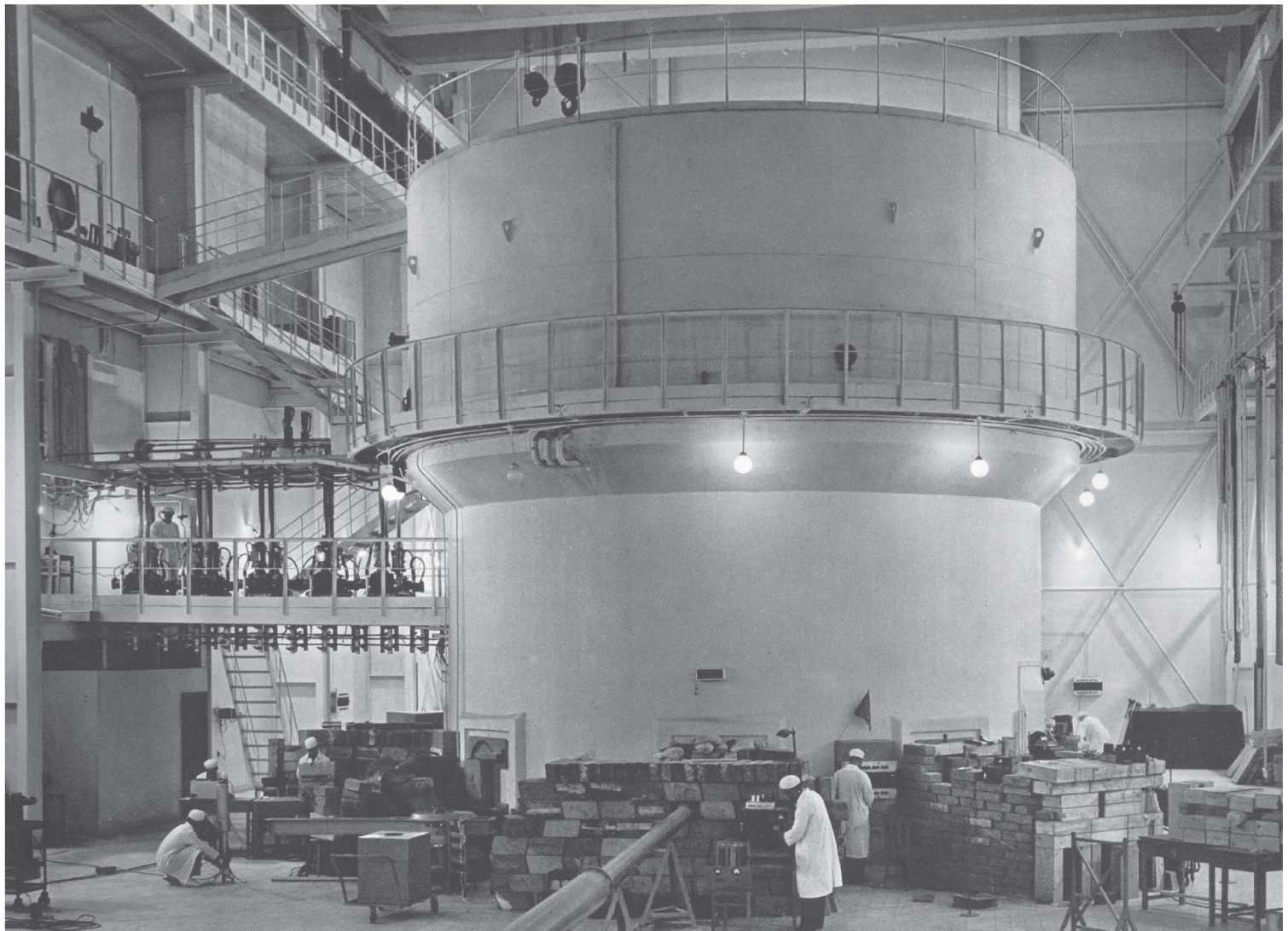
Electricity generation was also a key heavy industry project, and a number of hydroelectric plants were constructed during the First Five-Year Plan.

原子反應堆

中國核技術的提升某程度由蘇聯提供協助。蘇共領袖赫魯曉夫曾向華提供了 P-2 導彈作為樣品、各種核工業設備及派出多名核專家協助建立核設備及研製核武。

Atomic reactor

To a certain extent, China's advances in nuclear technology were owed to assistance from Soviet Russia. Nikita Khrushchev, leader of the Soviet Communist Party, provided China with prototype P-2 missiles as well as other nuclear industry equipment. He also dispatched a number of experts to China to assist in the establishment of nuclear facilities and nuclear weapon research and production.



馬寅初與他的學生

1954年北京大學校長馬寅初（1882-1982）與他的學生在一起。馬是著名的人口經濟學家，他認為高速的人口增長不利於中國將來的發展，主張政府控制生育率；但遭到批判，被迫辭去校長的職務。而中國的人口卻此後大幅增長，成為中國發展的很大障礙。

Ma Yinchu and his students

Ma Yinchu (1882-1982), president of Peking University, and his students in 1954. A famous expert in demographic economics, Ma believed that rapid population growth would be detrimental to China's future development and advocated government control of the birth rate. His view attracted criticism, however, and he was forced to resign from his post. China's population subsequently increased rapidly and became a great obstacle to its progress.

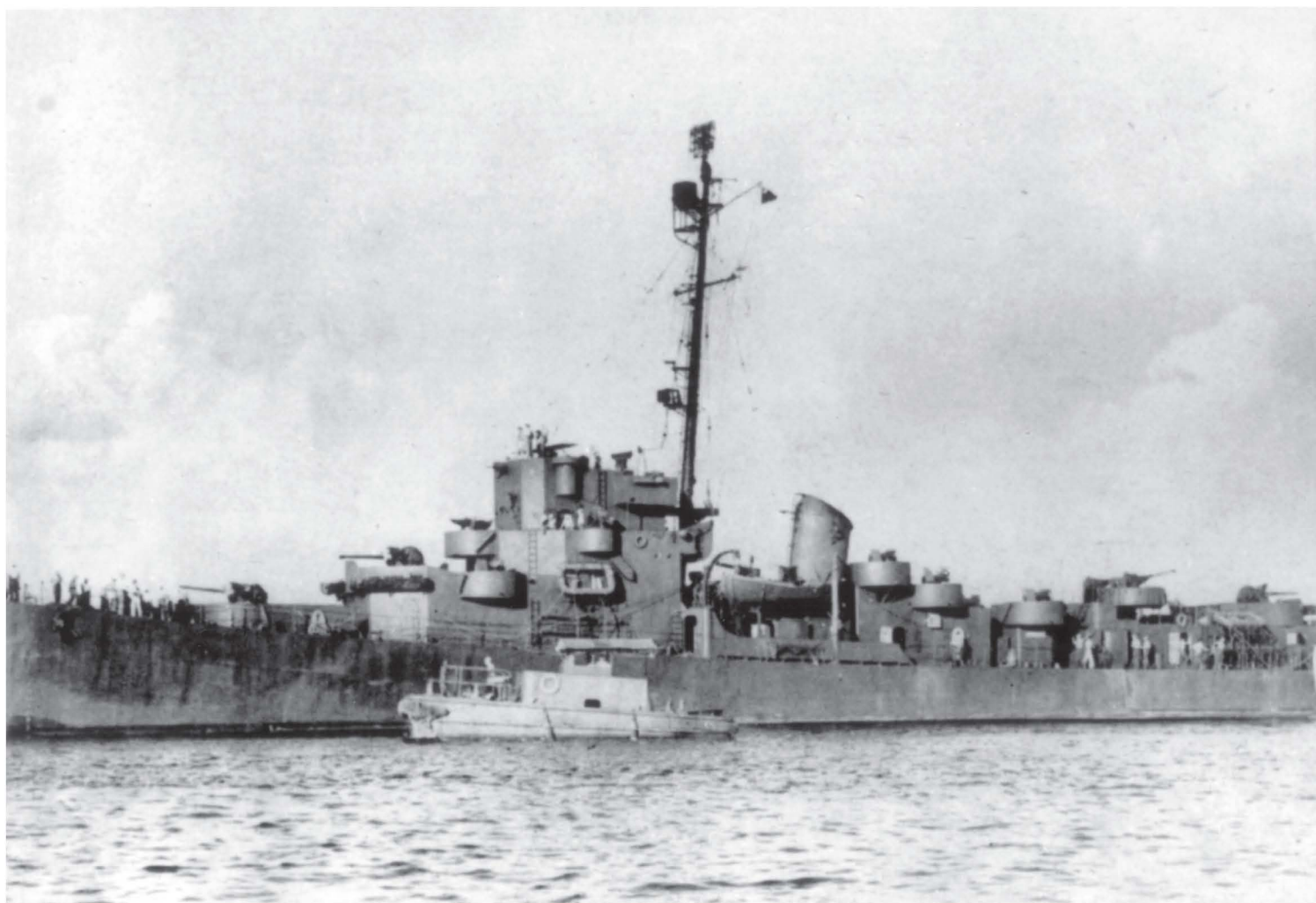


國民黨艦艇

1954年11月20日，國民黨「太平洋號」護航驅逐艦被人民解放軍擊中。圖為被擊中前的「太平洋號」。

KMT warship

The Pacific, a destroyer escort of the KMT navy, before it was hit by the People's Liberation Army on 20 November 1954.





物理學家錢學森在書房中

錢學森（1911-2009）早年留學美國，在麻省理工及加州理工學院進修，並參與太空火箭的研究。1955年回國後，先後參與研發「兩彈一星」（即核彈、飛彈和人造衛星），被稱為「中國航天之父」。

Physicist Qian Xuesen in his study

Qian Xuesen (1911-2009), the father of the Chinese space programme. Qian studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the California Institute of Technology in the US in his youth and was involved in research into space rockets. After returning to China in 1955, he took part in the “Two Bombs and One Satellite” project that sought to develop a nuclear bomb, a missile and a satellite.



北京市民遊行慶祝萬隆會議取得成就

萬隆會議又稱第一次亞非會議，於 1955 年 4 月在印尼萬隆召開。會議在中國代表團建議的基礎上達成了關於促進世界和平和合作的決議和宣言。決議中所表現的精神，被稱為「萬隆精神」。

A parade of Beijing residents celebrates the success of the Bandung Conference

The Bandung Conference, also called the First Asian-African Conference, was held in April 1955 in Bandung in Indonesia. Based on the suggestions of the Chinese delegation, the conference concluded a resolution and a declaration on the promotion of international peace and co-operation. The spirit expressed in the resolution is known as the “Bandung Spirit”.



上海資本家申請公私合營

1956年1月，上海市工商界代表（左起）榮毅仁、胡厥文、盛丕華等人帶著「申請書」進入公私合營大會會場。是年40歲的榮毅仁是中國首號的資本家，他在中國八個主要城市裡擁有24個紡織、印染、麵粉和機械工廠。

Capitalists in Shanghai apply for joint state-private operation of their businesses

Holding their “application letters”, (from the left) Rong Yiren, Hu Juewen, Sheng Pihua and other representatives of industrial and commercial circles in Shanghai enter the venue for the Conference on Joint State-Private Operations in January 1956. Aged 40 at the time, Rong was the leading capitalist in China: he owned 24 factories in a variety of industries, including textiles, dyeing, flour and machinery, in eight major cities.

公 私合營企業開張

1956年，上海市實行公私合營的第一個早上，永安公司掛起了公私合營的招牌。大門開啟時，公司員工即興奮地報喜，從此員工不再是大老闆的僱員，而是永遠不用擔心被解僱的國家職工。

Opening of a joint state-private enterprise

The Wing On Company hoists a banner to mark its transformation into a joint state-private enterprise, the first company to do so in Shanghai, in 1956. As the main door opened, excited staff immediately reported the good news: they were no longer employees of a big boss, but workers of the state who would never have to worry about being fired.



鳴放運動

1957年，「鳴放運動」一開始便鼓勵知識分子講真話，後來卻演變為空前的鎮壓行動。

The Hundred Flowers Campaign

When the Hundred Flowers Campaign began in 1957, intellectuals were encouraged to express their opinions. It later transformed into an unprecedented campaign of repression.





反右派鬥爭開展後，上海戲劇學院 學生編寫黑板報

1957年6月8日，中共中央發出了《組織力量反擊右派分子的猖狂進攻的黨內指示》，要求對資產階級右派分子實行內外夾攻，無情地給他們以殲滅性的打擊。全國各地開始打擊右派，黨內黨外連成一片，計有55萬多知識分子被打成右派。圖為1957年12月上海戲劇學院學生在編寫反映群眾意見的黑板報。

Students of the Shanghai Theatre Academy writing posts on blackboards after the launch of the Anti-Rightist Campaign

Two students of the Shanghai Theatre Academy write posts on blackboards to reflect the opinions of the masses in December 1957. The CCP Central Committee issued "Internal Directives on Organising Forces to Counteract the Savage Attack of Rightist Elements" on 8 June 1957, demanding a merciless strike to smash bourgeois rightist elements both inside and outside the party. The directive was followed throughout the nation, with more than 550,000 intellectuals labelled rightists.

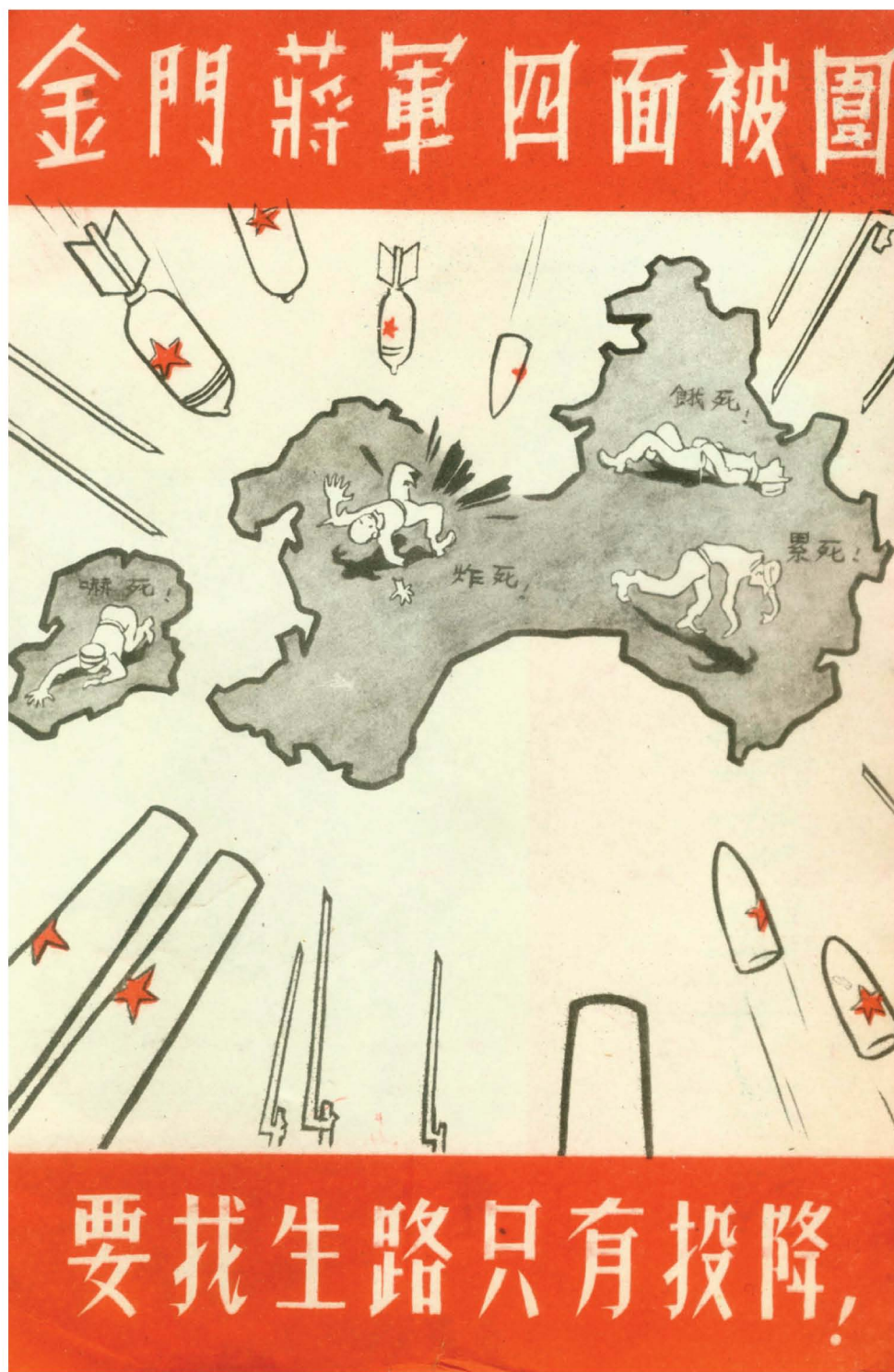


投奔中共的國軍

50年代兩岸關係緊張。雙方均透過投奔到來的人員照片進行宣傳，展示己方獲得國人的擁戴。圖為1957年，國軍81師成功隊下士伍長莫維就由金門駕駛小艇抵廈門，受到共軍的歡迎的情形。

Defection of KMT soldiers to the CCP

Mo Weijiu, a corporal in the “Success Team” of the 81st Division of the KMT army, is welcomed by a communist military officer after sailing a small boat from Kinmen to Xiamen in 1957. Relations between the mainland and Taiwan in the 1950s were tense and marked by a propaganda war in which both sides released photographs of defectors to show they had the support of the people.



大陸在台灣散發的傳單

1950年代，大陸對金門空飄充滿強烈敵對意識的傳單，寫上「金門蔣軍四面被圍，要找生路只有投降！」的語句。

Pamphlet distributed in Taiwan by the mainland

A pamphlet of intense hostility dropped over Kinmen by the mainland in the 1950s: "Chiang Kai-shek's troops in Kinmen are surrounded on all sides. The only way to survive is to surrender."

台灣在內地散發的傳單

1950年代末，台灣對大陸空飄傳單，諷刺毛澤東，措詞激烈。

Pamphlet distributed in the mainland by Taiwan

A pamphlet criticising and ridiculing Mao Zedong was dropped on the mainland by Taiwan in the late 1950s.

對我生財

中共竊據大陸九年，對於民間財富的搜刮，可以說是無所不用其極。我們祇要回想一下：過去政府在大陸時代，過的是甚麼日子；現在在共產黨的統治之下，又是過的甚麼日子，就可以知道共產黨的罪惡，的確是「說不完」了。

新年又要來了，以前我們過年，還可以在大門口和牆壁上張貼一些「對我生財」之類的字條，表示運轉鴻鈞，大吉大利，但是，今天在大陸上，只有共產黨才真正是「對我生財」，所有民間的財富，包括金錢，糧食和一切物產，都被他們掠奪一空，供他們享受揮霍，當成私產。

不打倒共產黨這個吸血鬼，「對我生財」的好運，就永遠輪不到我們老百姓。我們為什麼要替共產黨當一輩子奴隸牛馬呢？！



1958 年全民大煉鋼，成千上萬 群眾挑燈夜戰

1958年1月1日，《人民日報》發表〈乘風破浪〉元旦社論，提出要在15年左右的時間內，在鋼鐵和其他工業品的產量方面趕上或超過英國。5月，中共八大二次會議正式通過「鼓足幹勁，力爭上游，多快好省地建設社會主義」的總路線。這一年，全民陷入人民公社與土法大煉鋼的狂熱，各地傳來農業生產大幅增長以及鋼鐵產量一日千里的令人振奮消息。

The masses burn the midnight oil during the nationwide steel-making campaign of 1958

In its New Year editorial “Brave the Wind and the Waves” published on 1 January 1958, the *People's Daily* stated that the production of steel and other industrial products could catch up with or surpass that of Britain within about 15 years. In May that year, the Second Meeting of the Eighth National Congress of the CCP formally passed the General Line: “going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, quicker, better and more economical results in building Socialism”. 1958 saw the whole country immersed in the fanaticism of the people's communes and “native blast furnaces” (backyard steel furnaces). Encouraging news about great leaps in agricultural and steel production could be heard from a variety of places.



中國第一個人民 公社成立

中國第一個人民公社——河南省遂平縣嵯峨山衛星人民公社於1958年4月成立。圖為慶祝公社成立的情形。

Establishment of the first people's commune in China

The Satellite People's Commune in Chaya Mountain of Suiping County in Henan Province celebrates its establishment as the first people's commune in China in April 1958.



官方的「大躍進」產糧宣傳照

1958年8至12月，人民公社紛紛成立，在黨的宣傳下，人民看似豐衣足食。

An official propaganda photograph showing crop production during the Great Leap Forward

A large number of people's communes were set up in quick succession from August to December 1958. In the CCP's propaganda, the people enjoyed an affluent life.

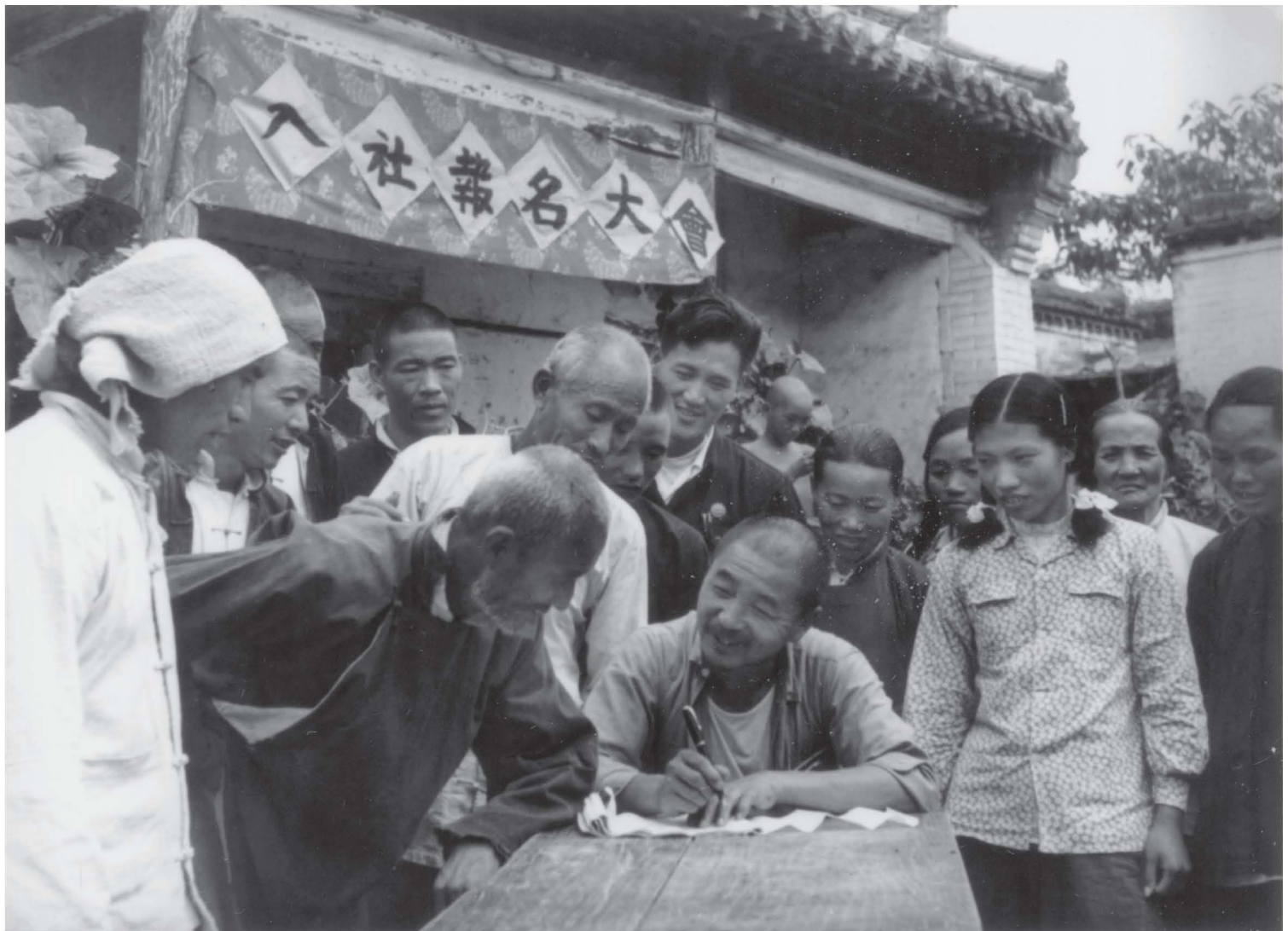


農民報名入社

圖為「大躍進」期間河北邯鄲市郊區的農民報名入社大會的情形。人民公社是「政社合一」、「工農商學兵五位一體」的大型綜合體，既是基層生產組織，也是基層政權單位，為當時「三面紅旗」之一，普遍存在於1958-1984年間的中國。

Peasants register to join the commune

Peasants in a suburban district of the city of Handan in Hebei enrol in the people's commune during the Great Leap Forward. In the people's commune, government administration was merged with the management of the commune, and workers, peasants, merchants, students and soldiers were integrated into an organic whole that was both the basic production and political unit. The People's Commune made up one of the Three Red Banners, ideological slogans that were widely followed in China from 1958 to 1984.



公共食堂一景

「大躍進」時期的宣傳照片顯示「人民公社」是「吃飯不要錢的天堂」。

Scene at a communal canteen

A propaganda photograph during the Great Leap Forward depicts the People's Commune as a paradise where meals were free.





賽詩會

「大躍進」期間，賽詩會（即比賽詩歌的集會）成了一大時尚。圖為陝西省西安市灊橋區白龐農業社社員在晚間賽詩會上朗誦自編的詩歌。

Poem competition

Peasant members of the Baipang Rural Commune of the Baqiao District of Xian Municipality in Shanxi Province read out poems they have written at an evening poem competition, a fashionable event during the Great Leap Forward.



「衛星田」

圖為「大躍進」期間某農村的「衛星田」（據報畝產四萬三千斤），可承托一位十多歲的姑娘，而對稻穗竟沒有多大影響。

“Satellite fields”

A “satellite field” during the Great Leap Forward: it was claimed that it produced a yield of 43,000 catties per *mu* and could support a teenage girl without an ear of rice being damaged.

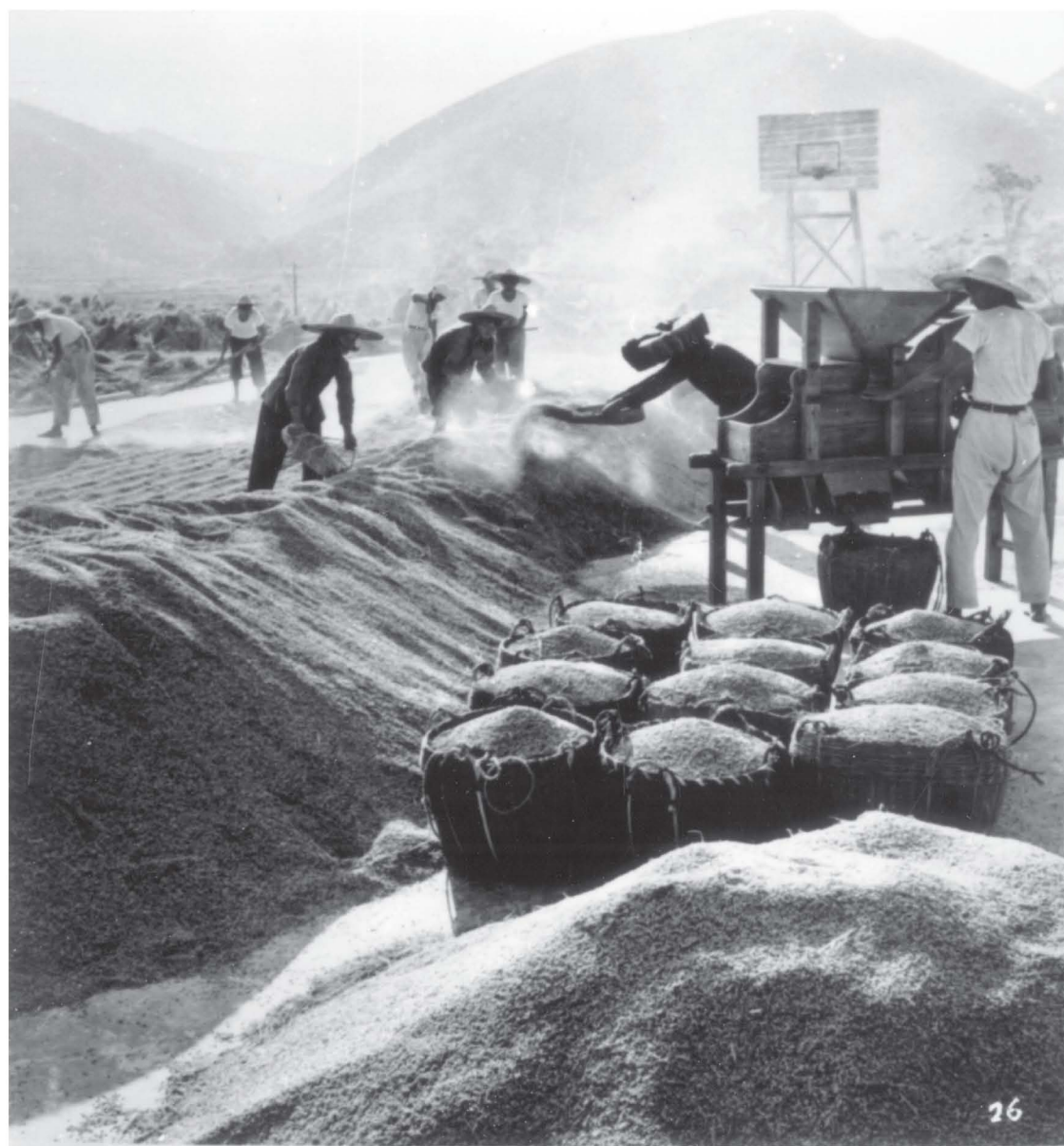
「大躍進」時期的商品零售數據

「大躍進」時期的宣傳照片之一，宣稱：「社會商品零售總額 638 億元，比 1958 年增長 16.4%」。

Retail sales figures during the Great Leap Forward

A propaganda photograph during the Great Leap Forward declares that total commodity retail sales reached 63.8 billion *yuan*, a 16.4% rise over 1958.





「大躍進」時期的 糧產數據

「大躍進」時期的宣傳照片之二，指出糧食生產達到 5401 億斤，較 1958 年增長 8%。

Food production figures during the Great Leap Forward

Another propaganda photograph during the Great Leap Forward, stating that food production had risen to 540.1 billion catties, an 8% rise over the figure from 1958.

糧 5,401 亿斤
比1958年增长 8%

進行大煉鋼的各種高爐

「大躍進」期間，全民大煉鋼運動耗費了大量的人力物力，卻一無所得。

Steel-making furnaces

The nationwide steel-making campaign during the Great Leap Forward used up plenty of labour and materials, but produced nothing in return.





「大躍進」期間的煉鋼數據

1959年，各項生產數據都顯示國民經濟取得了飛躍的進展，各地人民公社也開始實行「吃飯不要錢」。其實，各地皆虛報數字，並且坐吃山空，導致糧食供應緊張，中國因此發生三年大饑荒。又由於土法煉鋼不符現代科學，造成民力與資源的嚴重浪費。總而言之，三年的「大躍進」對民生和經濟造成重大的災難，直到1962年1月中共召開「七千人大會」，對「大躍進」的經驗和教訓進行了總結，情況才逐步改善。

Steel production figures during the Great Leap Forward

Production figures in 1954 indicated that the national economy had made astounding progress, while people's communes were also reported to be providing free meals. In fact, data was being fabricated. Consumption continued, but there was no production. Food was in increasingly short supply, and a severe famine broke out that lasted for three years. What's more, the unscientific steel-making in backyard furnaces wasted a great deal of manpower and resources. In short, the Great Leap Forward was a disaster for people's livelihoods and the economy. The CCP called a "7,000-Person Conference" in January 1962 at which the experiences and lessons of the Great Leap Forward were reviewed. The situation gradually improved after Mao's experiment was reversed.



1959年8月，中共八屆八中全會議通過了〈關於以彭德懷同志為首的反黨集團的錯誤的決議〉。該決議於1967年在《人民日報》上公開發表，題目略有修改。

The Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the CCP passed the “Resolution on the Mistakes of the Anti-Party Clique Headed by Comrade Peng Dehuai” in August 1959. The resolution was eventually made known to the public when it was published in the *People’s Daily* in 1967 with a slightly amended title.

毛主席指出：庐山出现的这一场斗争，是一场阶级斗争，是过去十年社会主义革命过程中资产阶级与无产阶级两大对抗阶级的生死斗争的继续。在中国，在我党，这一类斗争，看来还得斗下去，至少还要斗二十年，可能要斗半个世纪，总之要到阶级完全灭亡，斗争才会止息。

摘 要

——一九五九年八月十六日——

[illegible]

《下册第二版》

《红旗》杂志一九六七年第十三期社论

在中央会议上，毛主席的讲话引起刘少奇和邓小平的注意。一位领导同志说：“刘少奇、邓小平同志支持了毛泽东同志，使刘少奇不致因他地错误在无产阶级司令部中。这大大地加强了无产阶级司令部，巩固了无产阶级专政。”

刘少奇一上台就在无产阶级专政问题上，反对毛主席。无产阶级专政和无产阶级专政。在我党历史上与刘少奇有关。都是站在机会主义方面。反对毛主席的正确路线。

在十年内战时期，他反对毛主席的建立农村根据地。提倡城市中的唯一正确的革命道路。忠实执行李立三、王明和托洛茨基、机会主义路线。

(下转第33页)

國慶 10 周年

1959 年 10 月 1 日，在北京天安門廣場舉行國慶 10 周年的慶祝活動。首都表面雖喜氣洋洋，但其時不少地方已經餓殍遍地。

Celebrating the tenth National Day

Tiananmen Square in Beijing celebrates the tenth National Day on 1 October 1959. The capital appeared full of joy, but the bodies of those who had died from starvation could be seen in many places.





大慶油田的開採

由於中國一向缺乏石油，在發展重工業時遇到不少困難。地質學家李四光經過普查及勘探，於1959年9月在黑龍江省肇州縣大同鎮附近鑽出石油。恰逢建國十周年，為紀念這個日子，將大同鎮改為大慶鎮，油田也命名為「大慶油田」。1960年初，中共中央批准石油部申請，調集全國數萬石油職工，會師大慶，展開了「油田大會戰」。圖為會戰指揮部在採油駐地召開油田技術座談會。

Mining the Daqing Oilfield

A seminar on oilfield technology held at an oil extraction station by the headquarters of the “Oilfields Campaign” in the early 1960s. China had always faced a shortage of oil and encountered great difficulties in developing heavy industry. After conducting a nationwide exploration survey, geologist Li Siguang discovered oil at a place near the town of Datong in Zhaozhou County, Heilongjiang Province, in September 1959. His discovery happened to coincide with the tenth National Day, and in commemoration Datong was renamed Daqing, or “Great Celebration”, which is how the oilfield was then known. In the early 1960s, the CCP Central Committee approved the application of the Ministry of Oil to assemble tens of thousands of oil workers from different parts of the nation in Daqing, thus launching the “Oilfields Campaign”.



雷鋒在憶苦大會上訴說舊社會之苦

「憶苦」是當時普遍流行的教育形式。雷鋒（1940-1962）出身貧農，七歲成為孤兒。先後參加兒童團、中國少年先鋒隊，被評為工作模範、勞動模範、先進生產者；後參加中國人民解放軍及加入共產黨。雷鋒對毛澤東絕對服從和尊敬。1960年10月，入伍只有10個月的雷鋒被瀋陽軍區工程兵政治部選拔作憶苦報告（所謂「憶苦」，即憶階級苦、憶民族苦）。中共中央其後號召群眾學習雷鋒。

Lei Feng recounts his life in the old society at an “Assembly to Recall Hardships”

“Recalling hardships” was a very popular form of education in the early years of the PRC. Born into a poor peasant family, Lei Feng (1940-62) was orphaned at the age of seven. He joined the Children’s Corps and the Young Pioneers of China, and was later awarded the titles of “Model Worker”, “Model Labourer” and “Advanced Production Worker”. Lei had absolute respect for Mao Zedong and his orders. He enlisted in the People’s Liberation Army and joined the CCP. In October 1960, after just 10 months in the PLA, he was selected by the Political Unit of the Corps of Engineers of the Shenyang Military Region to submit a “recalling hardship” report, a concept that had been designed to remind people of the struggles they and the nation had experienced. The CCP Central Committee later on called on the masses to learn from Lei Feng.

中共中央文件

中发〔61〕432号 32

〔秘密〕

中共中央关于坚决糾正 平調錯誤、彻底退賠的規定

(一九六一年六月十九日)

中央一九六〇年十一月三日关于农村人民公社当前政策問題的紧急指示信和一九六一年一月二十日中央工作會議紀要发出以后，各地在退賠平調物資方面，都做了不少工作，有的地方决心比较大，做得比較認真，但是，总的來說，退賠工作还是做得很不徹底的。中央要求，各級黨組織必須下最大的决心，貫徹执行中央和毛澤东同志反复多次的指示，坚决糾正平調錯誤，全部、徹底进行退賠。只有这样，才能促进农业生产的发展，才能为工业的发展創造更有利的条件，才能进一步巩固工农联盟。

「大躍進」失敗後的 政策調整

1961年1月14至18日，在北京舉行中共八屆九中全會。會議提出了對國民經濟「調整、鞏固、充實、提高」的八字方針。會議後，劉少奇、周恩來、陳雲、鄧小平制定了一系列政策，調整了農村的生產關係，使農業生產得到恢復和發展。圖為中共中央於會議後發出的文件。

Policy adjustment after the failure of the Great Leap Forward

A document issued by the CCP Central Committee after the Ninth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the CCP in Beijing from 14 to 18 January 1961, at which the “Eight-character principle” – “readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards” – was proposed for the national economy. After the meeting, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping formulated a series of policies that adjusted production relationships in the countryside and enabled the agricultural sector to recover and develop.

「七千人大會」

1962年1月，中共中央召開「七千人大會」。圖為（左起）周恩來、陳雲、劉少奇、毛澤東、鄧小平、彭真會議上一起交談。由於參與這次27天擴大工作會議的中央及地方幹部共七千多人，故稱為「七千人大會」。會議是針對「大躍進」的失誤而召開。毛澤東在會中雖然作了自我批評，並對「大躍進」的錯誤表示負責，但他不滿劉少奇「三分天災，七分人禍」的言論。這加深了毛與劉的分歧，埋下了日後「文化大革命」的種子。

The “7,000-Person Conference”

Zhou Enlai, Chen Yun, Liu Shaoqi, Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping and Peng Zhen (from left to right) talk at the “7,000-Person Conference” in January 1962. This 27-day enlarged work conference attended by more than 7,000 central and regional cadres was held by the CCP Central Committee to address the mistakes made during the Great Leap Forward. Mao engaged in self-criticism and accepted responsibility for his campaign's failure. However, his unhappiness with Liu Shaoqi's comment that the situation was “30% natural disaster and 70% man-made calamity” intensified the chasm between the two leaders and sowed the seeds for the Cultural Revolution that was soon to come.



「大躍進」造成大饑荒

1962年，廣東境內拍攝到的大饑荒情況。

Severe famine caused by the Great Leap Forward

Severe famine in Guangdong, 1962.



「大躍進」失敗引 起的飢民潮

1962年5月，中國大陸爆發逃往香港的飢民潮。圖為路上的飢民。

Fleeing from the famine

Trying to flee the famine caused by the Great Leap Forward, a flood of famine victims heads for Hong Kong from the mainland in May 1962.





飢民痛哭失聲

1962 年，一名 19 歲的飢民在得知自己將被遣返內地後，不禁痛哭失聲。

Painful tears of a famine victim

A 19-year-old famine victim cries bitterly when she is told she is to be repatriated to the mainland in 1962.

難得的一餐

1962年，由大陸飄流到台灣的飢民由台灣有關單位接待。

A rare meal

Famine victims from the mainland are welcomed and received in Taiwan after finding their way across the Taiwan Strait in 1962.





周恩來訪問亞非多國

1963年12月至1964年3月，國務院總理周恩來在外交部長陳毅的陪同下訪問了埃及、阿爾及利亞、摩洛哥、埃塞俄比亞、巴基斯坦等14個亞非國家；又與國家副主席宋慶齡一起訪問錫蘭。圖為周恩來在巴基斯坦首都機場受到巴基斯坦總統阿尤布·汗的迎接。

Zhou Enlai visits Asia and Africa

Zhou Enlai, Premier of the State Council, is received by President Ayub Khan on his arrival at the airport in Pakistan's capital city. Accompanied by Chen Yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Zhou visited 14 Asian and African countries, including Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Ethiopia and Pakistan, from December 1963 to March 1964. He also visited Ceylon with Soong Ching-ling, Vice-chairperson of the People's Republic of China.

《東方紅》

圖為《東方紅》的演出。這是一部讚頌中國共產黨，尤其讚頌毛澤東的大型音樂舞蹈史詩。由周恩來擔任總導演，參與演出人員達三千多人。自1964年10月2日晚在北京人民大會堂首次上演後，場場爆滿，盛況空前。1965年10月，《東方紅》被攝製成彩色寬銀幕舞台藝術片。

Dongfanghong

A scene from *Dongfanghong* ("The East is Red"). With Zhou Enlai as chief director and more than 3,000 people in the cast and crew, this grand opera epic eulogising the CCP, and Mao Zedong in particular, was sold out for every performance after it premiered at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 2 October 1964. It was made into a widescreen colour film in October 1965.



中國留學生反美遊行

1965年3月，由中國留學生聯合第三世界學生在莫斯科舉行反美大遊行。

Chinese overseas students demonstrate against the US

Chinese overseas students join their counterparts from the Third World to stage an anti-American demonstration in Moscow in March 1965.



被擊落的美國無人駕駛高空偵察機

1960年代中期，美國政府經常派遣軍用偵察機侵入中國上空，刺探軍事經濟情報。1965年4月3日，美國無人駕駛高空偵察機侵入中國領空，被中國空軍擊落。圖為該偵察機被移送至基地後所攝。

The wreckage of a US spy plane

The remnants of an American unmanned high-altitude reconnaissance plane shot down by the Chinese air force on 3 April 1965 after intruding into Chinese airspace. The US government often dispatched spy planes into airspace over China to collect military and economic intelligence in the mid-1960s.

