

中国共产党的国际交往

**THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA
FACING THE WORLD**

当代世界出版社

THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD PUBLISHING HOUSE

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编 后 语

《中国共产党的国际交往》这部画册遴选了近 200 幅珍贵的图片奉献给各位朋友，目的不在于总结历史，也不可能囊括中国共产党与世界各国政党友好交往的全部活动，而是希望通过这些真实、生动的历史镜头，使各国朋友更全面地了解和理解中国共产党始终致力于和平、合作与发展的外交宗旨。新世纪，世界正向着光明和进步的目标迈进。我们愿与各国朋友携手，为了人类更美好的明天而共同努力。

由于我们的水平及资料来源的限制，虽经努力，但缺憾之处在所难免，敬请读者惠予指正。

中共中央对外联络部

2005 年 3 月

AFTERWORD

We have chosen nearly 200 photos to be included in *The Communist Party of China Facing the World*. Our purpose was not to make a historical review or an exhaustive record of the friendly contacts between the CPC and the various political parties of other countries. Rather, we have tried to use these real and vivid historical scenes to get our friends in other countries to fully understand the CPC's diplomatic objective of furthering peace, cooperation and development. As the world marches toward propitious and progressive goals in the new century, we are willing to work together with our friends everywhere to forge a better future.

Despite our best efforts, there are bound to be imperfections in this album due to limitations in our professional skills and data sources. We welcome our readers' comments and criticisms.

International Department of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China
March 2005

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FACING THE WORLD



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前言

中国共产党作为一个有着 6800 多万党员的执政党，十分重视发展对外友好关系，党的对外交往不仅是中国总体外交不可分割的一部分，同时也是党的全部事业的重要组成部分。自上世纪 70 年代末中国进入改革开放的新时期以来，中国共产党在对外交往中始终恪守“独立自主、完全平等、互相尊重、互不干涉内部事务”的党际交往原则，怀着谋求世界和平、促进共同发展、推动人类进步的良好愿望，积极地同各国各地区政党和政治组织发展交流与合作。

世纪之交，中国共产党继往开来，与时俱进，提出了“必须始终代表中国先进社会生产力的发展要求，代表中国先进文化的前进方向，代表中国最广大人民的根本利益”的重要思想。以胡锦涛为总书记的新一届中央领导集体深入实践“三个代表”重要思想，带领全党和全国人民全面建设小康社会，加快推进社会主义现代化，为开创中国特色社会主义事业新局面而奋斗。中国共产党的国际交往全方位地服务于国家总体外交和中国特色社会主义的建设需要，与时俱进，开拓创新，呈现出新的生机和活力。

目前，中国共产党已同世界上 140 多个国家和地区的 400 多个各种类型的政党和组织建立了不同形式的联系和交往。通过友好交往，中国共产党同各国政党和政治组织就共同关心的问题交换意见，探讨兴邦立国之道和建党治党之策，携手推进各领域的交流与合作，加深了中国人民和世界各国人民之间的理解与友谊，有力地推动了我国与世界各国国家关系的全面发展。

在充满希望的新世纪，中国共产党将一如既往地同世界上各类政党继续开展形式多样的友好交往，为促进中国与世界各国国家关系的巩固和发展，为维护世界和平与稳定、推动人类繁荣与进步做出新的贡献。

中共中央对外联络部 部长

王家瑞

PREFACE

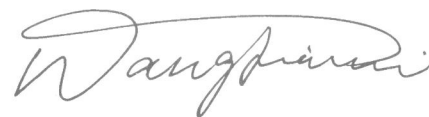
As a ruling party with over 68 million members, the Communist Party of China (CPC) attaches great importance to developing friendly foreign relations. Its foreign contacts are not only an indispensable aspect of China's overall diplomacy but also an important component of the Party's work. Since the end of the 1970s when China entered its new period of reform and opening up, the CPC, in its foreign contacts, has always upheld the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Filled with the honorable hope of seeking world peace, promoting common development and stimulating human progress, the CPC has aggressively developed exchanges and cooperation with political parties and organizations in all countries and regions.

On the threshold of the new century, the CPC carried forward its traditions and progressed with the times by articulating the important thought that the CPC represents the development of China's advanced productive forces, the orientation of China's advanced culture, and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. The new central collective leadership with Hu Jintao as General Secretary is thoroughly putting the important thought of Three Represents into practice, leading the whole Party and all the people throughout the country in building a moderately prosperous society, accelerating the process of socialist modernization, and working hard for a new stage in the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The CPC's international contacts serve the needs of the state's overall diplomacy and the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics in every way possible, and they adapt to the changing times, are innovative and creative, and manifest a new vitality.

As of now, the CPC has already established various kinds of relations and contacts with over 400 political parties and organizations of all sorts from more than 140 countries and regions. Through these friendly contacts, the CPC and foreign political parties and organizations exchange viewpoints on questions of

common concern, explore how to make their countries prosperous and their parties strong, and work together to increase exchanges and cooperation in all fields. These contacts deepen the understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of these countries and effectively promote the comprehensive development of state-to-state relations between China and these countries.

In this new century that is filled with hope, the CPC will continue to develop friendly contacts of diversified forms with different types of political parties in the world. It will contribute further to consolidating and developing state-to-state relations between China and other countries, safeguarding world peace and stability and promoting human prosperity and progress.



Minister, International Department of the CPC Central Committee



1921—1949

第一部分 Part I

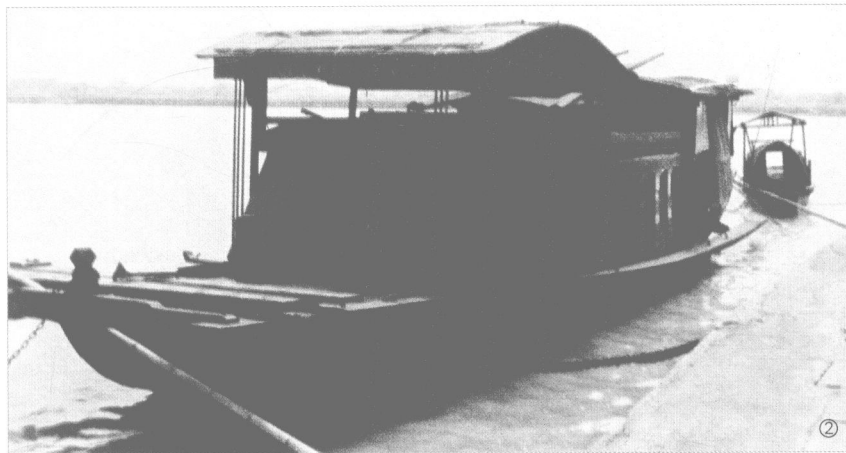
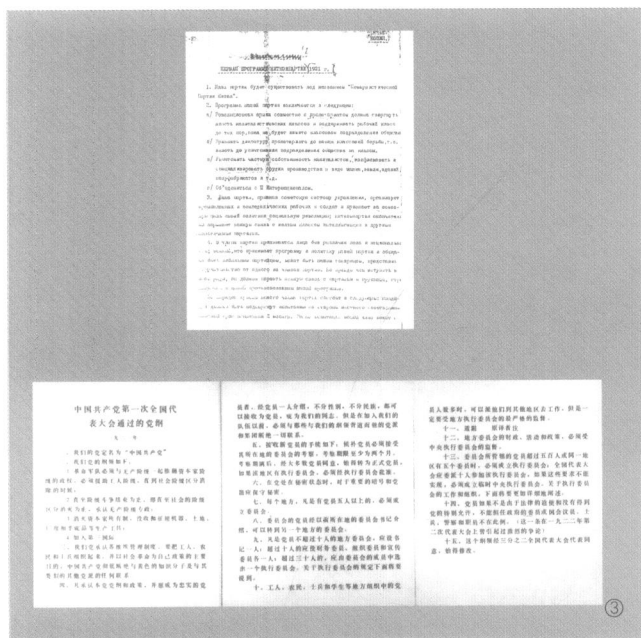
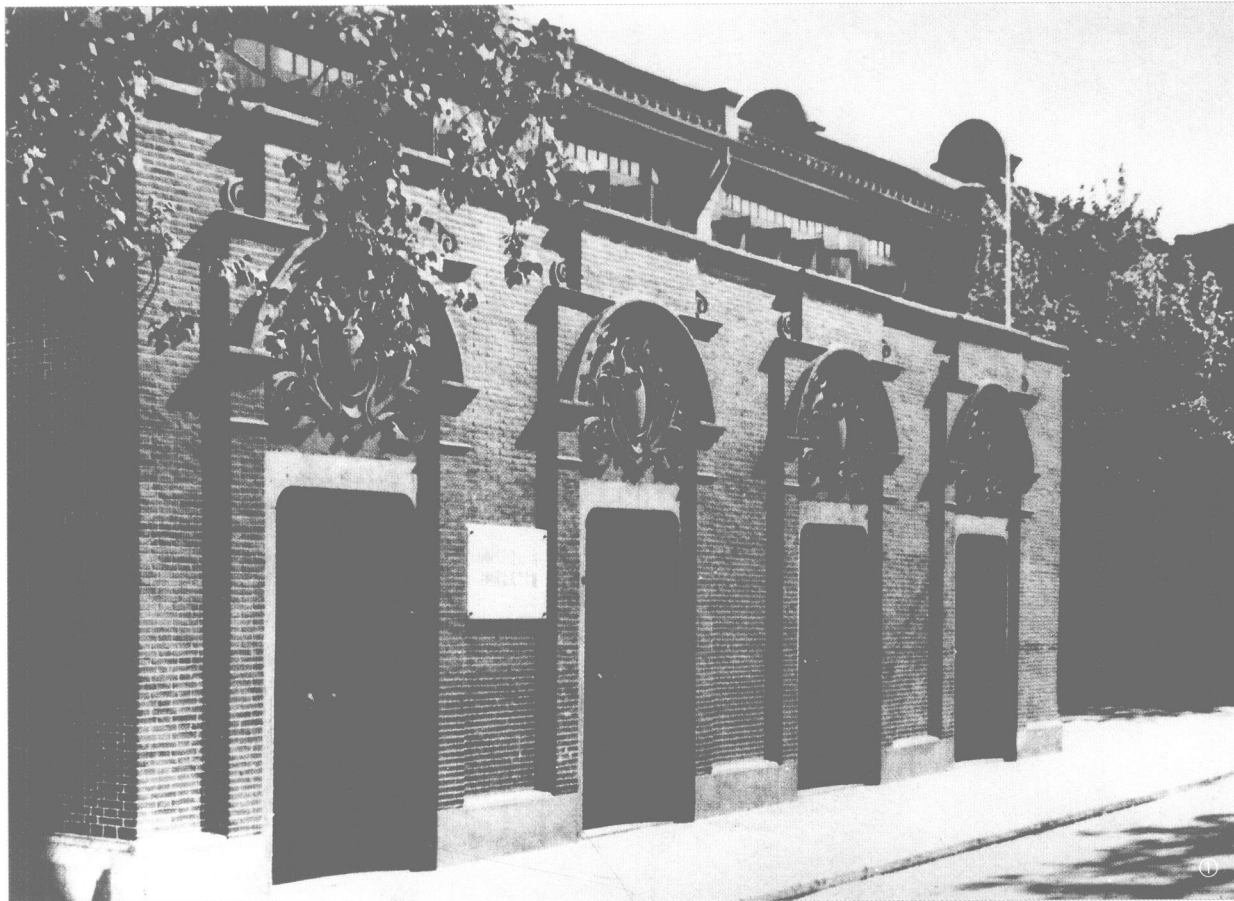
中国共产党自诞生起就把中国的前途和命运同国际社会联系在一起。建党初期党的先驱们到国外寻求革命真理，同各国共产主义者和进步力量开展联络和交往，积极参与共产国际活动，不断扩大对外影响。党的国际交往为争取各国进步力量和各国人民对中国革命和人民解放事业的广泛支持发挥了重要作用，也为世界各国人民争取社会进步与解放的事业做出了应有贡献。

Ever since its founding, the CPC has linked the future and destiny of China with the international community. In the early days of the CPC, its founders went abroad in search of revolutionary truth. They established connections and exchanges with Communists and progressive forces of other countries, actively participated in the Communist International and constantly expanded the Party's external contacts. The Party's external work played an important role in winning widespread support and sympathy from progressive forces and ordinary people in other countries for China's revolution and the people's liberation, and in turn, made its due contribution to the causes of social progress and liberation of the people of other countries.



中国共产党、中国人民解放军和中华人民共和国的主要缔造者和领导者——毛泽东。

Mao Zedong, key founder of the CPC, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the People's Republic of China.



1921年7月，中国共产党第一次全国代表大会在上海召开。最后一天转移到浙江嘉兴南湖。

① 中共一大会议址——上海法租界望志路106号。

② 中共一大会议址——浙江嘉兴南湖的画舫。

③ 中共一大通过的党纲（俄文本及中文译本）。

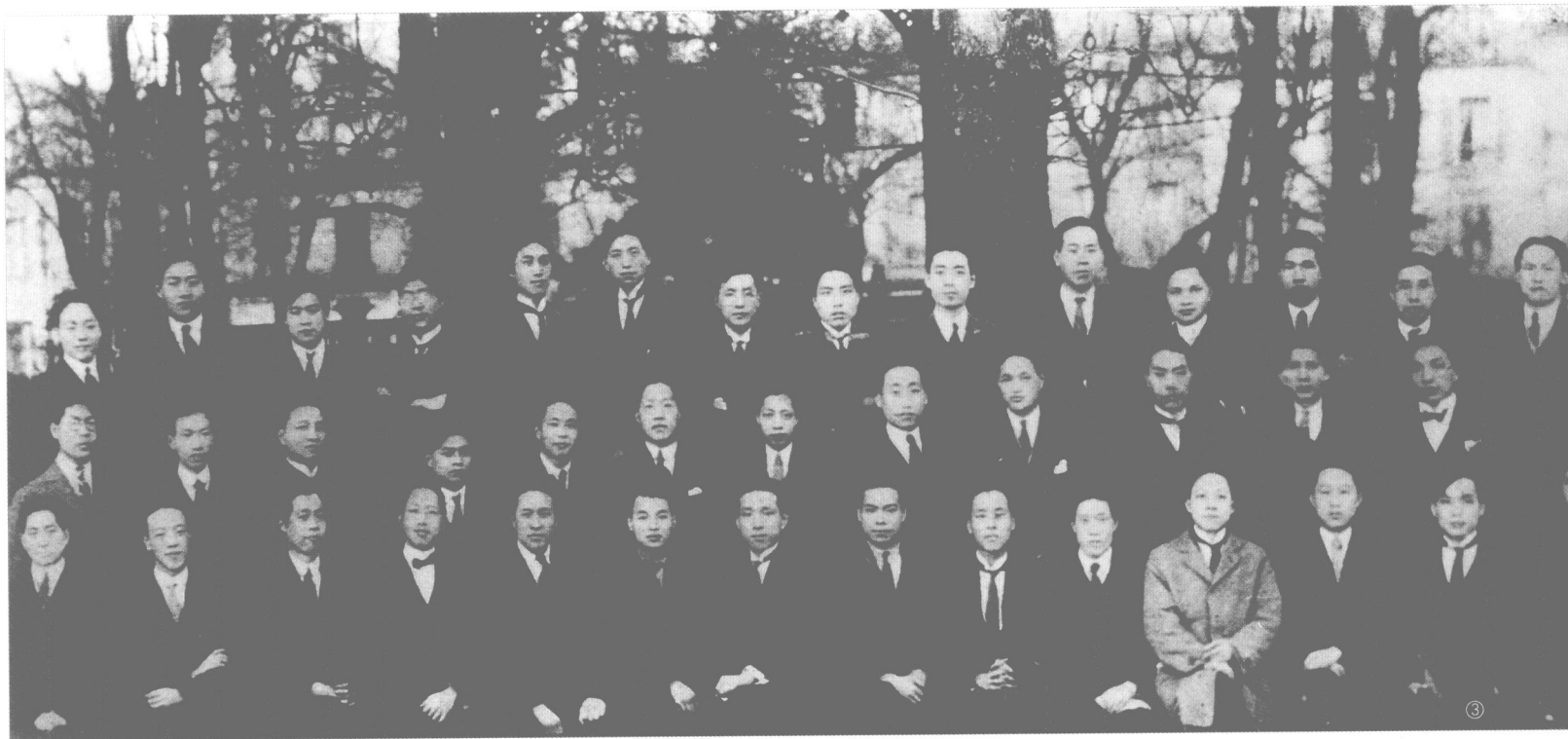
In July 1921, the First National Congress of the CPC was convened in Shanghai. Its final session was held on Lake Nanhu in Jiexing County, Zhejiang Province.

① Site of the First Congress at 106 Wangzhi Road in the French Concession in Shanghai.

② Excursion boat on Lake Nanhu, Jiexing County, Zhejiang Province.

③ Russian and Chinese versions of the Party program adopted at the First Congress.





1922年2月，共产国际为反对华盛顿会议，在莫斯科召开远东各国共产党及民族革命团体第一次代表大会。中国共产党代表团出席大会。

① 大会开幕的情景。

② 中国共产党驻共产国际代表团所在地莫斯科柳克思旅馆。

③ 1923年11月，旅欧少年共产党临时大会代表在巴黎合影。后排左9为周恩来。

In February 1922, as a countermeasure to the Washington Conference, the Communist International held the first congress of representatives from communist parties and national revolutionary organizations of Far Eastern countries in Moscow. The CPC delegation attended the congress.

① Opening ceremony of the congress.

② The Lux Hotel in Moscow where the CPC delegation to the Communist International stayed.

③ Participants of an interim conference of the Communist Party of Chinese Youth in Europe in November 1923. Back row, ninth from left: Zhou Enlai.

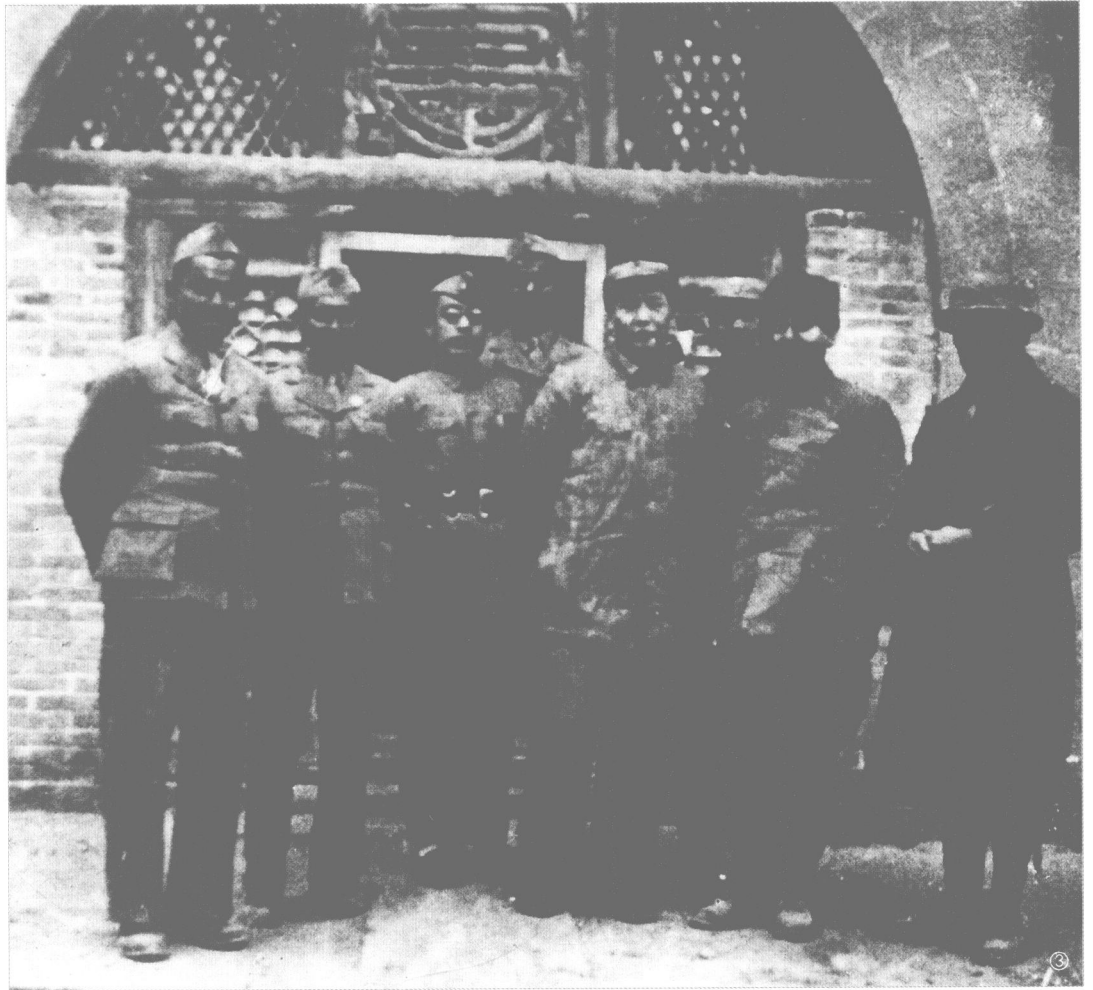


① 1928年6月，中国共产党第六次全国代表大会在莫斯科近郊兹维尼果罗德镇塞列布若耶别墅举行，共产国际的代表、苏联、意大利、美国等国的共产党代表应邀出席大会。

② 1937年，白求恩受加拿大共产党和美国共产党派遣，为了支持中国人民的抗日民族解放事业，不远万里，来到中国抗日前线，救死扶伤。

① The Sixth National Congress of the CPC was held in the Selebroye villa in Zvenigorod on the outskirts of Moscow in June 1928. Representatives from the Communist International and the communist parties of the Soviet Union, Italy, the United States and other countries attended the Congress by invitation.

② Henry Norman Bethune was sent to China by the Communist Party of Canada and the Communist Party of the United States of America in 1937 to assist the Chinese struggle against Japanese aggression. He went to the battlefield where he rescued the dying and healed the wounded.



③ 1938年，毛泽东在延安与印度国大党派来的援华医疗队合影。左二为印度医生柯棣华。

④ 1937年，朱德在延安与美国记者史沫特莱在一起。

③ Mao Zedong with a medical assistance team sent by the Indian National Congress. Second from left: Dr. Dwarkanath Shantaram Kotnis.

④ Zhu De with Agnes Smedley, an American journalist, in Yan'an in 1937.