

近四百幅珍贵历史图片再现将军传奇一生

# 紀念父親 張治中將軍

主編：張素我 張素久

團結出版社

IN MEMORY OF OUR FATHER, THE LATE GENERAL ZHANG ZHIZHONG



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# 紀念父親張治中將軍

苗子題



張治中與毛澤東

IN MEMORY OF OUR FATHER, THE LATE GENERAL ZHANG ZHIZHONG

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## 前言

## 前言

张素久

转眼之间,父亲张治中将军逝世已经34年了。34年来,我们这些儿女,无时不在思念着我们慈爱的父亲,大家总想用适当的方式对父亲的一生进行深切的追思和永久的思念。

作为直接参与和见证中国近代历史的风云人物,在我父亲的生前身后,曾经有各方面的人物对他和他所参与的历史事件、他所交往的著名历史人物等等进行过许多的介绍和评价。祖国大陆实行改革开放、倡导思想解放以来,新一代的专家学者写出了多种研究、评论和纪念父亲的专著,艺术家们拍摄了一些与我父亲张治中将军及他所经历的历史事件有关的电视剧,更有许多我父亲当年的同事和朋友撰写了大量回忆和纪念父亲的珍贵文章。现在我们收集了一些第一手资料及从未面世的照片,出版这本图片集,以纪念父亲和他所经历的历史事件及时代。

由于时代久远和众所周知的十年“文革”浩劫,有关我父亲的许多珍贵历史图片已经失散或被销毁了。现在展现在大家面前的这些图片,其中有许多历史画面都是劫后遗珠,十分珍贵。通过这些图片,我们可以和读者朋友一起,从不同的历史角度注视和了解张治中将军。相信朋友们在通过这本图片集了解我父亲和他所参与、经历的那些历史瞬间的同时,一定对我父亲那一代人所憧憬的中国统一、民族团结、国家富强的前景,有更深刻的认同。

父亲张治中将军出身贫寒,他带着祖母给他的“咬口生姜喝口醋”的教诲,早年流浪求学、从军打仗,吃了不少苦,也获得了不少宝贵的人生经验。他矢志报国、积极投身革命,在保定军校、在黄埔军校,父亲和蒋介石、周恩来等一大批中国历史名人、名将结下了终生的友谊。

父亲是一位战功赫赫的抗日名将。在1932年和1937年中华民族处于危亡的关头,他在上海亲自指挥了中国人民在八年抗战当中最为壮烈的著名的“一·二八”、“八一三”淞沪战役。

父亲张治中将军带兵打仗智勇过人,但是他从来没有带兵与共产党打过仗;父亲一生爱好和平,他积极维护祖国统一,20世纪40年代,父亲多次飞赴新疆,妥善地解决了伊犁、塔城、阿山等三区濒于分裂的问题,成功地维护了祖国的和平统一。

前言

父亲张治中将军在 1945 年受蒋介石先生委派，代表民国政府三到延安，迎送毛泽东先生等赴重庆谈判；1949 年，在新中国诞生的前夕，他又作为国民党方面的首席谈判代表，到北京与中国共产党谈判，最后与中国共产党各位领导人一起登上天安门，庆祝中华人民共和国成立。所以许多学者称父亲是“和平将军”、“和谈将军”。

解放后，父亲和周恩来先生等一起，为祖国的和平统一、为台湾问题的解决披肝沥胆，他和国民党领导人保持联系直到“文化大革命”。

父亲张治中将军之所以能在中国国家统一和民族解放的事业进程中做出卓越的贡献，除了他对祖国始终怀抱一片赤诚之心外，他对朋友的一贯坦诚相见、忠贞率直，也使他在历史的风云变幻当中，总是如春风化雨，奇迹般地得到了激烈争斗各方的一致信任。在父亲一生中，他曾多次向国民党领导人蒋介石先生直谏，也曾对共产党领导人毛泽东先生坦陈自己的意见。凡是和父亲共事往来过的人，大都对父亲的真诚坦白表示称道。

新中国成立后，父亲张治中将军和共产党肝胆相照，积极参政建国。他先后任全国人民代表大会常务委员会副委员长、国防委员会副主席、国家军事委员会委员，在出任西北军政委员会副主任期间，与彭德怀元帅（当时任西北军政委员会主任）及习仲勋副总理（当时任西北军政委员会副主任）一起共事。他们在建设西北、维护和平的工作当中建立了深厚的友谊。

当我们准备出版这本纪念父亲的照片集时，我想请已经在病中的习仲勋叔叔为这本照片集作序。习叔叔非常痛快地答应，并很快就完成了各位现在可以读到的这篇序言。没想到，这本照片集还没有出版，习仲勋叔叔竟与世长辞了。而他生前为纪念我父亲张治中将军所作的序言，就成了他们那一代人忠贞友谊的绝唱。

这本照片集能与大家见面，首先要感谢我的大姐张素我。是她发起出版这本照片集的动议，并得到哥哥姐姐们及堂兄表兄等的支持；同时由于团结出版社的大力协助，这本纪念父亲张治中将军的珍贵照片集才得以问世。在此，我要对所有为这本纪念照片集提供图片及资料的各档案馆、图书馆和亲友们，以及具体负责编辑出版这本照片集的团结出版社的领导和编辑朋友们表示由衷的感谢。

张素我

## FOREWORD

By Sujiu Zhang

FOREWORD

It has been thirty - four years since our father General Zhang Zhizhong passed away. In all those years, there was not a single moment that we, his sons and daughters did not miss our loving father. We want to express our eternal memory of him and his life in the most appropriate way.

As our father witnessed and personally took part in many epochal events in China's contemporary history, many had written about him, the historical events he was involved in and his famous associates, both during his life time and after his death. Since China introduced reforms and opened itself up to the outside world, and encouraged emancipating one's mind, a new generation of scholars and experts have published quite a few monographs about our father, dramatists have produced TV serials about him and his part in historical events. Many of his associates have written memoirs about him. We have now collected some first-hand materials and photographs that have never been published before. We wish to dedicate this pictorial to his memory.

As a result of the lapse of time and the catastrophe brought on by the Cultural Revolution, many of the rare photographs of our father were lost or destroyed. These photos that we are publishing survived that disaster. They caught precious historical moments and would help readers and friends gain a better understanding of the aspirations of our father and his generation for China's unification, national unity and a strong and prosperous China.

Our father was born into a poor family. His mother taught him to endure hardships by "biting ginger and drinking vinegar". In his early years, he led a vagrant life, tried to get some education, joined the army and saw action. He endured many indescribable hardships. He was determined to serve his country by joining the revolution. He studied successively at the Paoting Military Academy and worked at the Whampoa (Huangpu) Military Academy, and became lifelong friends of Chiang Kai-shek and Zhou Enlai and many historical figures. He was a famous commander in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression with many successes to his credit. In 1932, when the Chinese nation was faced with the danger of national subjugation, he personally asked to help the famous campaign of "January 28" (1932) and on "August 13" (1937) he made his way to lead the army fighting against the Japanese aggressors.

General Zhang Zhizhong was a brilliant military commander. But he never fought the Communists. He loved peace dearly, and worked untiringly to safe-

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guard national unity. During the '40s, he flew to Xinjiang many times, and successfully thwarted the separatist movements in Ili, Tacheng and Ashan and upheld peace and unity.

In 1945, our father was sent by Chiang Kai-shek as the Representative of the National Government to Yanan. He visited the Communist stronghold three times, accompanying Mao Zedong to Chongqing for peace talks and escorting him back to Yanan. In 1949, he served as Chief Delegate of the Nationalist Party in peace talks with the Communists in Peiping. To celebrate the founding of the People's Republic, he stood on Tiananmen together with the Communist leaders. He became known as "The General of Peace" and "The General for Peace Talks".

After the liberation, together with Zhou Enlai and others, our father worked untiringly for the solution of the Taiwan Issue so as to bring about national re-unification. He maintained contact with Nationalist leaders until the advent of "the Cultural Revolution".

Our father made outstanding contributions to the cause of the unification of the Chinese nation and national liberation because he was passionately dedicated to his country. He was sincere, loyal, and straight forward with friends, thereby gaining their trust and confidence. He remonstrated with Chiang Kai-shek on many occasions. He also frankly stated his views to Mao Zedong. All who knew him praised him for his sincerity and candidness.

After the founding of the People's Republic, General Zhang worked closely with the Communists, and participated in building the country politically and economically. He became Vice President of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress, Vice Chairman of the Committee on National Defense, Member of the State Military Commission. He was Deputy Chief of the North-western Military and Political Council and worked closely with Marshall Peng Dehuai and Xi Zhongxun, who later became a Vice Premier.

As preparatory work went ahead with publication of this pictorial, we asked uncle Xi Zhongxun to write an introduction. Even though he was already seriously ill, he generously accepted our request and completed the writing without delay. We are distressed that he passed away before this pictorial could see the light of day. His words turned out to be his last tribute to a true friend.

As the pictorial finally comes out, thanks are due to my elder sister Zhang Suwo, who first conceived of the idea of publishing a book of photos and won support from all my brothers and sisters. Our thanks also go to executives and editors of Tuanjie (Unity) Publishers, without whose assistance, this pictorial would never have been completed. We would also like to acknowledge contributions from all relatives and friends who provided us with invaluable photographs and materials.



## 序

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习仲勋

文白先生的子女收集了近四百幅珍贵图片，精心编辑成了《纪念父亲张治中将军》图片集。它真实地记录了文白先生的生命轨迹，不仅使我们了解文白先生不平凡的一生，而且可以看到一位杰出的爱国主义者的思想境界和不断前进的过程。它的问世可以教育后人，具有极好的政治意义。

文白先生是杰出的爱国将领，富有远见的政治家，民革中央的卓越领导人，是同我们党有长期历史关系的亲密朋友。早在大革命时期，他就同我们党有了接触和交往，建立了友谊。他主张国共合作，坚持正直的爱国者的立场，做了许多有利于国家、民族的好事。

文白先生一生主和，为国内和平而奔走，心诚志坚，不遗余力。西安事变发生后，文白先生力主通过谈判，和平解决，坚持反对所谓“讨伐”的主张，并为此做了重大的努力。在历次国共谈判中，文白先生不辞辛苦，来往斡旋，费了不少的心力。他虽然是国民党方面的主要代表，但能够不受国民党内顽固派责难和阻力的影响，采取比较顾全大局、通情达理的态度，争取谈判能够达成协议。

重庆谈判前，文白先生专程到延安迎接毛泽东同志，并让出自己在重庆的住宅供毛泽东同志会客和休息；《双十协定》签订后，他又护送毛泽东同志回到延安，为确保毛泽东同志的安全，做了重大努力。签订整军方案以后，他和马歇尔将军在周恩来同志陪同下，再一次到达延安。“张治中三到延安”，成为文白先生一生政治经历中的重要内容，也是一段传为美谈的历史佳话。

文白先生在新疆主政期间，接受我们党的要求，营救了被盛世才关押的一百三十一名共产党人，并派人护送他们平安回到延安。他妥善处理了新疆三区革命事件，对维护民族团结，稳定局势，发挥了重要作用。

文白先生参加了“一·二八”、“八一三”两次淞沪抗战，并立下遗嘱，表现了誓死抗日的决心。而他不参与国民党发动的反共内战，是一位没有同共产党打过仗的国民党高级将领。在他担任国民党军事委员会政治部部长期间，把反共气息浓厚的《扫荡报》改名为《和平日报》，并下令撤销残害进步青年的綦江战干团。在当时尖锐复杂的政治局势下，以文白先生所处的地位，

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能够这样做,是非常难能可贵的。

文白先生始终坚持孙中山先生的革命三大政策,在历史的转折关头,他毅然做出正确的抉择,留在北平,发表了《关于时局的声明》,应邀参加了第一届全国政协会议,并致电陶峙岳将军和包尔汉主席,促成了新疆的和平解放。

文白先生从黄埔建军到共同建国,从言到行,他是国民党方面始终坚持国共合作的代表人物。他对促进国共合作,对民族、民主革命事业做出的卓越贡献,国家和人民是永远不会忘记的。

新中国成立后,文白先生担任了政府和人民政协的重要职务,在同我们党长期合作中,他以高度的爱国热忱和政治热情,为社会主义事业和爱国统一战线做出了重要贡献。他在为使台湾回归祖国,完成祖国统一大业方面,更是孜孜以求,念念不忘,付出了不少的心血,做了很多的工作。他渴望国共两党实现第三次合作,坚信台湾是迟早一定要回归祖国的。

文白先生一生为人正派,襟怀坦荡,同我们党真诚相处,肝胆相照,遇事直言不讳,从不隐瞒自己的观点,提出了许多中肯的批评和很好的建议。我们党为有一位这样可敬的诤友、益友,而十分高兴。

在同文白先生几十年的交往中,我深深感到,他态度明朗,意志坚强,不断追求真理,从不固步自封。正如他自己所说的:“我不是一个顽固保守的人,在不同历史时期中,我能一本所信,以爱祖国、爱人民的思想为基础的核心,顺应世界正确思潮,跟上时代。”他衷心拥护党的领导,拥护社会主义制度。即使在十年内乱期间,他仍然丝毫不动摇对党的信念。他在政治遗嘱中,坚信祖国的前途是光明的,并以自己能在共产党领导下度过晚年而感到无限欣慰。

现在,我们的祖国已经揭开了历史新的一页。举国上下团结一致,振奋精神,在以江泽民同志为核心的党中央领导下,为进一步加快社会主义现代化建设而努力奋斗。在这大好时刻,我特别怀念文白先生。我相信他生前朝夕盼望的统一祖国、振兴中华的伟大事业,是一定能够实现的。

白仲奇  
二〇〇二年五月十日

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Protector of Patriotic Students and Cadets

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## 三到延安的佳话

General Zhang Zhizhong's Three Celebrated Visits to Yan-an

IN MEMORY OF OUR FATHER, THE LATE GENERAL ZHANG ZHIZHONG



1945年8月27日张治中与毛泽东在延安。



## 三到延安的佳话

三到延安的佳话

“你是真正希望和平的人。”这是毛主席对父亲张治中将军的当面称赞,也是对张治中将军为人最准确的评价。

张治中将军,从国民党建军起,就是高级将领。在与封建军阀作战、与日本侵略者作战中,他智勇双全战功赫赫,显示出非凡的军事指挥才能。但在国共两党的合作、破裂、内战,再合作、破裂、内战的二十年风风雨雨中,他是一位没有与中共打过仗,却代表国民党同共产党进行过多次和平谈判的将军。他有将军的胆魄,更有政治家的远见卓识。为国家和民族免于战争,他不辞劳苦奔走和平,三次到延安,被人们传为佳话。

三到延安的佳话



1945年8月27日,张治中与赫尔利乘专机到达延安迎接毛泽东去重庆谈判。毛泽东到机场欢迎张治中等并同他们一起乘车去延安城。



出使和谈 张治中将军一到延安

### 1. 出使和谈 张治中将军一到延安

1945年8月，日本宣布无条件投降，抗战胜利了。但张治中将军却忧心忡忡：国共两党摩擦有增无减，国内危机四伏。为避免内战，张治中积极活动，力争恢复谈判。蒋介石虽然想

1945年8月28日，在美  
军驻延安观察组门前留影。左  
起：周恩来、赫尔利、毛泽东、  
张治中。

张治中、毛泽东、赫尔利、周恩来去机场前与前来送行的朱德一起合影。





1945年8月28日,左起:张治中、毛泽东、赫尔利、周恩来、王若飞在延安机场。

发动全面内战消灭共产党,但在国内,全国人民历经八年艰苦抗战,期待一个和平建设家园的环境;在国际上,英、美、苏三国也不赞成中国内战。由于各方面的压力,蒋介石故作姿态地向延安一连发了三封电报,邀请中共中央主席毛泽东到重庆谈判。他认为,毛泽东是中共最高领导人,不会轻易涉险到重庆,只要毛泽东不来谈判,破坏和平发动内战的责任就可以推到共产党身上。然而,8月25日中共中央发表《对目前时局的宣言》,确定以和平、民主、团结、统一为全党的第一方针,毛泽东

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GENERAL ZHANG ZHIZHONG'S THREE CELEBRATED VISITS TO YAN - AN