

主编 朱纪华

# 泰戈尔与上海

*Rabindranath Tagore  
in Shanghai*

中西書局

主编 朱纪华



上海市档案馆  
Shanghai Municipal Archives

印度驻上海总领事馆  
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# PREFACE

Back in the 1920s and 1930s, the city of Shanghai was the largest port city and economic and cultural center of China, and one of the largest and most prosperous cities of the Far East. Thanks to her ideal geographic location and unique humanistic environment, Shanghai historically attracted a great number of cultural celebrities from around the world for visits and speeches. Most of the celebrity speakers were from Europe and the Americas, including Albert Einstein, John Dewey and Bertrand Russell. In April and May 1924 and later in March and June 1929, Rabindranath Tagore made three visits to China and stopped by Shanghai during each of these trips. Although his second and third visits to Shanghai were very brief, he nevertheless started a “Tagore Fever” in the land of China.

In India, Rabindranath Tagore was reverently addressed as “Gurudev” and received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. In China, Tagore remains one of the most influential foreign litterateurs whose poems are widely popular here with their lasting impact. Tagore’s trips to China were overwhelmingly echoed as his extensive interaction and exchange with the literary and cultural communities of China resulted in not only a profound friendship with a great number of Chinese celebrities but also a fundamental impact on the works of many Chinese writers. His whereabouts were tracked and reported by journalists, and his words were heatedly debated. Many of Tagore’s works were translated into Chinese during the years of his visits, which speaks of Tagore’s unparalleled charisma. “Let life be beautiful like summer flowers and death like autumn leaves.” This verse by Tagore epitomizes his own life.

As Tagore honored a deep emotional bond with the Chinese people, the Chinese people have also cherished to this day our friendship with



# 序

上海市档案局局长  
上海市档案馆馆长

朱纪华

20世纪二三十年代，上海是中国最大的港口城市和经济文化中心，也是远东最大和最繁华的城市。由于上海优越的地理位置和特殊的人文环境，许多世界文化名人纷纷来上海访问并发表演讲，他们中不少来自欧美国家，如爱因斯坦、杜威、罗素等。而在1924年4月至5月、1929年3月和6月，印度诗人泰戈尔三次访问中国，三次到过上海，虽然第二、第三次访问时间非常短暂，但他却在中华大地掀起了一股“泰戈尔热”。

泰戈尔在印度被尊称为“诗圣”，1913年他获得诺贝尔文学奖。在中国，泰戈尔也是影响巨大的外国文学大师之一，他的诗歌在中国广泛流传，影响深远。泰戈尔访华，不仅引起了非同凡响的反应，而且他与中国文化界和知识界进行了广泛接触和交流，与许多知名人士建立了深厚的友情，对中国许多作家的创作产生了重要影响。他的行踪被追踪报道，他的言论引发热议，他的许多著作，在当年就被翻译成中文出版，这对一个外国文学家来说，是他独特个人魅力的充分体现。“生如夏花之绚烂，死如秋叶之静美”，是泰戈尔的诗句，亦如同他一生的写照。

泰戈尔对中国人民怀有深厚的感情，中国人民也一直惦记着这位中印文化交往史上的友好使者。今年是中印文化交流年，恰逢泰戈尔诞辰150周年。在这值得纪念的日子里，我们在印度新德里和上海相继举办了“泰戈尔的中国之旅”图片展。在此基础上，我们推出本书，从一个外国文化名人的角度切入，收集了一百多幅图片，厘清了泰戈尔在华的行程；评析在新文化运动的背景下，泰戈尔访华所引起的反响和争议；更多的内容则是泰戈尔在上海、在中国留下的历史足迹和深情演讲，他与中国文化界人士的交往和友谊，他热爱中国，希望古老的中国焕发青春、重振昔日荣耀的殷切之情，他为中国新文化运动的发展注入的新活力。

离泰戈尔访华已经八十多年了。泰戈尔提倡的爱、和谐和人道主义精神，他对东方文明的执着和热爱，使当时中国文化界思索着一个问题，即：在西风东渐之际，中西文化如何融合？如何保持东方文化传统？这是一个迄今值得思考和



2011年9月26日，“泰戈尔的中国之旅暨泰戈尔画作展”在上海市档案馆开幕，中共上海市委常委、副市长屠光绍（右一）莅临开幕式并参观展览。

On September 26, 2011, the exhibition of Rabindranath Tagore in China and Tagore's paintings was opened at the Shanghai Municipal Archives. The picture is of Tu Guangshao (1st from the right), member of the Standing Committee and Deputy Mayor of Shanghai visiting the exhibition.

Tagore as a great envoy in the history of Sino-Indian cultural exchange. This year is the Year of China-India Exchange which coincides with the 150th birth anniversary of Tagore. On this special and memorable occasion, we have organized the Photo Exhibition — *Rabindranath Tagore's Trips in China*, first in New Delhi followed by a second exhibition in Shanghai. Further in our curatorial efforts, we have published the book *Rabindranath Tagore in Shanghai* which offers a perspective of a famous foreign litterateur and recounts Tagore's itinerary in China through a collection of over 100 precious photos. The book continues with an analysis of how Tagore's visits to China were received and debated against the backdrop of the Neo-cultural Movement. An even greater part of the book is dedicated to Tagore's footprints and inspiring speeches in Shanghai and the rest of China, to his exchange and friendship with the literary and cultural communities of China, and to his passion for China and his wish to instill new vitality into China's Neo-cultural Movement so that this ancient country could revive and unfold a new chapter of glory and prosperity.





2011年9月26日，由上海市档案馆与印度驻沪总领事馆联合举办的“泰戈尔的中国之旅暨泰戈尔画作展”在上海市档案馆开幕。上海市档案局馆长朱纪华（右一）出席开幕式并致辞。

The exhibition of Tagore's trip in China and Tagore's paintings jointly organized by Shanghai Municipal Archives and Consulate General of India in Shanghai was opened at Shanghai Municipal Archives on September 26, 2011. Zhu Jihua (1st from the right), the director of Shanghai Municipal Archives Bureau, attended the opening ceremony and made a speech.

研究的问题，也是我们出版本书的原因之一。

上海市档案馆藏有三百多万卷档案，内容丰富，篇幅浩瀚，档案馆的研究人员已经编辑出版了诸多成果，深得社会各界的好评。本书的出版即是一个成功的尝试。但如何进一步开发利用档案史料，如何提升档案史料的价值，如何拓展对外服务的领域，提高服务水平，仍是值得思考的问题。希望我们的工作人员，继续研究档案内容，不断推出具有档案特色的文化产品，为上海这座城市文化的大发展、大繁荣作出应有的贡献。

借此机会，我要向上海市外办、上海市对外友协、印度文化关系委员会、印度驻上海总领事馆，以及为展览和书籍出版作出过贡献的所有兄弟单位和朋友们，表示由衷的感谢！

2011年10月

Four score years have passed since Tagore's visits to China. An advocate of love, harmony and humanitarian spirit with huge enthusiasm and devotion for the eastern civilizations, Tagore prompted the Chinese literary and cultural communities to afford serious thinking to one question, i.e., how the Chinese and western cultures could converge at a time of gushing inflow of elements from the western civilizations and how our fine cultural traditions could be preserved. The question remains to be one of great significance to which thinking and research efforts are due in our times and is also one of the reasons for the publication of the book *Rabindranath Tagore in Shanghai*.

Shanghai Municipal Archives keeps the holdings of more than three million folders, rich in content and information. Our research staff have edited and published a great number of their research findings, which are favorably received by users from different social sectors. *Rabindranath Tagore's Trips in China*, whether as a photo exhibition or a publication, is one of our successful attempts to further utilize the information from our archives for the extension and promotion of the value and efficacy of our collection of historical data and for the expansion of the scope and level of expertise in the service of foreign entities. It is expected that our staff will intensify their research efforts and enrich our cultural offerings so as to contribute to the development and prosperity of Shanghai.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to extend my most sincere gratitude to Shanghai Foreign Affairs Office, Shanghai Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Consulate General of India in Shanghai for their support, and to all other organizations and friends who have contributed to the exhibitions and the publication.

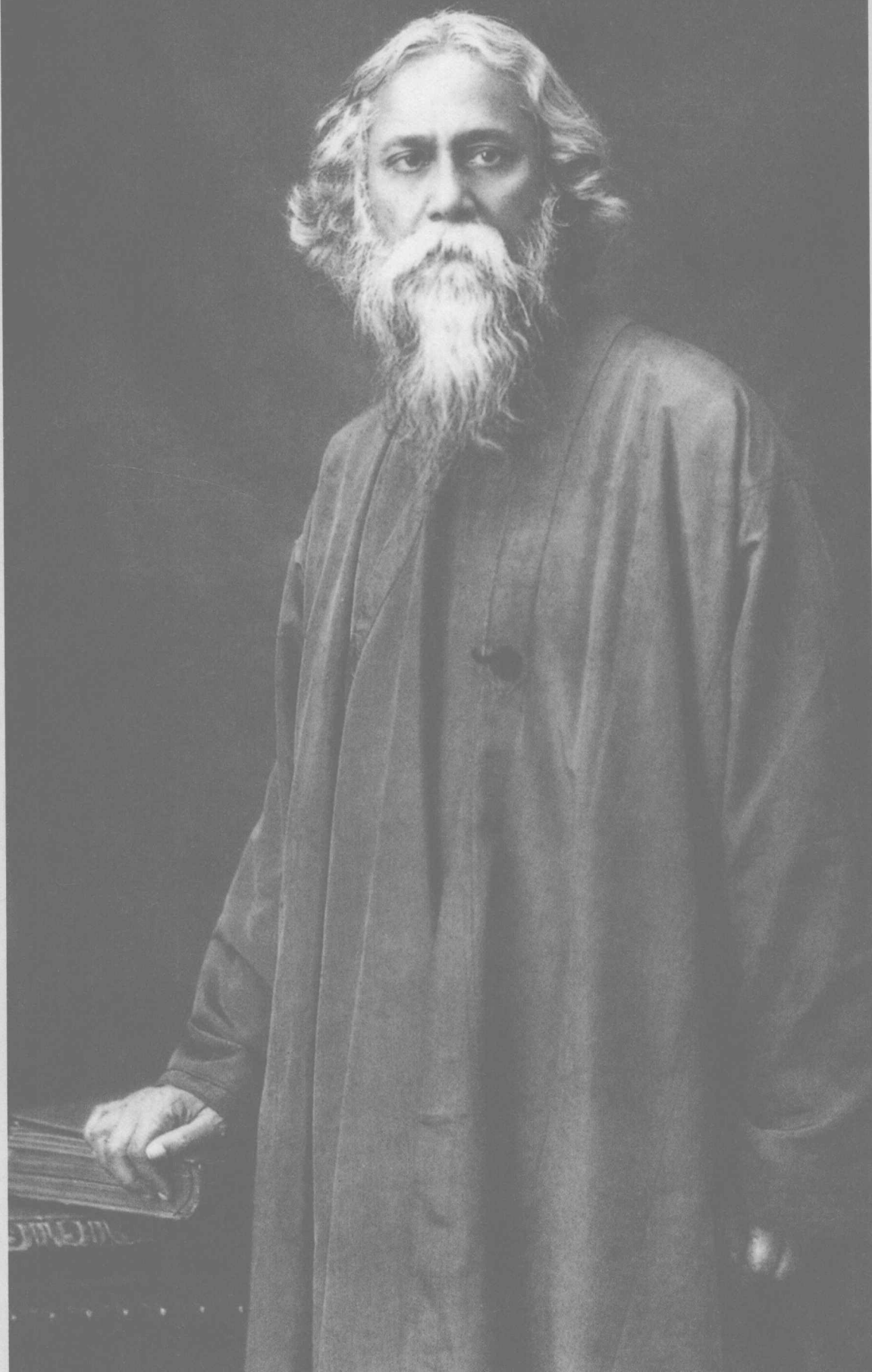
Director of Shanghai Municipal Archives Bureau  
Director of Shanghai Municipal Archives

Zhu Jihua

Oct. 2011







# PREFACE

I am delighted that Shanghai Municipal Archives is releasing a book on *Rabindranath Tagore in Shanghai* on the occasion of Tagore's 150th Birth Anniversary. This year it will also be 87 years since Tagore made his first memorable visit to Shanghai.

Rabindranath Tagore, the poet, essayist, novelist, dramatist, musician, philosopher, educationist, visionary, activist and artist, enjoyed worldwide respect like no other writer of his times. The sheer volume and diversity of his works in a creative life spanning more than 60 years make him unique. His works have been translated extensively into Chinese language and left a deep impression on Chinese writers in the early twenties. He had a life long friendship with Shanghai-based writer Xu Zhimo and through that a unique bond with Shanghai. Tagore was one of the earliest modern Indian thinkers who spoke about a mutually beneficial relationship between the two great civilizations of India and China.

This book is based on meticulous research by the Shanghai Municipal Archives, and particularly Mr. Xing Jianrong who has carefully gone through journals, magazines and newspapers from the 1920s to put together details of Tagore's visits to Shanghai. The photographs and some of the archival material published in this book have also been curated as an exhibition by Shanghai Municipal Archives. With the support of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) this exhibition is now traveling through some of the major cities of India. Some rare photographs of Tagore's visit which have never been published before have been included in this book.

This project could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of many individuals and institutions. I am especially

# 序

印度驻上海总领事 戴思锐

87年前，泰戈尔首次访问了上海。正值泰戈尔诞辰150周年之际，我非常高兴上海市档案馆能出版《泰戈尔与上海》一书。

作为一名诗人、散文家、小说家、戏剧家、音乐家、哲学家、教育家、梦想家、活动家和艺术家，泰戈尔为全球各地的人民所喜爱和景仰，这在同时代的作家里是非常罕见的。在长达60多年的创作生涯中，他为我们带来了不计其数的作品，其内容之丰富，涉及面之广都令人称道。其中的很多作品都被翻译成中文，并对20世纪20年代早期的中国文坛产生了深远的影响。在上海，泰戈尔与徐志摩建立了深厚的友谊，这种友谊又使他与上海结下了特殊缘分。这位伟大的印度诗人也是最早谈及在印度与中国这两大文明古国间建立互利关系的印度思想家之一。

本书主要是基于上海市档案馆对泰戈尔上海之行所作的研究编撰而成。档案馆的邢建榕先生参考了大量20世纪20年代的期刊和报纸等史料，为我们真实还原了那段历史。此前，在印度文化关系委员会的协助下，上海市档案馆举办了一次有关泰戈尔与中国的展览，本书中的一些图片和档案资料在该展览上也得以展出。该展览目前在印度主要城市进行巡回展出。本书中的许多图片都是首次公开，非常珍贵。

许多朋友和机构都对该书的出版给予了大力的支持与帮助。在此，我要特别感谢新德里中国研究会名誉研究员、芝加哥大学学术联系人谭中先生和上海市作家协会副主席赵丽宏先生，感谢两位为本书所作的贡献。衷心希望《泰戈尔与上海》能使读者进一步了解泰戈尔的上海之行。



2011年7月22日，“泰戈尔的中国之旅”展览在印度新德里开幕。图为中国驻印大使张炎、上海市档案馆代表团团长龚芳女士等出席开幕式点灯仪式。

On July 22, 2011, the exhibition of Rabindranath Tagore in China was opened in New Delhi, India. The picture is of Mr. Zhang Yan, Chinese Ambassador to India, Ms. Gong Fang, the head of the delegation of Shanghai Municipal Archives attending the opening and lighting ceremony.



中印两国学生联合演出泰戈尔的舞剧。

Students from Chinese and Indian schools jointly presenting Tagore's dance drama.

grateful to Prof. Tan Chung, Emeritus Fellow of Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi and academic associate in the University of Chicago and Mr. Zhao Lihong, President, Shanghai Writers Association for their contribution to this publication. I hope this well researched book will fill the gap that exists in our knowledge of Tagore's visit to Shanghai.

Consul General of India in Shanghai

Mrs. Riva Ganguly Das

July, 2011

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TAGORE'S TRIPS IN CHINA



墨香遗韵  
ARTICLES ABOUT TAGORE & TAGORE'S BOOKS





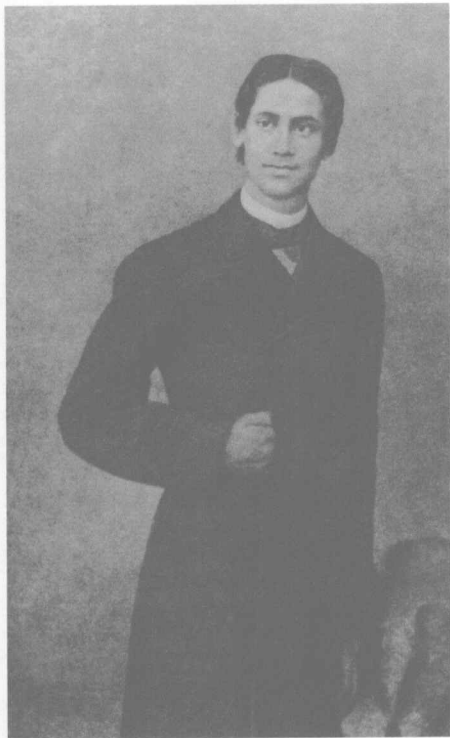
# 生如夏花

LIFE LIKE SUMMER FLOWERS

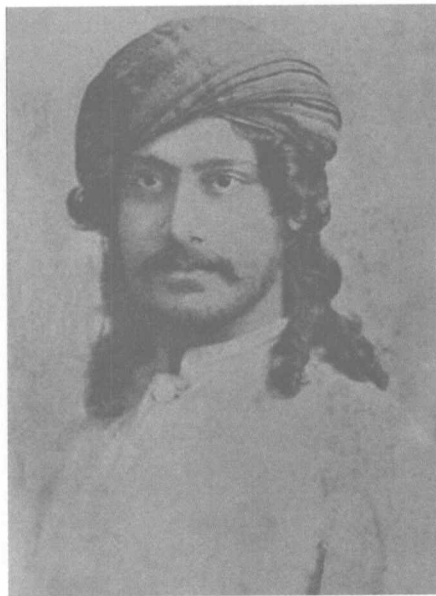
泰戈尔13岁即能创作长诗和颂歌体诗集。他曾赴英国学习文学和音乐，十余次周游列国。他一生创作了50多部诗集，被称为“诗圣”，还先后完成了12部中篇小说、100多篇短篇小说、20多部剧本、1500多幅画和2000多首歌曲。

Tagore wrote long poetry and anthems at the age of 13. He went to England to learn literature and music, and traveled around the world a dozen times. He created more than 50 collections of poems, and was known as "Gurudev". He completed 12 novels, more than 100 short stories, more than 20 scripts, more than 1500 paintings and more than 2000 songs.





1879-1880年英国留学期间的泰戈尔。  
Tagore studied in England in 1879-1880.



泰戈尔约25岁时。  
Tagore, about 25 years old.

*Let life be beautiful like  
summer flowers and death  
like autumn leaves.*

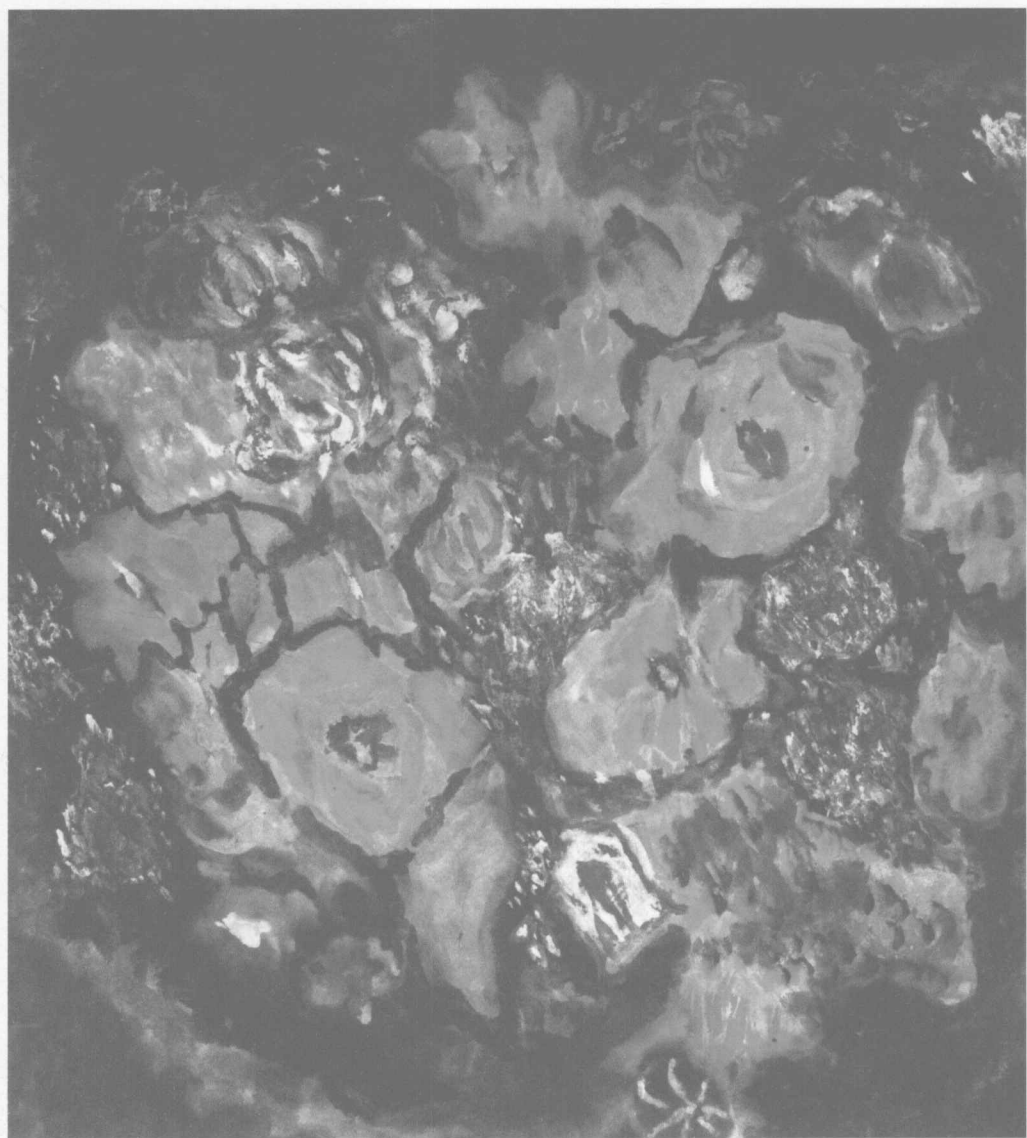
使生如夏花之绚烂，死如秋叶之  
静美。



泰戈尔在歌剧《蚁垤的天才》中扮演蚁垤仙人，舞台就在他们自己家里。

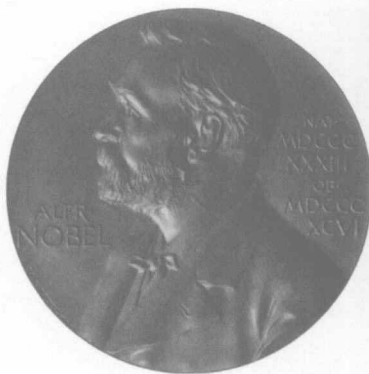
Tagore playing Valmiki in his drama *Valmiki Pratibha*, staged at their own house.





## Rabindranath Tagore

泰戈尔的签名。  
Tagore's autograph.



*Once we dreamt that we were  
strangers. We wake up to find that  
we were dear to each other.*

有一次，我们梦见大家都不相识的。  
我们醒了，却知道我们原是相亲爱的。

1913年11月孟加拉邦社会名流祝贺泰戈尔获得诺贝尔文学奖。  
The celebrities of Bengal congratulated Tagore for his winning of the  
Nobel Prize for Literature in November 1913.



创作《吉檀迦利》时期的泰戈尔。  
Rabindranath Tagore at the time of  
writing the Bengali *Gitanjali*.

