

國之瑰寶

——宋庆龄伟大的一生——



SOONG CHING LING
The Gem of the Nation

Soong Ching Ling, Honorary President of the People's Republic of China, devoted herself to the cause of Chinese liberation. Standing firmly on the side of the people, she waged a heroic struggle against various reactionary forces throughout her life. Her resolute voice could always be heard on all the important occasions in contemporary Chinese history, the 1911 Revolution to overthrow the monarchic rule of the Qing Dynasty, the Northern Expedition against the warlords in the 1920s, the War of Resistance against the Japanese Aggression, the War of Liberation and the socialist construction since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Her outstanding contributions to the people and to the world peace have won her admiration and respect both at home and abroad. She was universally deemed as one of the greatest figures in this century.

This picture-book chronologically depicts some important activities during Soong Ching Ling's lifetime. Her noble character will always be remembered by the people all over the world.



1 中華人民共和國名譽主席宋慶齡，是中國革命先行者孫中山先生的夫人和戰友。她為中華民族的獨立和解放作出了巨大的貢獻。周恩來總理稱譽她是“國之瑰寶”。

Soong Ching Ling, Honorary President of the People's Republic of China, was the wife and comrade-in-arms of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great forerunner of the Chinese revolution. She made great contributions to the independence and liberation of the Chinese nation. Premier Zhou Enlai praised her as "the gem of the nation."



2 宋慶齡原籍廣東省
海南文昌縣。1893年
1月27日出生于上海。
她是個文靜的姑娘，性
情溫和，心地善良，從
小就受到父親愛國思想
的熏陶。

While her family came from Wenchang County, Hainan Island, Guangdong Province, Soong Ching Ling herself was born on January 27, 1893 in Shanghai. Tender, gentle and kind-hearted, she was influenced by her father's patriotism from girlhood. She studied hard and was loved by her family.



31 她父親是孫中山先生的好朋友。有一次，孫中山談到決心推翻帝制建立共和的時候，她插話說：“我也有同樣的意見。”孫中山驚訝地問：“你不害怕？”

Soong Ching Ling's father was a close friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. One day, while Dr. Sun was talking with her father about his determination to overthrow the monarchic rule of the Qing Dynasty and establish a republic, she cut in, "I have the same idea as yours." Surprised, Dr. Sun asked her, "Aren't you afraid?"

「謝麗蓮這樣答道：『自從你來找我來，我就確實地知道了我所要做的。我是不會害怕的。』父親笑着對她說道：『你的話比任何人的話都更有影響。』」

She replied earnestly, "I have become fully aware of what I am going to do since you came, I am not afraid." Her father smiled and said to Dr. Sun, "Look, she is under your influence more than anyone else's."



1906年，宋慶齡到美國佐治亞州梅肯市的韋廉士女子大學學習，她經常翻閱報紙，了解國內的情況。



In 1902, she went to the United States to study at Wesleyan College for women in Macon, Georgia. She often read newspapers so as to keep informed of what was going on in China.

8 她多次在校內發表關於中國前途問題的文章。她說：“我不能忘卻祖國。我永遠記着中國先生教的那句話。”

She wrote several articles for the college journal, saying,
“I can't forget my motherland. I'll always keep in mind
what Dr. Sun Yat-sen has said.”



7 歷史教授讀過她寫的一篇關於
闡述中國革命前途的文章。欣喜地
說：“我有這樣一個深思而有遠見
的學生，真是偉大的成績。”

After reading one of her articles on the future of Chinese revolution, a professor
of history said approvingly, "It's my great success to have a student with such
foresight and sagacity."





8 辛亥革命後，宋慶齡收到父親寄來的新“國旗”。她馬上換下清朝的龍旗，寫文章讚揚中國民主革命的勝利。她自豪地說：“拿破崙曾說過，當中國動起來時，她會震撼世界。看來這話不久即能成爲現實。”

The day she received the new national flag from her father after the success of the 1911 Revolution, she immediately threw away the dragon flag of the Qing Dynasty. She wrote an article to hail the victory, in which she said with pride, "Napoleon once said that China would shock the world as soon as she rose. These words are likely to come true very soon."



“有人勸她不要想替
袁世凱葬中山，說什麼搞革
命必須付出重大的犧牲。宋
慶齡毅然地說：‘如果個人
願意犧牲，非但革命，就是
任何事業都能不成。’”

Some people tried to dissuade her from following Dr. Sun Yat-sen by say-
ing that there would surely be great sacrifice in making revolution. She
replied firmly, "Without sacrifice, nothing could ever be accomplished."

1913年秋，孫中山因發動武裝討伐袁世凱的“二次革命”失敗，逃往日本。宋慶齡的吳母親也隨孫中山逃往日本，協助孫中山開展革命活動。

In the autumn of 1913, Dr. Sun Yat-sen lived in exile in Japan after the failure of the "Second Revolution" for overthrowing Yuan Shikai's rule. Soong Ching Ling's parents also went there to help Dr. Sun in his revolutionary activities.



自一三年，宋慶齡大學畢業獲得了學士學位。她與孫中山於宋桂福，即孫中山之聘請一位秘書，她主動承擔了這一職務，開始了她的工作生涯。

After she returned with a B. A. degree that year, Soong Ching Ling became the secretary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, thus beginning her revolutionary career.



12 孫中山在日本組織中華革命黨，決心再在發動計畫。宋慶齡協助孫中山起草文告，致函南洋及國內的革命黨人，指導他們就地建立黨的組織，並準備發動武裝起義。



Dr. Sun Yat-sen founded in Japan the Chinese Revolutionary Party to fight Yuan Shikai. Song Ching Ling helped him in drafting documents and writing letters to revolutionaries in China and in Southeast Asia to get them organized for an armed uprising.



13 宋慶齡決定把自己的生活和命運同孫中山結合在一起。他排除一切干擾，毅然于1915年10月25日與孫中山在日本著名律師和田瑞家中舉行婚禮，成了孫中山的親密盟友和得力助手。

Song Ching Ling decided to link her life with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's. In the face of family opposition and slander by religious bigots and political foes, she married him on October 25, 1915.

1915年12月25日，蔡元培在雲南起義，反對袁世凱稱帝。同年四月，孫中山返回上海，于5月9日發表《討袁宣言》，反對袁世凱的賣國罪行。在孫中山的領導下，宋慶齡積極參與了這些活動。

On December 25, General Cai Er launched an uprising in Yunnan to fight against Yuan Shikai's attempt to enthrone himself as emperor. Dr. Sun Yat-sen returned to Shanghai in April, 1916. He published his Declaration of Denouncing Yuan Shikai on May 9. Soong Ching Ling accompanied Dr. Sun on all these occasions.



15 袁世凱終于死在全國人民的討伐聲中。1917年7月，
孫中山在宋慶齡陪同下率領艦軍艦南下廣州，組織中華民國
軍政府，孫中山當選為軍政府大元帥。

Yuan Shikai died among the condemnation all over the country. In July
1917, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling went to Guangzhou escorted
by two warships. Dr. Sun set up a military government there and was
elected generalissimo of the navy and army.

