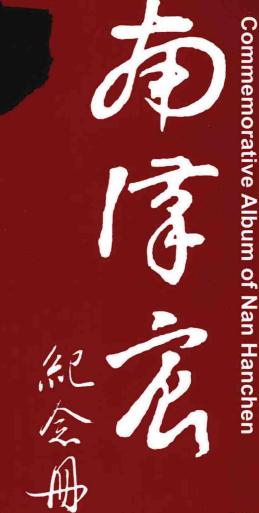
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南汉宸是中国人民的忠诚战士、中国共产党的优秀党员。从"辛亥革命"开始,他把毕生精力都贡献给了中国人民的革命和建设事业。 1926年加入中国共产党后,南汉宸在四十余年不懈奋斗的革命生涯中,始终对党忠心赤胆、坚贞不渝。

南汉宸是中国共产党的优秀革命活动家。早期在中共中央军委周恩 来同志领导下工作,是中共中央特科成员之一,曾任中共中央特科平津 地区分支机构负责人和中共北方局联络局负责人,在华北地区隐蔽战线 上建立了各时期的地下情报网,为党中央的战略决策提供情报,并从事 了惩治叛徒、审查干部、营救被捕同志、打入敌人内部策反和组织武装 暴动等方面的大量工作,他在中共中央军委直接领导下,率"中原大暴动" 五人特别小组积极策划暴动,发起和组织"中国人民反法西斯大同盟", 任中央委员会委员兼秘书长,是我党战斗在隐蔽战线上的无名英雄和 卓越领导人。

他利用在国民党中的上层关系和地方政府中的合法地位,置个人生死于度外,在促成西北军、东北军与中共合作以及和平解决西安事变的过程中,均发挥了特殊作用,并多次掩护、营救党的高级负责干部和党内外同志;他面对国民党蒋介石的利诱、威胁、通缉和暗杀毫不动摇,坚定自若,威武不屈、富贵不淫;在抗日战争期间,他代表我党担任第二战区民族革命战争战地总动员委员会组织部长,曾任中共中央统战部副部长,为我党的统一战线工作做出了卓越贡献,堪称典范。

他在延安临危受命,入主陕甘宁边区财政厅,并负责统筹边区军队的军需工作。为打破国民党对边区的经济封锁,扭转边区经济的极度困难局面,他呕心沥血,千方百计发展经济、保障供给。在任期间不仅解决了抗日战争时期中央机关、政府机关和边区人民穿衣、吃饭、药品等需求和保障了部队的军需供给,并且积累了大量物资,为进入解放战争做好了物质上的准备,有口皆碑,功勋卓著。

他是新中国金融事业奠基人,首任中国人民银行行长(党组书记)。 在建立新中国的中央银行、接管国民党旧银行、监督改造私人银行, 统一货币、稳定金融、抑制通货膨胀、打击经济领域投机势力、建立 新中国人民保险事业等方面多有建树,被誉为无产阶级的优秀银行家。





他是新中国革命和建设中统一战线工作的实践者,曾任中华全国工商业联合会筹委会负责人和副主任委员(党组书记),中国民主建国会总会副主任委员和第一、二届中央委员会副主任委员(党组书记),把统一战线工作运用到金融、经济和对外贸易工作中,尊重和团结民主党派和无党派人士,大胆培养、使用、提拔和保护了许多党外人士,成为许多民主人士和无党派人士非常信赖的良朋益友。

他是新中国国际贸易和国际关系的开拓者之一,首任中国国际贸易促进委员会主席(设立党组后任书记),为冲破西方国家的敌视、禁运与封锁,以民间形式进行了大量的国际贸易和国际交流活动,并通过"以民促官"的方式,有力地推动了新中国对外贸易的发展和外交关系的建立,在国内外享有颇高声望。

南汉宸从一个具有民主革命思想的热血青年,在反帝、反封建英 勇斗争的过程中,逐步成长为一名坚定的共产主义战士,他为人不贪 图名利,不计较得失,不争功诿过,不阿谀奉承,不追求权力地位, 不搞山头宗派,始终严于律己、诚宽待人,数十年如一日,为追求自 己的理想信念而不懈奋斗。

然而,就是这样一位对中国人民的革命和建设事业做出过重要贡献的坚强战士,没有倒在辛亥革命的征途上,没有倒在白色恐怖的屠刀下,没有倒在抗日战争的烽火里,没有倒在解放战争的硝烟中,却在史无前例的"文化大革命"初期,因遭康生、陈伯达的卑鄙诬陷和

残酷迫害而蒙冤自尽。南汉宸面对无端的摧残和陷害,在遗书中写道:"开斗争会、戴高帽子、挂牌子、游街等我都可以接受,但毫无根据地逼我承认反党、反社会主义、反毛主席,我宁愿一死也不能承认……我完全相信,以毛主席为首的中央会把我的历史搞清楚,不使我含冤于九泉。"他宁为玉碎、不为瓦全,以死明志,用生命来捍卫自己的清白,用热血来表达对党的忠诚;他以自己的方式对颠倒的历史和倒行逆施进行了最后的抗争,虽铮铮铁骨、高风亮节,却令人扼腕痛心不已。

今年,适逢南汉宸诞辰110周年。为使后人永远铭记南汉宸,我们编辑了这部《南汉宸纪念册》,以图文并茂的形式,再现了南汉宸艰难曲折、丰富多彩的传奇人生,以寄托我们的思念。同时,也激励后人继承先辈们的事业,高举起他们的旗帜,踏着他们的足迹继续前进!

这部《纪念册》的内容,分为图片、传略、纪念文章等部分,通过 南汉宸生前友好的回忆,特别是南汉宸的后人追怀当年亲耳聆听先辈讲 述的往事,丰富了不少鲜为人知的史料,使南汉宸的形象更加丰满生动、 光彩照人。其中,经过甄选首次集结面世的一批历史照片,更弥足珍贵。

让我们永远记住,在中国革命和建设的历史上,在中国共产党的历史上,曾经有这样一个名字——**南汉** 高。

Preface

Mr. Nan Hanchen is a loyal fighter dedicated to Chinese people as well as an excellent outsanding member of Chinese Communist Party. Since the Revolution of 1911, he had devoted himself to the revolution and construction of China. Since his joining CPC in 1926, Mr. Nan Hanchen had always been loyal and faithful to the Party during his forty years of professional revolutionary career.

Mr. Nan Hanchen is an outstanding revolutionary activist. As one of the vanguards of the Special Section of CPC Central Military Commission, Mr. Nan was appointed as Beijing-Tientsin Regional Branch Principal and Liaison Bureau Principal of North China Bureau of CPC Central Committee. During this period of time, he established, on the covered-up battlefront, an underground intelligence network, which supplied intelligence to CPC Central Committee for making strategic decisions. At the same time, Mr. Nan assumed such tasks as checking-up on CPC cadres, cleaning out betrayers and spies, infiltrating the enemy for counterespionage and organizing armed insurrections. All these great deeds won him the title of unknown hero and outstanding leader fighting on the covered-up battlefront.

Under the cover of his special relation with the upper class of Kuomintang and in his legitimate position in the local authority, Mr. Nan played a spe-

cial role in facilitating the cooperation of the Northwest Army Corps and the Northeast Army Corps with CPC as well as a peaceful settlement of Xi'an Incident; he protected and rescued many senior cadres and Chinese Communist Party members. Under the pressure of Kuomintang Chiang Kai-shek tempted him with bribes and threatened him with arrest and assassination, Mr. Nan Hanchen didn't ever sway a little bit, neither bent by force nor lured by wealth. After the Liberation, Mr. Nan was elected as the undersecretary of United Front Work Department of Central Committee of CPC, in which position he made profound contribution to the Party's united front work.

During the Yan'an period, he was dispatched to the Provincial Financial Department of Shanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region. There he developed economy by every means to ensure supplies to break Kuomintang's economic blockade against the border region, and to improve the extremely difficult economic situation in the border region. Mr. Nan not only satisfied the clothing, food and medical needs of government cadres, the army and the people in the border region, but also accumulated a lot of goods and materials, which later served as material preparations for the Liberation War. These great achievements won him universal praises.

As the founder of the financial sector of new China, Mr. Nan was appointed as the first Board Chairman of People's Bank of China. He made many achievements in founding Central Bank for new China, taking over former

Kuomintang's banks, monitoring the recasting of private banks, unifying currency, stabilizing finance, controlling inflation, dealing blows to opportunistic practices in the economic field, and establishing insurance framework for new China, which won him a title of excellent banker of the proletariat.

As a practitioner of United Front Work in the process of revolution and construction of new China, Mr. Nan was elected Principal, Vice Chairman of All-China Federation of Industry & Commerce Preparation Committee; and Deputy Chief Commissioner of China National Democratic Construction Association. His work style won him friendship of many democratic personages and nonparty personages. For instance, he applied united front work experience to the work of finance, economy, and foreign trade; he respected and united personages in the democratic parties and nonparty personages; he trained, appointed, promoted and even protected many nonparty personages.

As a path-breaker of the international trade and international relations for new China, Mr. Nan was the first Chairman of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Against the antagonism, embargo and blockade of the western countries, he organized a lot of activities of international trade and international exchange through people-to-people organizations, and through this tactic of "facilitating government-to-government relations with people-to-people relations", he further improved new

China's foreign trade development and establishment of diplomatic relations with foreign countries, which won him high reputation both at home and abroad.

In his long course of fighting against imperialists and feudalists, Mr. Nan Hanchen gradually grew from a passionate youth with democratic revolutionary ideas into an unswerving communist fighter. In the years of his ceaseless pursuit of his ideal and belief, he never lusted after fame or fortune, nor did he ever care about his own gains or losses; he never contended for awards, nor did he ever put blames on others, nor was he ever insincerely flattering; he never pursued power or status, nor did he ever practice sectarianism. For years he was always strict with himself while treating others with sincerity and leniency.

It is so sad that such a staunch fighter who had contributed so much to the revolution and construction of China, was harassed to death at the outset of the unprecedented "Great Cultural Revolution" during which he was unusually framed and cruelly persecuted. His preferring to die a glorious death rather than live a shameful life not only proved his innocence but also showed his loyalty to the Party. What a brave man! What a noble character! What a tragic end!

This year witnesses the 110th anniversary of Mr. Nan Hanchen's birth. In order to have the later generations remember Mr. Nan Hanchen, we com-

piled "Commemorative Album of Nan Hanchen". In this book we use both pictures and narrations to tell the legendary life of Mr. Nan Hanchen, which was combined with hardships and wonders. It bears our fond memories of this great person as well as inspires the later generations to hold high their predecessors' banner and march on along their footprints!

"Commemorative Album of Nan Hanchen" is divided into three parts: photographs, biography brief and commemorative articles. The commemorative articles written by Mr. Nan's relatives and friends, especially those stories narrated by Mr. Nan's descendants enrich the book with many historical materials rarely known to people, making the profile of Mr. Nan Hanchen vividly alive. The well-selected historical photos in the book are more than precious.

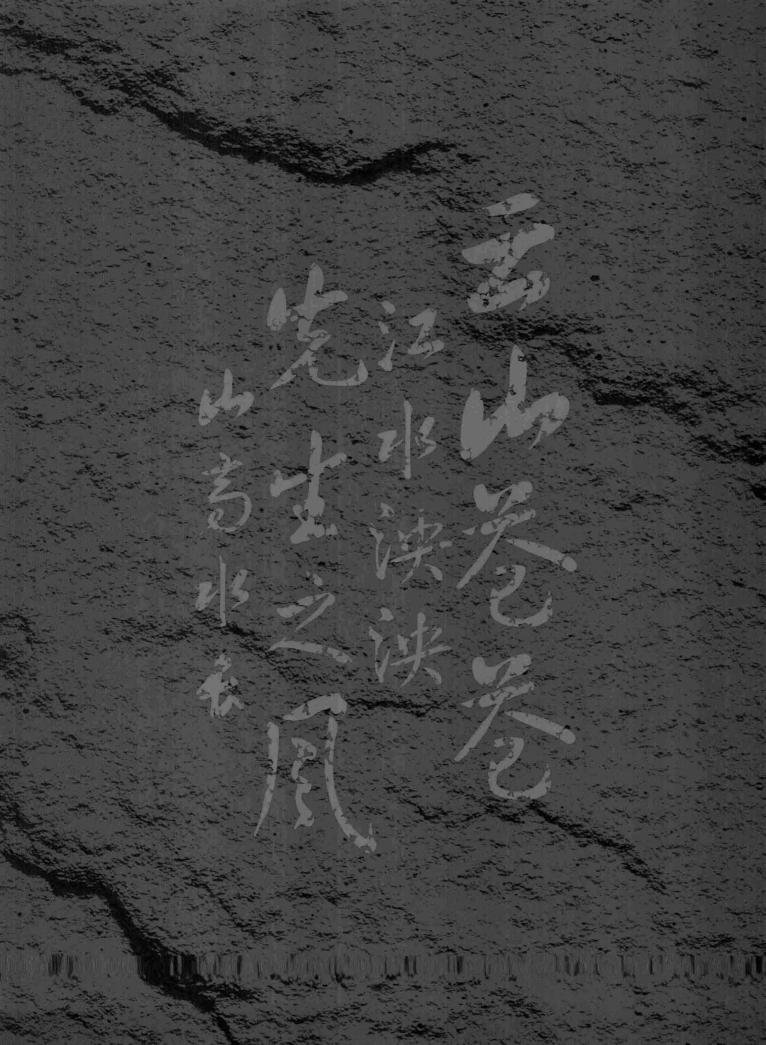
We should remember that in the modern Chinese history of revolution and construction, in the history of CPC, there is a man whose name is **Nan Hanchen**.



CONTENTS

前言	Preface
履历	Curriculum Vitae
第一篇	风条 The Glorious13
第 1 章 第 2 章 第 3 章	峥嵘岁月 ——历史图片 14 殚精竭虑 ——工作图片 36 侠骨柔情 ——生活图片 138
第二篇	传略 A Brief Biography 173
第第第第第第第第第第第第第章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章章	寻真理觅前途 投身革命 174 半公开半秘密 履险如夷 181 辅陕政施才干 严辞利诱 189 建联络谋暴动 反蒋抗日 207 恒山西担重任 战地动员 212 到延安负重托 当家理财 221 统货币稳金融 分主央行 233 讲原则重情义 统一战线 248 破坚冰率先行 贸促外交 254 天不测起风云 悲愤含冤 262 洗沉冤慰忠魂 浩气长存 270
第三篇	怀念 In Fond Memory 279

后记 Postscript







南汉宸履历 Curriculum Vitae

1895 年12月14日生,山西省洪洞县(赵城)韩家庄人。原名南汝箕, 化名王剑秋、于基等。

Nan Hanchen, born on December 14, 1895 in Hanjiazhuang Village, Hongtong County (Zhao Cheng), Shanxi Province. Originally named Nan Ruqi, had aliases such as Wang Jianqiu and Yu Ji.

- 1910 年,先后入太原陆军小学和太原师范学堂读书,并参加同盟会。
 Studied in Taiyuan Army Elementary School, Taiyuan Normal School and joined in the Revolutionary Alliance in 1910.
- **1911** 年,参加辛亥革命太原起义。

 Took part in Taiyuan uprising of the Revolution of 1911.
- **1912** 年,考入太原高级工业专门学校。
 Studied in Taiyun Industry Technical High School in 1912.



- **1914** 年,考入北平中央政法学校。
 Studied in Peking Central Politics and Law School in 1914.
- **1915** 年,因学费昂贵,辍学回乡务农。
 Suspended study and returned home for farming due to high tuition in 1915.
- **1916** 年,在家乡做小学教员。

 Worked as a teacher in an elementary school in his hometown in 1916.
- 1918 年,响应于右任领导的靖国军倒阎活动,遭阎锡山通缉。 Actively responded to the campaign of Jingguo Army led by Yu Youren against Yan Xishan, and was wanted by Yan Xishan in 1918.
- **1920** 年后,经营煤炭、纺纱、轧棉等实业。
 Run industries like coal, spinning, and ginning since 1920.
- 1923 年,到天津投身陕军第一师,从事反对北洋军阀等活动。
 Took part in movements against the Northern Warlords by joining in the First Division of Shan'xi Army in Tientsin in 1923.