

宋慶齡偉大光榮的一生

The Great Life of Soong Ching Ling

宋慶齡基金會編
A Photo Album by
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封面題字：鄧小平



前言

中華人民共和國名譽主席宋慶齡，廣東省文昌縣人，一八九三年一月二十七日出生於上海。七歲時進上海中西女塾讀書。一九〇八年到美國佐治亞州梅肯市威斯里安女子學院留學，一九一三年畢業獲學士學位。她從青年時代就追隨偉大的革命先行者孫中山先生，致力於民主革命事業。一九一五年十月與孫中山在東京結婚，從此成為孫中山的親密戰友和得力助手。一九二一年五月，孫中山在廣州就任中華民國非常大總統。翌年六月，陳炯明發動叛亂，炮轟總統府。在形勢危急之際，她拒絕先行撤離，對孫中山說：“中國可以沒有我，不可以沒有你。”堅持先送孫中山撤離險境，充分表現了她獻身革命事業的堅強意志和卓越膽識。一九二二年至一九二三年，她和廖仲愷等積極協助孫中山同中國共產黨代表並同列寧所派使節磋商合作，力爭改組國民黨為真正的革命黨。一九二四年，國民黨舉行第一次全國代表大會，她積極支持、堅決擁護孫中山在大會宣言中重新解釋的三民主義，即實行聯俄、聯共、扶助農工三大政策，反對帝國主義、封建主義的新三民主義。一九二五年三月十二日，孫中山逝世，她向國內外介紹了孫中山的遺囑。一九二六年一月，在國民黨第二次全國代表大會上，她堅決維護孫中山的三大政策，對國民黨右派進行了堅決的鬥爭。在這次大會上，她被選為國民黨中央執行委員會委員。她以極大的熱情，投身於北伐戰爭的準備工作。一九二七年二月在漢口開辦婦女政治訓練班，培養婦女幹部。

同年，蔣介石在上海發動“四·一二”反革命政變。宋慶齡和國民黨左派人士，同中國共產黨人毛澤東等聯名發表了討蔣通電。武漢汪精衛政府公開背叛革命前夕，她又發表了《為抗議違反孫中山的革命原則和政策的聲明》，宣布同背叛孫中山革命事業的人決裂。同年八月一日，她和鄧演達、毛澤東等二十二人，以國民黨中央委員名義發表宣言，嚴正揭露蔣介石和汪精衛的背叛行為。這一天中國共產黨舉行南昌武裝起義。宋慶齡雖不在南昌，仍被推選為革命委員會主席團成員。為完成孫中山生前訪問蘇聯的願望，她於八月下旬赴蘇聯。在

蘇聯和歐洲期間，她參加了一系列重要的國際性反帝活動，並在一九二七年十二月在比利時和一九二九年八月在德國召開的兩次國際反帝同盟大會上被選為名譽主席，其後又成為世界反法西斯委員會主要領導人之一。

一九二九年五月，宋慶齡經西歐回國參加孫中山的國葬儀式。一九三〇年再度去歐洲。一九三一年回國。當年，發生日本帝國主義侵略東北的“九·一八”事變，中國面臨嚴重的民族危機。她堅決反對蔣介石對日本帝國主義採取不抵抗主義的政策，嚴正地抨擊國民黨政權在民族危亡之際所進行的對內屠殺人民、對外投降帝國主義的反人民活動，確信“只有以群眾為基礎並為群眾服務的革命，才能粉碎軍閥、政客的權力，才能擺脫帝國主義的枷鎖，才能真正實行社會主義”。她密切配合中國共產黨領導的革命鬥爭，為國為民，堅持正義，不遺餘力。面對國民黨政府的恐怖統治，她和魯迅、蔡元培、楊杏佛等於一九三二年十二月在上海組織中國民權保障同盟，任全國執行委員會主席，同國民黨當局進行了針鋒相對的鬥爭。她以自己的崇高的威望和地位，通過廣泛的社會聯繫，千方百計地支援、掩護和營救了許多被迫害的中國共產黨黨員和愛國民主人士，為革命事業作出了獨特的貢獻。一九三三年九月，她在國民黨白色恐怖籠罩下的上海，領導召開了世界反對帝國主義戰爭委員會遠東會議。

宋慶齡積極響應中國共產黨關於建立抗日民族統一戰線的號召，並在中國共產黨一九三四年提出的《抗日救國六大綱領》上簽名。一九三五年八月一日，中國共產黨發表了號召全國人民團結起來，停止內戰，一致抗日的《八一宣言》，宋慶齡和何香凝、柳亞子等率先響應，產生了巨大的影響。一九三七年抗日戰爭爆發後，她全力支持在中國共產黨倡導的抗日民族統一戰線旗幟下的各黨派、各團體、各社會階層、各族各界同胞和海外僑胞以及廣大愛國官兵的抗日愛國行動。一九三八年六月，她在香港組織保衛中國同盟，致力於戰時醫藥救濟和戰災兒童福利工作。她通過各種途徑向外國人士和華僑宣傳抗日運動

和中國人民抗戰到底的堅強意志，報道中國抗日戰爭的實況，揭露國民黨製造的圍攻新四軍的“皖南事變”，介紹中國共產黨領導的抗日根據地軍民的英勇鬥爭，並且向許多國家募集醫療器械、藥品、現款及其他物資，運往中國共產黨所領導的抗日根據地。她還廣泛團結國際友人，先後介紹斯諾、白求恩、馬海德、柯棣華、巴蘇華、米勒等去延安和其他抗日根據地，有力地支援了中國人民的抗日鬥爭。

抗日戰爭勝利後，一九四五年十二月，宋慶齡在上海創建中國福利基金會，在十分困難的條件下，先後創辦兒童福利站、保健站、閱覽室、識字班以及兒童劇團等機構，為勞動群眾做了大量有益的工作。當蔣介石在美國政府援助下發動反共反人民的內戰時，宋慶齡在一九四六年七月發表聲明，指出蔣介石發動內戰的反人民性質，要求美國人民制止其政府在軍事上援助國民黨當局。這一聲明，在世界各地引起了廣泛的震動與響應。為積極支持中國共產黨領導的人民解放戰爭，她繼續募集大批醫療器械、藥品及其他物資支援解放區。她以大無畏的精神揭露國民黨政權的殘暴和腐敗，駁斥他們對中國共產黨和解放區的誹謗。宋慶齡為中國民主革命事業的勝利，為中華人民共和國締造建立了不朽的功績。

中華人民共和國成立後，宋慶齡先後擔任中央人民政府副主席、國家副主席和全國人民代表大會常務委員會副委員長等職務。在我國社會主義革命和社會主義建設時期，她作為國家的重要領導人進行了大量的國務活動，曾先後出訪蘇聯、印度、緬甸、巴基斯坦、印度尼西亞、錫蘭等國，取得很大成功。一九五〇年十一月在第二屆世界保衛和平大會上，她當選為世界保衛和平委員會執行局委員。一九五二年十月，她率領中國代表團參加在北京召開的亞洲及太平洋區域和平會議，被選為亞洲及太平洋區域和平聯絡委員會主席，同年十二月，她率領中國代表團出席在維也納召開的世界人民和平大會。一九五七年她隨同以毛澤東為首的中國代表團赴莫斯科參加慶祝十月革命四十週年活動。在長期的國際活動中，她為反對侵略戰爭，保衛世界和

平，發揚進步文化，增進各國人民友好，進行了不懈的工作，受到中外各界人士的崇敬，被國際上公認為二十世紀最偉大的女性之一。

宋慶齡是婦女界的傑出領袖。她一貫關注新中國的婦女工作，歷任中華全國婦女聯合會名譽主席。她熱情關懷青少年和兒童的健康成長，從一九五一年起一直是中國人民保衛兒童全國委員會主席。新中國成立後，她把中國福利基金會改組為中國福利會，在婦幼衛生保健和兒童文化教育方面開展實驗性、示範性的工作和進行科學研究。一九五一年宋慶齡接受一九五〇年“加強國際和平”斯大林國際獎，她獻出全部獎金，用於發展中國兒童和婦女福利事業。

宋慶齡一貫關心早年追隨孫中山先生的故舊友朋、海外僑胞，關懷台灣的前途，殷切期待早日實現祖國的統一。

在中國革命的長期艱苦鬥爭中，宋慶齡堅定地和中國共產黨站在一起。中國共產黨的領袖毛澤東、周恩來、劉少奇、朱德等一向把她看作自己的親密的戰友、同志和無產階級的先鋒戰士。一九八一年五月十五日，中共中央政治局決定接受宋慶齡為中國共產黨正式黨員，實現了她的夙願。同年五月十六日，全國人民代表大會常務委員會第十八次會議通過決定，授予宋慶齡中華人民共和國名譽主席的稱號。

一九八一年五月二十九日，宋慶齡因重病多方醫治無效，在北京逝世。遵照宋慶齡的遺言，她的骨灰於一九八一年六月四日安葬在上海萬國公墓她父母陵墓的東側。

一九八六年五月二十九日，在她逝世五周年的時候，中國共產黨中央委員會，全國人民代表大會常務委員會和國務院為她立碑銘文以誌紀念。宋慶齡是愛國主義、民主主義，國際主義、共產主義的偉大戰士。她為國家和人民所建樹的豐功偉績，將永載史冊。

FOREWORD

Soong Ching Ling, the late honorary chairwoman of the People's Republic of China, was born in Shanghai on January 27, 1893 into a family from Wenchang County, Guangdong Province. At 7 she entered Shanghai's McTyeire Girls' School. In 1908, she went to the United States to study at Wesleyan College for Women in Macon, Georgia, and in 1913 obtained her bachelor of arts degree. A faithful follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, forerunner of the Chinese revolution, Soong Ching Ling was devoted from her teens to the cause of democratic revolution. In October, 1915 she married Sun Yat-sen in Tokyo and became his close comrade-in-arms and capable assistant.

In May, 1921 Sun assumed office as provisional president of the Republic of China, based in Guangzhou. June of the following year saw a rebellion led by the warlord Chen Jiongming, whose forces bombed the Presidential Palace. At this critical moment, Soong Ching Ling refused to abandon the palace first, but urged her husband to leave alone, telling him his survival was more important to the future of the nation than was hers. This courage and spirit of sacrifice characterized her entire life. Between 1922 and 1923, Soong Ching Ling, together with Liao Zhongkai and others, devoted herself to Sun's negotiations with the Chinese Communist Party and the Russian envoy sent by Lenin in an effort to reorganize the Kuomintang and cooperate with the Communists. At the first National Congress of the Kuomintang in 1924, Soong endorsed her husband's new Three People's Principles, including the Three Great Policies of alliance with the Soviet Union, cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party, and promoting the interests of peasants and workers and opposing imperialism and feudalism.

Sun Yat-sen died on March 12, 1925. Soong Ching Ling took up his crusade. At the second Kuomintang National Congress in January, 1926, she battled the party's rightist faction, arguing in favor of the Three Great Policies, and she was elected to the Kuomintang central executive committee. Soong Ching Ling began working on preparations for the Northern Expedition, the Kuomintang-Communist Party united campaign against the Japanese. In February, 1927 she inaugurated a political-training course for women cadres in Hankou.

The same year Chiang Kai-shek staged a counterrevolutionary coup in Shanghai, known as the April 12 Massacre, in which his troops slaughtered Communists, trade unionists, intellectuals, and students. Together with leftists in the Kuomintang and the Communists, including Mao Zedong, Soong Ching Ling published a joint telegram to denounce Chiang's crime. On the eve of an overt betrayal of the revolution by the Wuhan government headed by Wang Jingwei, she made a *Statement in Protest of the Violation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Revolutionary Principles and Policies* and announced her rupture with the traitor. On August 1 of the same year Soong Ching Ling, Deng Yanda, Mao Zedong, and 19 others made public another declaration, this time in the name of the Kuomintang Central Committee members, scathingly criticizing Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei's treachery. On the same day, the Chinese Communist Party initiated an armed uprising in Nanchang. Though she was not in Nanchang when

the uprising took place, Soong was elected a member of the presidium of the revolutionary committee.

To carry out Sun Yat-sen's unrealized desire to visit the Soviet Union, she left for Moscow in late August, 1927. During her stay in the Soviet Union and in Europe, Soong participated in a series of important international anti-imperialist activities, and twice she was elected honorary president of the World League Against Imperialism, first in December, 1927 and then in August, 1929 at league meetings in Belgium and Germany. Later, she became one of the principal leaders of the World Anti-Fascist Committee.

In May, 1929 Soong returned home via Western Europe to attend the state funeral for her late husband. She made another trip to Europe in 1930 and came back to China in 1931, the year of the September 18 Incident, the Japanese invasion of Northeast China. A crisis threatened the Chinese nation. At such crucial juncture, she firmly opposed Chiang Kai-shek's policy of non-resistance to the Japanese, and she lashed out at the Kuomintang authorities for massacres of their own people and capitulation to imperialism, as the fate of the nation hung in the balance. Soong wrote, "Only when a revolution is based on the masses and stands for the masses will the power of the warlords be smashed, the yoke of the imperialists shaken off, and true socialism realized." Closely coordinating her activities with the revolutionary struggle led by the Chinese Communist Party, she spared no pains for the sake of China and her people.

In December, 1932 Soong Ching Ling, Lu Xun, Cai Yuanpei, and Yang Xingfo organized the China League for Civil Rights in Shanghai, and she herself, as chairwoman of its National Executive Committee, launched a struggle against the Kuomintang authorities. Soong used her personal position, prestige and her wide social contacts to support, protect, and rescue persecuted Communists and patriots. She made unique contributions to the revolutionary cause. In September, 1933 she called together the Preparatory Committee for the Far Eastern Conference of the World Committee Against Imperialist War. The meeting was held in Shanghai, then under the white terror of the Kuomintang.

In 1934 she signed the Communist Party's *Six Great Programs to Fight the Japanese Invaders and Save China*, a program calling for unity against the Japanese. Again, on August 1, 1935 the Party issued the *August 1 Manifesto*, calling on the whole nation to stop the civil war and join hands in fighting the Japanese aggressors. Soong Ching Ling, He Xiangning, and Liu Yazi were among the first to answer the call, exerting an immense influence. In 1937, when the War Against Japan broke out, Soong worked with the whole spectrum of opposition to the Japanese, including political parties, mass organizations, people of various nationalities and walks of life, countrymen residing abroad, and army officers and soldiers.

In June, 1938 Soong Ching Ling sponsored the China Defense League in Hong Kong and dedicated herself to medical relief and welfare of war-affected

children. She publicized to foreign nations and overseas Chinese little-known facts about the war, the attack of Kuomintang forces on the New Fourth Army in the Southern Anhui Incident, and the heroic struggle in the base areas under the control of the Communist Party. She collected from many countries needed medicine, medical appliances, and other materials and managed to ship them to the base areas. She also enlisted foreign support. It was through her that passage was arranged to Yan'an and other revolutionary bases for Edgar Snow, Norman Bethune, Ma Haide (George Hatem), Ke Dihua (D.K. Kotnis), Ba Suhua (B.K. Basu), and Hans Mueller, who became strong and influential supporters of the Chinese people's War Against Japan.

In December, 1945, shortly after victory in the war, Soong Ching Ling organized the China Welfare Fund, the successor of the China Defense League. Under extremely difficult conditions, she ran children's welfare stations, health-care centers, reading rooms, literacy classes, and children's theaters for the benefit of the working people. When the Chiang Kai-shek regime, backed by the U.S. government, plunged the Chinese nation into another civil war, Soong Ching Ling made a statement in July, 1946, asking the American people to stop their government from providing military aid to the Kuomintang regime. The statement met with positive response. To support the People's Liberation War led by the Communist Party, she continued to collect medical supplies and other materials for the liberated areas. Meanwhile, Soong continued to expose the Kuomintang government's brutality and corruption and counter its propaganda against the Communist Party and the liberated areas. She did revolutionary work, at great personal risk, until the founding of the People's Republic of China.

After the birth of New China in 1949, Soong Ching Ling was elected vice chairwoman of the Central People's Government, vice chairwoman of the People's Republic of China, and vice chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. During the socialist revolution and Socialist construction periods, Soong, as a leading state figure, devoted much of her energy to state affairs and achieved great successes in visits to the Soviet Union, India, Burma, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Ceylon (Sri Lanka). At the Second World Conference to Defend Peace held in November, 1950, she was elected a member of the executive bureau of the Committee for Defending World Peace. In October, 1952 she led the Chinese delegation to the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in Beijing and became president of its Peace Liaison Committee. That December she headed a delegation to the World People's Peace Conference in Vienna. In 1957, she accompanied the Chinese delegation headed by Mao Zedong to celebrations in Moscow marking the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution. She worked with energy throughout her life to oppose aggressive wars, defend peace, popularize progressive culture, and enhance friendship among peoples, and for that she was loved and respected all over the world as one of the greatest woman of the century.

Soong Ching Ling also held posts as honorary chairwoman of the All-China

Women's Federation, and, from 1951, president of the Chinese People's National Committee for the Defense of Children. In her lifetime, she always paid close attention to women's and children's welfare. She supervised studies on maternity, child health care, and children's education. She was awarded the 1950 International Stalin Peace Prize, and she donated all the money to programs promoting the welfare of women and children.

Soong Ching Ling always showed concern for Sun's followers, overseas Chinese, and the future of Taiwan. She hoped that China could be reunified at an early date.

In the long years of arduous struggle in the Chinese revolution, Soong firmly stood by the side of the Chinese Communist Party, whose leaders, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De, considered her their close comrade-in-arms and a proletarian vanguard. On May 15, 1981, two weeks before her death, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party accepted her as a full member of the Party. The following day, the 18th session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted a resolution to confer on her the title of honorary chairwoman of the People's Republic of China.

On May 29, 1981 Soong Ching Ling died of illness in Beijing after failing to respond to medical treatment. According to her own wish, her ashes were buried to the east of her parents' tombs on June 4 at the Wanguo Cemetery in Shanghai.

On May 29, 1986, the fifth anniversary of her death, the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and the State Council jointly ordered a tombstone erected in her memory. Soong Ching Ling was a great fighter for patriotism, democracy, internationalism, and Communism. The magnificent contributions she made to China and the Chinese people will not be forgotten.

1893·1—1925·3





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1、
宋慶齡(前排右一)一家。
Soong Ching Ling (first from
right, front row) and her family

2、
在上海中西女塾讀書時的宋慶
齡。

Soong Ching Ling as a pupil at
the McTyeire Girl's School in
Shanghai.

3、
1912年，宋慶齡在美國威斯里安
女子學院與同學合影。

A photo taken in 1912 with a
schoolmate at the Wesleyan
College for Women in the
United States.

