

重慶·三峽

擷萃·拾遺

Chongqing - The Three Gorges - The Essence - The Gleaning

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The Town of Importance Originated from a Dock

在码头上兴起的

重
镇

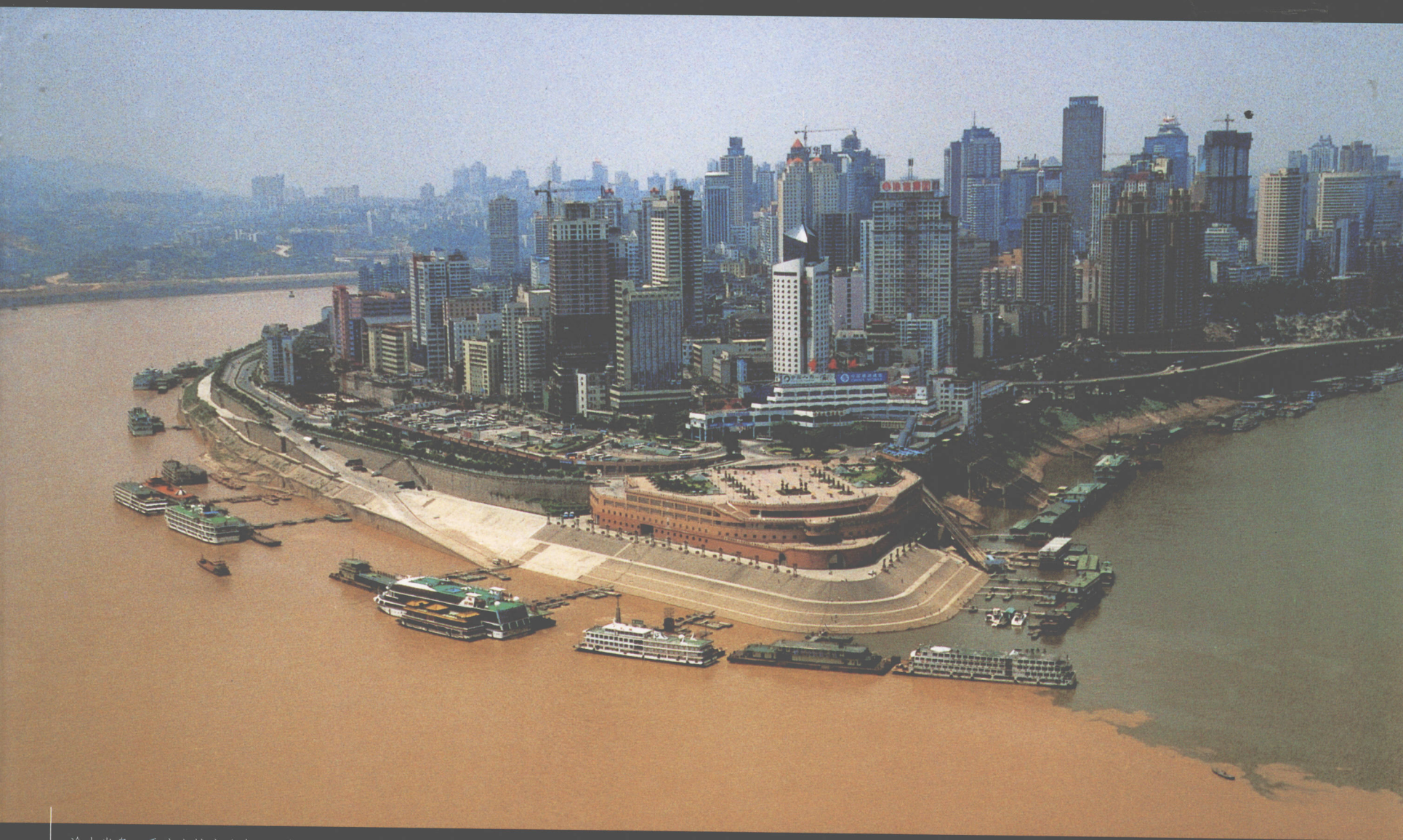
20世纪末,中国人魂牵梦萦近百年的三峡工程动工兴建,几乎同时,中国最年轻的直辖市也在未来三峡库区最西端诞生。从此,重庆、三峡工程、三峡库区乃至长江三峡,被组合于一个特殊的社会单元,彼此须臾不可分离。

巧得很,站在重庆黄山顶上远眺,在长江、嘉陵江

When the 20th century approached the last stage, the Three Gorges Project, of which the Chinese people had dreamed for a century, has begun constructing. Almost in the meantime, Chongqing — the youngest Chinese city directly under the jurisdic-



现代重庆立体交通。
Modern transportation in Chongqing.



渝中半岛，重庆主城商业中心，长江（左）、嘉陵江（右）在此汇合。
It is Yuzhong peninsula, the confluence of Yangtze River (left) and Jialingjiang River (right), from which Chongqing is connected with the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River.

204.7m.....重庆

蓄水后175m.....

吴淞0m.....



重庆胜景之一文峰夕照。

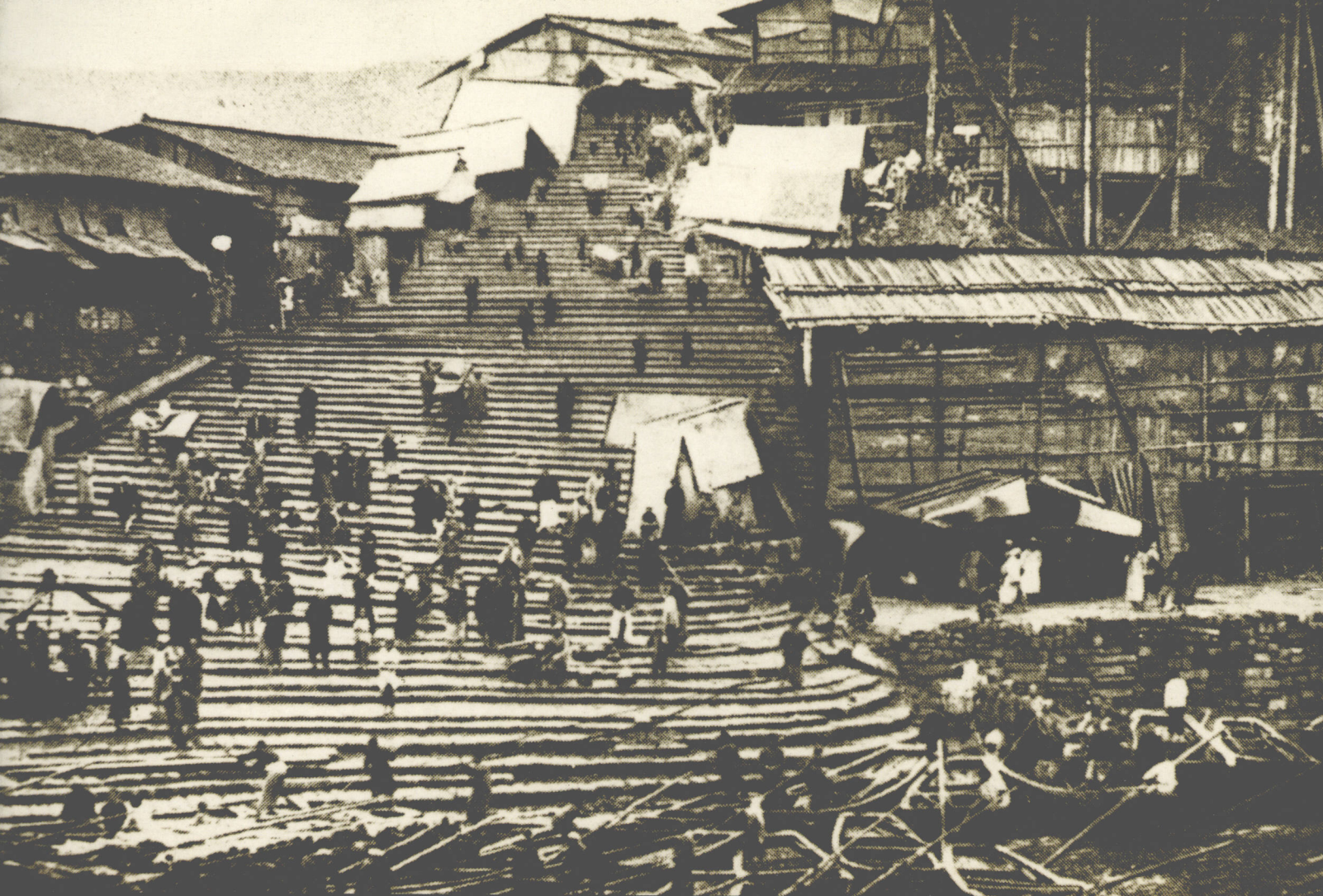
The sunset at Wenfeng Tower, one of the scenic spots in Chongqing.



重庆夜景。
A night view
of Chongqing.



繁忙的重庆港嘉陵江码头。
The busy Jialing
River dock of
Chongqing Port.



20 世纪初的重庆朝天门码头。商船云集，扛夫穿梭，具有明显的码头经济特征。

It was the Chaotianmen wharf in the early 20th century. It was swarmed with merchant ships and porters, demonstrating the sign of dock (wharf) economy.

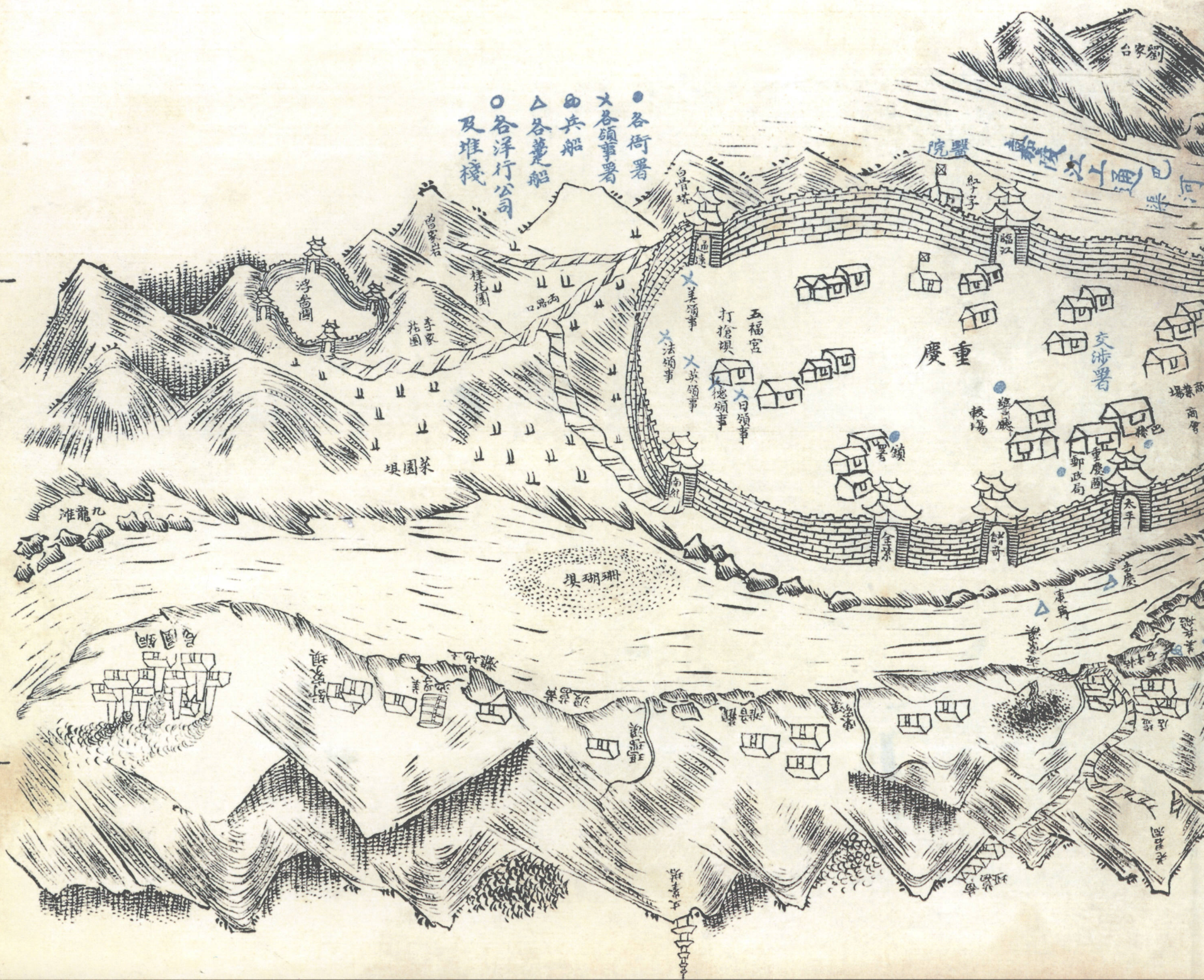
环抱中的重庆主城半岛，前窄后宽，极像正犁入万顷波涛而东去的巨舰，正前方 300 多公里，就是长江三峡，再延伸 200 多公里，即是三峡工程。仿佛重庆正汇纳百川之力扑向那当今世界最大的 185 米高坝，用激情和滚滚江水，为中国的腾飞和中华民族的振兴，源源不断输送新的动能。

这巧合中其实有必然。因为，重庆本身就是长江上游一个不可或缺的独特支点，反过来，重庆的每一页历史，也莫不由长江而翻动，甚至古人首次在重庆筑城的念头，也因长江而萌发。

原始部落时期，三峡地区至洞庭湖一带，生活着原始部落制的巴人。他们有独特的语言、文化及生活习性，以及独立的政治、军事和外交。只
tion of the Central Government — was brought into existence at the farthest west of the intending Three Gorges Reservoir. From that time on, Chongqing, the Three Gorges Project, the Three Gorges Reservoir and the Three Gorges have closely connected with each other, constituting the primary elements of a social event.

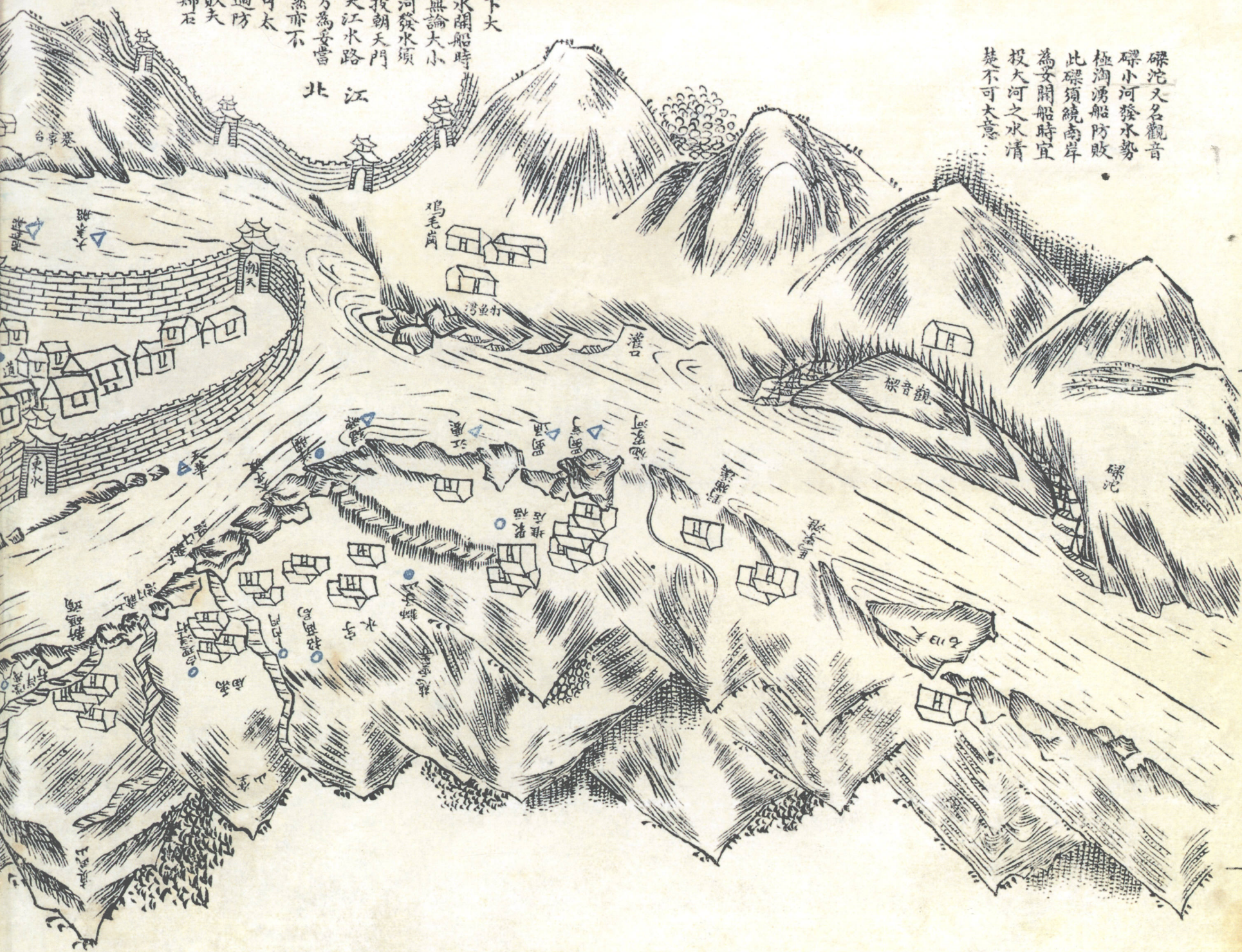
Coincidentally, when we look away from the top of Huangshan of Chongqing, the downtown area of Chongqing, the by-land, where Jialingjiang River joins Yangtze River, is just like the fore part of a huge ship that is sailing eastwardly. Sailing along the Yangtze River for three hundred kilometers, you will reach the Three Gorges. The Three Gorges Project is two hundred kilometers further from the Three Gorges. Chongqing, with its vitality and passion, is transporting new energy and prosperity to the 185-meter-high dam, the highest of its kind in the world.

The coincidence is not inevitable. Yangtze River has become colorful because of Chongqing, while every historical events of Chongqing



礮沱又名觀音
礮小河發水勢
極洶湧船防敗
此礮須繞南岸
為妥開船時宜
投大河之水清
楚不可大意

下大
水開船時
無論大小
河發水頃
投朝天門
大江水路
方為妥當
然亦不
可太
過防
敗夫
歸石



不过因图腾崇拜的不同，有“白虎之巴”和“巴蛇之巴”。

那时，“蜀”已在成都平原立国，还与“巴”偶有战事。“巴”与“蜀”同被中原的华夏人称为“西方小国”。周武王伐纣，西南有8个小国参战，其中就有“巴”和“蜀”。其中“巴人勇锐，歌舞以凌，殷人前徒倒戈。”

春秋初期，巴还比较强大，曾于公元前626年“伐楚，克之。”但到春秋后期，楚人渐强，驰骋荆沙，而巴却国势日衰。在强楚侵逼之下，巴人步步西缩，最后靠长江三峡屏蔽，方才稳定。此其时，巴国“东至鱼腹（今重庆奉节），西至夔道（今四川宜宾），北接汉中，南极黔涪”，其都在江州（今重庆）。“江州”意即两江合口之洲。重庆在长江上游的中心地位，斯时冰山初露。

不久巴都迁移到阆中（今四川阆中），本意是逃避楚国西侵，却不料因此惹来大祸。

葭萌（今四川广元）与巴友好，而蜀与巴仇，于是蜀迁怒于葭萌，伐葭萌。葭萌君奔巴避难并求救于秦。秦派兵灭蜀，又贪“巴道之富”，乘胜东进，占领阆中，灭了巴国。公元前316年，秦改巴为巴郡，派大将张仪镇守，仍以重庆为中心。

张仪驻守重庆期间，秦、楚之间的霸主之争正炽，为防楚溯江而上，张仪乃在重庆筑城。这是重庆有城之始。

最初的重庆城在嘉陵江北岸与长江交汇处，即今江北嘴，不在今主城半岛。考古发现，新石器时代，重庆即有人居住，但散居在与半岛一江之隔的涂山脚下以及半岛以东十余华里的寸滩、阳坝滩一带。专家分析，这极可能因于两江合口的地理环境。草茂水沛，自然是逐水草而居者之首选，但两水相撞，翻波涌浪，之于仅能刳木浮陶而渡的原始先民又过于艰险。后来因为有了舟楫之利，左右逢源的半岛，其地理优势方才凸现，以码头聚合起人气。

早期重庆城，沿江顺山而筑，居高临深，孤崎江中，险扼天成，故古有“天生重庆，铁打庐州（今合肥）”之说。秦据重庆，前有三峡之险，内拥舟楫之便，进退自如，攻防皆利。后来就是从重庆浮舟万余，东出三峡，翦灭楚国，完成了统一大业。而正是在这期间，秦对巴、蜀行政建置作了重大调整，以成都平原为中心，设益州，下置巴郡，巴、蜀于是成为一体，统称“蜀”。

刘备首次入蜀，是在重庆下的船。素有大志屈居荆州（今湖北荆沙）的刘备，受益州牧刘璋之约，欲与蜀联手北取汉中。他让诸葛亮留守荆州，自己同庞统率领数
have been witnessed by Yangtze River. It is Yangtze River that inspired our ancestors to build a city where Chongqing is located.

In primitive society, in the Three Gorges reservoir area inhabited Ba people. Ba people, with their unique language, culture, life style, politics, military and democracy, enjoyed a free life. Ba people were classified into two main groups — “the Ba of white tiger” and “the Ba of snake” — due to their different totems.

Ba and Shu, a state established on Chengdu Plain, were in battles occasionally. They were known as “western minor states” by the people of the central China. In the legendary battle between King Wu of Zhou dynasty and the last king of Shang dynasty (11th century B.C.), both Ba and Shu dispatched their warriors to assist King Wu. It is said that “Ba people are so brave that they oppress the Yin people in singing and dancing. The Yin people all surrendered to them”.

At the early stage of the Spring and Autumn period (770 B.C. - 476 B.C.), Ba was a real power. It attacked Chu in 626 B.C. At the later stage of the Spring and Autumn period, the principality Chu became so powerful as to conquer the principalities on the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River. In addition, Chu aimed to swallow up Ba. Thanks to the defense of the Three Gorges, Ba could survive. At that time, the principality Ba stretched from Yufu (Fengjie of Chongqing today) on the east to Jidao (Yibin of Sichuan Province today) on the west. It bordered Hanzhong on the north and Qianfu on the south, with its capital set at Jiangzhou (Chongqing today), namely the confluence of two rivers. Chongqing showed the first sign as the center of Yangtze upper reaches.

Soon Ba transferred its capital to Langzhong (now in Sichuan province). It meant to avoid the attack of Chu, but ended in disaster.

Jiameng (located in Guangyuan of Sichuan province) was a friend of Ba. Shu, as an enemy of Ba, vented on Jiameng by attacking it. The leader of Jiameng took refuge in Ba and sought help from Qin. Qin sent troops to fight and conquer Shu. Coveting the wealth of Ba, Qin went eastward and seized hold of Langzhong, ending the existence of Ba. In 316 BC, Qin conquered Ba and made Ba one of its counties. The general Zhang Yi was sent to garrison Chongqing the political center of Ba county.

At that time, the contest between Chu and Qin for hegemony was in a climax. To prevent Chu from attacking Ba county, Zhang Yi built a city at Chongqing, the first city in Chongqing.

The earliest city of Chongqing was located not the downtown peninsula but in Jiangbeizui, the confluence of Jialing River and the Yangtze River north in the Jialing River. Archaeological evidences revealed that in Neolithic Age there were primitives living at the foot of Tushan hill that was on the opposite bank to Chongqing by-land, and Cuntan and Yangbatan that were distant from Chongqing by-land. Why did the primitives not live on Chongqing by-land? Some experts suggested the primitives



扛夫挑着沉重的担子爬坡上坎，乃重庆一大特色。
Chongqing is characterized by the porters with heavy load climbing on the stairs.

万大军，溯江而上到重庆。然后从陆路经垫江（今重庆合川）、涪城（今四川绵阳），抵达葭萌关（今四川广元西南）。此行中，刘备发现了重庆和三峡的军事价值，以及成都平原的富庶，萌发了据蜀称王的念头。

刘备占据蜀地，重庆即成为军事重镇。蜀国水师沿长江驻屯，由重庆逶迤而至叙（今宜宾）泸（今泸州）。其针对东吴的重大军事行动，皆由重庆发兵。为更便于重庆防守，江州都护李严一度在半岛后16里处，凿山引水，想让长江、嘉陵江先在佛图关下连通，使重庆真正成为水中之洲，以水为壑。也许诸葛亮认为重庆地形足资攻防，制止了李严凿山。现鹅岭下尚存凿痕。

关羽遇难，刘备立即赶到重庆，同时命驻守阆中的张飞领兵前来汇合，一道东出三峡伐吴。不料张飞被部下暗害，刘备独率大军东征，却在夷陵失利，病死白帝城，再没能回重庆。

以后历朝历代的军事行动，尤其改朝换代的战争，莫不视重庆为必争之地。元末明玉珍及其子明升，割据重庆10年（公元1361年至公元1371年），建立“大夏”国。明清之际，would choose to stay where they could find food and fresh water. Moreover, they could not make advanced boats, so they could not reach the Chongqing by-land. With the improvement of boats, Chongqing by-land began to demonstrate its geographical advantages the confluence of two rivers. Based on a dock, Chongqing grew into the capital.

At the early stage, Chongqing was built along the rivers and on the mountains, with rivers as its defense and mountains as its fortress. An old saying goes like that “Chongqing is a born fortress, and Luzhou (Hefei of Anhui province today) is cast by iron.” With Chongqing as its military base, Qin was capable of attacking and conquering Chu from the Three Gorges, resulting in the unification of China.

During the period of the Three Kingdoms (A.D. 220 - 280), Liu Bei, the king of Shu one of the three kingdoms, set foot on Chongqing when he first entered Shu. When Liu Bei, joined by Liu Zhang, the prefect of Yizhou, attempted to attack Hanzhong, he led his army go along the Yangtze River, through Chongqing, Dianjiang (Hechuan of Chongqing today), Fucheng (Mianyang of Sichuan Province today), to Jiamengguan (Guangyuan of Sichuan Province today). During this journey, Liu Bei was fully aware of the military significance of Chongqing and the Three Gorges, and of the affluence of Chengdu Plain. This journey inspired his ambition of being the king of Shu.

After Liu Bei became the king of Shu, Chongqing was ranked as the major town of military significance. The Shu fleet was arranged along the Yangtze River from Chongqing to Xu (Yibin today) and Lu (Luzhou today). The major operations against Dongwu, another kingdom of the Three Kingdoms, were launched from Chongqing. To strengthen the defense of Chongqing, Li Yan, the military officer of Jiangzhou (Chongqing), ordered the chiseling of the mountains. He aimed to join Yangtze River and Jialingjiang River at Fotuguan and to surround Chongqing with water. Taking into consideration of Chongqing's born fortress, Zhuge Liang, the prime minister of Shu, refrained him from this. Even now, we could find the trace of chiseling on Eling.

After the assassination of Guan Yu, Liu Bei rushed to Chongqing. He ordered that Zhang Fei, who quartered at Langzhong, lead his army to Chongqing and join him to attack



一个世纪前，一艘艘滕艘大船就是这样被拉过险滩，拉到重庆。
A century ago, it is the boat trackers who have hauled numerous ships through the dangerous shoals and into Chongqing.

Wu. Unfortunately, Zhang Fei was murdered by his subordination. Liu Bei was left alone to fight with Wu. He was defeated at Yiling and died at Baidicheng — the Baidi Temple. He couldn't return to Chongqing any more.

After that, wherever there were battles, especially in the dynastic changes, Chongqing would remain the place contested by rivals. At the end of Yuan dynasty, Ming Yuzhen and his son Ming Sheng set up "Great Xia" regime and occupied Chongqing for 10 years (A.D. 1361 - 1371). At the last stage of Ming dynasty, Zhang Xianzhong led his peasant army to seize Chongqing and set up "Great Xi" regime there, combating against the Qing army. Therefore, people say "Shu would be in chaos before the other part of the country; and Shu would be brought under control after the rest of the country."

In the anti-Japanese war period, Chongqing and the Three Gorges played a vital role in protecting the Chinese people from falling into the hand of the Japanese. Owing to Chongqing and the Three Gorges, the politics and the military affairs of the rear area could run smoothly; and the economy and cultural enterprises could continue. The talents of



重庆附近的佛也与行船有关。始建于14世纪的重庆弹子石大佛寺，经常收到过往船工祈求平安的贡品。就是佛像本身，也成了船工测量水位的标尺，“大佛洗脚”与“大佛洗脸”，走船的轨迹就不一样。The Buddha Statues nearby Chongqing is related to sailing, too. The Big Buddha Temple in Danzishi, which was built in the fourteenth century, would be paid tribute by passing-by boatmen and sailors. Even the Buddha statue in the temple became the surveying criterion of the water for them. When water washes the foot of the Buddha or washes the face of the Buddha, the boat would follow different routes.

张献忠率农民军攻占重庆，建立“大西”政权，与清军对抗。

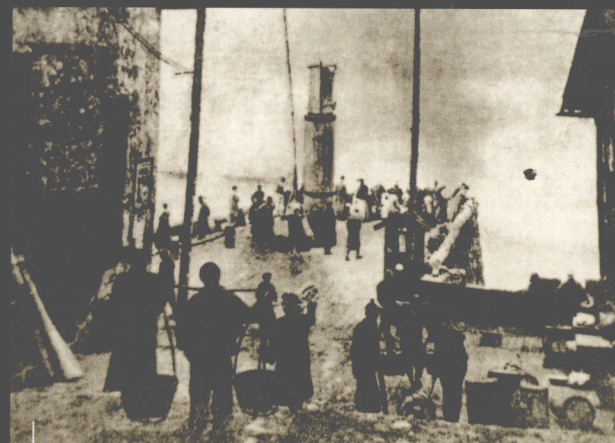
在抗日烽烟中，也正是重庆与三峡地区的巧妙嵌合所营造的特殊环境，使大后方的政治、军事中枢得以运转；中国的经济主干和重要文化事业得以延续。那时候，各界精英荟萃重庆；奉节以西，随处可见从全国各地撤下来的工厂、学校、机关……而少为人知的是，此时，在重庆下游几十公里的长寿县，有史以来首次为三峡工程所作的勘测设计，也在中、美两国的合作下悄然进行，不过后来因国民党政权的腐败而有始无终。

重庆在民间经济中的作用，怎么也脱不开一个词：码头。大西南物产丰富，所产之茶叶、生麻、白蜡、桐油、猪鬃以及煤炭，一直是市场俏货，尤其荣昌产的白猪鬃，19世纪末号称“天下第一”，在欧美市场极受欢迎。然而西南山岭重叠，贸迁行旅难如登天，惟长江一线，通达入海，于是重庆因转运西南物产而兴盛。很长时期，西南与中原、华南以及外埠的物贸往来，全赖重庆中转。1936年海关统计显示，由重庆向上海输出的货值占了重庆全部货值的51%，而重

every walk of life gathered in Chongqing. To the west of Fengjie, factories, educational institutions and official departments that had retreated from other places concentrated there. In Changshou County, which is tens kilometers from Chongqing, the first investigation for the Three Gorges project was undergoing by the joint effort of Chinese and American engineers. Mr. Savage, the chief engineer of American Reclamation Bureau, the so-called “father of the dam”, sailed eastwardly to investigate the Xiling Gorge and Nanjinguang that were still under the control of the Japanese.

Looking back on the role played by Chongqing in the national economy, we will find one key word the dock. The southwest has been teemed with raw products: tea, raw hemp, white wax, tung oil, bristle and coal have been popular on the market. The white bristle produced by Rongchang was especially salable and was known as “No. One” in the international markets. However, because the southwest was surrounded by mountains, the only passage to other parts of China is Yangtze River. All the exchanges of materials and trade between the southwest and other parts of China have been conducted at Chongqing, the hinge of commerce. According to the statistics of customs in 1936, the commodities that were transported to Shanghai from Chongqing accounted for 51% of the total value of Chongqing's output commodities, while the commodities that were transferred to Chongqing from Shanghai made up 83.6% of the total of Chongqing's input commodities. Chongqing has taken the advantage of its unique geographical location, developing into the distributing center and the port for imports and exports of the southwest and into the hub of communications of the upper reaches of Yangtze River.

On this account, the economic structure of Chongqing in its earlier stage was characterized with dock economy. In the traveling journal of one imperial inspector of Sichuan, it is clearly illustrated that under the reign of Xianfeng (A.D. 1851 - 1862) Chaotianmen was a busy dock crowded with merchants and boat trackers. Together with a larger number of masts and great stacks of commodities on the dock, they constitute a picture with unique style. The boat trackers did not have permanent jobs and houses. When unemployed, they would become



抗战时期的重庆。一枚未爆炸的日军空投炸弹砸在城墙。
It was Chaotianmen in the anti-Japanese war time when a bomb dropped by the Japanese planes did not explode.



在重庆整装待发的抗日部队。
The anti-Japanese troops were having everything in readiness for leaving.

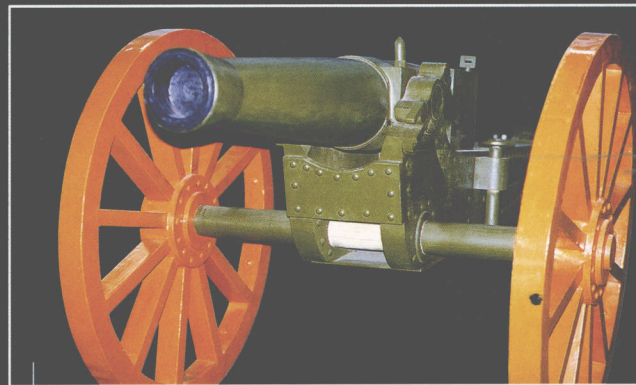
庆直接从上海输入的货值占重庆全部输入货值的83.6%。自然经济地理使重庆成了整个西南地区的货物集散地和进出口口岸，成了长江上游的中转枢纽。

由于这个原因，早期的重庆经济架构，有很重的码头经济特征。据清代一位四川按察使的日记体著作《道咸宦海见闻录》记载，咸丰年间，朝天门一带，来来往往尽是行商和纤夫，与江中如林的樯桅以及码头上堆积如山的货物，构成一幅独特的风情画。纤夫拉纤到了重庆，如果一时没被新的东家雇用，就只得流落街头，夜宿岩洞或庙檐，清晨城门开启，数千乃至愈万身无寸缕的纤夫一涌而入。为人扛抬负重、扫地拾秽以资口食，或拣拾屠夫丢弃的牛肺鸭肠煮而充饥。独特的经济衍生独特的文化，当年纤夫、船工不得已而为之的充饥方式，就是如今盛行全国的“重庆火锅”的最早雏形。

outcast. In order to survive, they would not hesitate to accept the hardest toil. Sometimes they would pick the cattle tripe and the duck intestines discarded by the butchers to allay their hunger. Unique culture gradually derived from its special economy. The means of the boat trackers and sailors that had aimed to allay their hunger was the rudiment of the popular Chongqing Hotpot in China today.



抗战期间内迁重庆的第10兵工厂的生产用防空洞。这个厂原叫“上海制造局”，由李鸿章创办，是我国第一个西洋式兵工厂。1938年内迁重庆，在嘉陵江畔一个叫空水沱的地方征地1600亩，建起新厂房，改称“第21兵工厂”。工人们就在这样的环境条件下，赶制枪炮，支援抗战。建国后，尤其改革开放以来，这个厂发展很快，其生产的“长安”汽车，驰骋在大江南北。It is the air raid shelter used for the production of No. 10 armory that removed to Chongqing in the anti-Japanese war. Originally named “Shanghai Manufacturing Plant”, it was founded by Li Hongzhang, being the first western-styled armory in China. In 1938 it moved to Chongqing. Its new plant building was constructed in Kongshuituo on the bank of Jialingjiang River. Despite the war, the workers would not stop producing weapons for the anti-Japanese war. The factory have developed rapidly after 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded, and after the reform and the opening up policy were adopted in China. “Chang'an” automobiles produced by the factory are widely accepted all over the country.



第10兵工厂为抗战生产的武器。

The arms produced by the NO.10 armory were used in the war of Resistance Against Japan.



21兵工厂厂歌

G调 4/4

郭沫若制词
贺绿汀作曲

1. 5 5 1 | 2. 5 5 2 | 3 3 3 3 5 5 | 1. 2 3 4 5 - |
战以止战 兵以弭兵 正义的剑是为保卫和平

4. 3 2 2 2 | 3. 2 1 - | 2. 3 2 1. 1 | 7 6 5 - |
创造犀利的武器 争取国防的安宁

1 5 5 5 1 | 2. 5 5 2 | 3 3 3 3 5 | 1. 2 3 4 5 - |
光荣的历史 催自金鼓 勤俭 求知 廉洁 公正

6. 5 4 4 | 5. 4 3 1 | 2 3 4 5 1. 1 | 3 2 1 - - |
迎头赶上 尽我智能 工作是不变的竞争

4 4. 3 2 3 4 5 | 6 6 - - | 6 6. 6 6 5 4 6 | 5 5 - - |
我们有骨肉般的友爱 我们有金石般的至诚

5 5. 5 5 4 3 5 | 4. 3 2 - | 6 6. 6 5 4 1 2 |
我们有熔炉般的热烈 我们有钢铁般的

3 3 - - | 1. 5 5 1 | 3. 2 1 3 5 - | 3. 4 5 - |
坚韧 量欲其富 质欲其精 同志们

6 6 - - | 5 5 - - | 1. 2 3 - | 5 5 - - | 2. 3 1 - |
猛进 猛进 同志们 猛进 猛进

郭沫若作词，贺绿汀作曲的“21兵工厂厂歌”
The song of the 21st munitions factory the works was written by Guomoru and composed by Heluding.



1935年建的重庆大学工学院楼。
The Building of the Engineering College, which was constructed in 1935, of Chongqing University.



1944年2月7日，周恩来在重庆爱国人士陪同下，到重庆大学演讲。
In February 7th, 1944, Zhou Enlai went to make a speech in Chongqing University, accompanied by the students from the Patriotic Committee of Chongqing University.



重大师生组织宣传团赴农村开展抗日宣传活动。
The propaganda team, composed of the teachers and students from Chongqing University, went to the rural areas to urge the people to fight against the Japanese army.

