

周恩來紀念文集

廣角鏡出版社出版
香港莊士敦道186號二樓

華風書局發行
香港莊士敦道184—186號

中華書局香港印刷廠承印
九龍炮仗街75號

書號 HC 195.22
25.3 × 23.2

1977年11月初版

定價 H.K. \$ 30.00



周恩來總理遺照

The Late Premier Chou En-lai

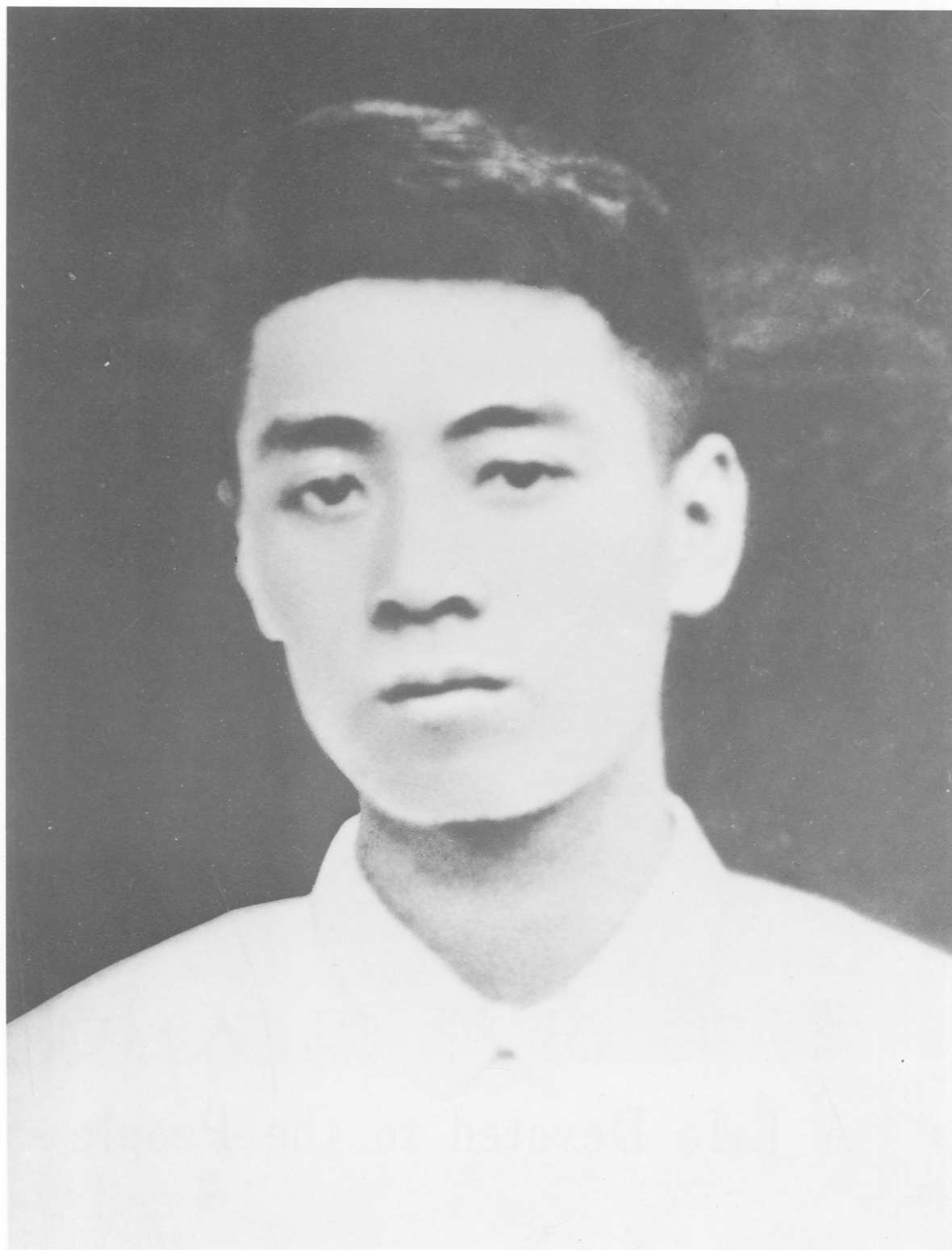
目 錄

鞠躬盡瘁爲人民	1
五十年來百戰身	43
運籌帷幄回春手	87
胸如大海含萬脉	175
幾回垂首拜青松	231
中國共產黨中央委員會、中華人民共和國全國人民代表大會 常務委員會、國務院訃告	242
中共中央副主席鄧小平在周恩來總理追悼大會上的悼詞	243
周恩來總理生平年表	245

Contents

A Life Devoted to the People	1
Fifty Years of Struggle	43
The Brilliant Diplomat	87
A man of the People	175
Premier Chou En-lai Lives on in the Hearts of the people	231
Obituary Notice issued by C. P. C. Central Committee. N. P. C. Standing Committee and State Council.	278
Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-Ping's Speech at the Memorial Meeting for Premier Chou En-lai.	280
Chronology of Premier Chou En-lai.	284

鞠躬盡瘁爲人民
A Life Devoted to the People



◀ 周恩來從青年時代起就獻身於救國救民的事業。1919年五四運動時，周恩來在天津。他積極參加五四運動，從事反對帝國主義、封建主義的活動。

Chou En-lai began his work for the cause of China's national salvation at a very early age. When the May 4th Movement began in 1919, he was in Tientsin, where he played an active part in the movement against imperialism and feudalism.

► 1920年至1924年，周恩來先後到法國和德國勤工儉學，尋求救國救民的真理。1921年，周恩來與李富春、趙世炎、向警予、蔡暢等人在法國創立中國第一個共產主義青年團——中國少年共產團。1922年，他加入中國共產黨，擔任中國共產主義青年團旅歐總支部書記，並參加中國共產黨旅歐總支部的領導工作。

From 1920 to 1924, Chou En-lai was in France and Germany gaining experience and knowledge which were to be of great value in the struggle in China. Together with Li Fu-chun, Chao Shih-yen, Ts'ai Ch'ang and Hsiang Ching-yu he established the Communist Youth Corps. . . . the Young Communist League. He became a member of the Chinese Communist Party in 1922 and secretary of the Party's organization for workers and students in Europe.





◀ 1924年至1926年，周恩來先後擔任中共兩廣區委員會委員長、黃埔軍校政治部主任、國民革命軍第一軍政治部主任、中共兩廣區委員會常委兼軍事部長。在國共合作時期，周恩來參加了北伐戰爭，對推翻北洋軍閥作出了重要貢獻。

From 1924 to 1926, Chou En-lai was head of the CCP Bureau for Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces as well as head of the political department of the Whampoa Military Academy, and the Kuomintang First Revolutionary Army. He played an active part in the Northern Expedition against the warlords of the North during the First Revolutionary Civil War.

► 1926年冬，周恩來到上海中共中央工作，他是1927年上海工人武裝起義的主要領導人。國共分裂後，周恩來領導了八一南昌起義。在國共分裂時期，周恩來在上海堅持中共的地下工作，擔任過中共中央組織部部長，中央軍事委員會書記等職務。1931年12月他進入江西中央根據地後，擔任中央蘇區中央局書記、中國工農紅軍第一方面軍政治委員、中央革命軍事委員會副主席等職務。1935年一月遵義會議後，周恩來追隨毛澤東主席，參加中國工農紅軍完成二萬五千里長征的組織領導工作。這是周恩來長征抵達陝北時的留影。

In 1926, he went to Shanghai to work in the central organs of the CCP. He played an important role in the armed uprising of Shanghai workers in 1927. After the split with the Kuomintang in the same year, Chou, together with others, led the Nanchang Uprising of August 1st. In the period of the split with the KMT, Chou played an important role in the underground activity of the CCP. He headed a department of the Central Committee, as well as being secretary of the Military Affairs Committee of the Central Committee. In December 1931, after entering the Kiangsi base area, he became secretary of the Central Bureau of the Soviet area, Political Commissar of the First Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and Vice-chairman of the Central Revolutionary Military Affairs Committee. In January 1935, he took part in the Tsunyi Conference of the CCP where he supported the election of Mao Tse-tung as Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Committee of the CCP, and with Chairman Mao took part in the Long March which he helped lead. The photo shows him in Northern Shensi after the victorious conclusion of the march.





◀ 1936年十二月西安事變發生，周恩來擔任中共的全權代表，前往西安同被逮捕的蔣介石進行談判，迫使蔣介石停止內戰，實現了西安事變的和平解決，促成了民族團結抗日戰線的形成和發展，在中華民族生死存亡的危急關頭，作出了具有歷史意義的重大貢獻。這是周恩來從西安回到延安時在機場留影。

During the Sian Incident of December 1936, Chou En-lai played a major role as the representative of the CCP in the negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek who had been arrested. Chiang was forced to put an end to the Civil War and the incident at Sian was resolved peacefully, thus making possible the realisation of a successful national united resistance to Japan. Chou En-lai made a significant contribution to the outcome of the Chinese people's life and death struggle. Here he is shown beside the plane which brought him back to Yanan from Sian.

▶ 1937年，周恩來和毛澤東主席在延安鳳凰山窯洞前。

Chairman Mao and Chou En-lai outside one of the cave dwellings at Yanan in 1937.





▲ 在抗日戰爭時期，周恩來任中共黨中央的代表和中共南方局書記，在國民黨統治區進行抗日救國工作，並領導國民黨統治區中共黨組織的工作。他長期駐在國民黨政府所在地重慶，不避艱險，不畏強暴，臨危不懼，把生死置之度外，英勇機智，出色地完成任務。這是周恩來在重慶曾家岩五十號中國共產黨代表團駐地。

During the period of the Anti-Japanese Resistance War, Chou En-lai was the chief representative of the CC of the CCP and secretary of its Southern Bureau in the KMT controlled area where he led the work of resistance to the Japanese and to the KMT. During the long years of his stay in the KMT capital Chungking, he carried on his heroic unstinting work in opposition to the anti-communist policies of the KMT and their efforts to harm the anti-Japanese resistance struggle, regardless of personal danger. He is shown here at the headquarters of the CCP delegation in Chungking.

► 1939年，周恩來和鄧穎超在重慶曾家岩八路軍辦事處。

Chou En-lai and his wife
Teng Ying-chao at Chungking
in 1939.





▲ 抗日戰爭時期，周恩來是中央革命軍事委員會副主席。

During the Anti-Japanese Resistance War, Chou En-lai was vice-chairman of the CCP Central Military Affairs Committee.



▲ 延安時期，周恩來和毛澤東主席、朱德總司令在一起。

Chou En-lai with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh at Yen-an.



◀ 1945年，周恩來和毛澤東主席在延安。

Chou En-lai with Chairman Mao at Yen-an in 1945.

▶ 1945年，周恩來出席中國共產黨第七次全國代表大會。他在中共「七大」當選為中共中央委員、中共中央政治局委員、中共中央書記處書記；並且擔任中國人民革命軍事委員會副主席。這是周恩來和毛澤東主席在中共「七大」主席台上。

Chairman Mao and Chou En-lai on the platform during the Seventh Congress of the CCP at Yen-an in 1945. At this meeting, Chou was elected as a member of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the CC and Secretary of the CC Secretariat, as well as Vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Military Committee.

