OUR ESTEEMED
AND BELOVED
PREMIER CHOU
AT THE NEW
PLUM GARDEN
VILLA

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敬爱的周总理在梅园新村

(汉英对照)

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敬爱的周总理在梅园新村

在全国亿万人民极其沉痛地悼念中国共产党 的 优秀 党员、伟大的无产阶级革命家、杰出的共产主义战士、中国人民久经考验的卓越的党和国家领导人周恩来同志的日子里,我们怀着十分崇敬与悲痛的心情,来到南京梅园新村三十号,瞻仰周总理战斗过的地方。

周恩来同志率领的**全**代表置,从一九四六年五月至一九四七年三月,曾经在这里同美蒋坛盘派进行了十个月零四天的针锋相对的谈判斗争,出色地完成了毛主席和党中央委托的光荣历史使命。

今天,这儿的一花一木,每一件遗物,都使我们激情无限, 思绪万千,仿佛敬爱的周总理同敌人英勇斗争的情景,历历在 目,令人肃然起敬。

此文原载一九七六年十二月十二日**人民日报,翻译出**版时有些地方作了一些修改。

Our Esteemed and Beloved Premier Chou at the New Plum Garden Villa

During the days when the whole nation deeply mourned for Comrade Chou En-lai, exemplary member of the Chinese Communist Party, great proletarian revolutionary, outstanding communist fighter and the Chinese people's long-tested and distinguished leader of the Party and the state, we in great reverence and immense grief visited House No. 30 in the New Plum Garden Villa to pay homage to the place where he had put up fights.

Started in May 1946 and closed the following March, the tit for tat struggle through negotiation with the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries lasted altogether ten months and four days. Heading up the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Chou En-lai remarkably fulfilled the glorious historic task entrusted by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

Today, each and every thing that remains there, even a flower or a tree, stirs greatly our hearts and minds, conjuring up in our memory the vivid scenes of Premier Chou's heroic struggle against the enemy and commanding our solemn veneration for him.

坚决与敌人斗争

一九四六年五月,周恩来同志飞抵南京后,曾和董必武同 志在梅园三十号庭院内合影留念。 两棵苍劲挺拔的翠柏, 沐 浴着初夏的阳光,他俩站在宅前的葡萄树下,神情是那样坚定 而安详。看了这张照片,谁能想象得出,就在周恩来同志和代 表团住房的周围不到一百米的范围内, 国民党反动派设立了 十多个特务据点。这里面有中统、军统的联合指挥所, 有特 刑庭的侦讯室,有伪首都警察厅厅长的"公馆"……前后左右, 门对门,窗对窗,虎视眈眈的对代表团进行严密地监视。特务 专用的摩托车、吉普车, 小轿车停在附近的街头巷尾, 随时准 备对代表团跟踪盯梢。化装成"摊贩、鞋匠、算卦先生、三轮车 夫、卖报纸"的特殊人物,也日夜在周围窜来窜去。正如郭沫

Waging Resolute Struggles Against the Enemy

After Comrade Chou En-lai flew to Nanking in May 1946, he and Comrade Tung Pi-wu had a picture taken together in the courtyard of No.30 Plum Villa for memory. Posing themselves under the grapevine trellis in front of the house and with the two sturdy cypresses bathed in the early summer sunshine, they two look so firm and composed. Looking at it, nobody would imagine that in the vicinity less than a hundred metres around there were over ten posts the Kuomintang reactionaries had set up for their special agents to keep a close malicious surveillance on the delegation. The posts housed the joint command of the secret service bureaus of the Kuomintang Central Committee and the Kuomintang Military Council, an interrogation room of the Special Criminal Court, a "residence" of the head of the police of the Kuomintang capital... all round the house, door facing door, window opposite window. And motor cycles, jeeps and cars for the special agents, parked in the nearby streets and alleys, were all time ready to tail after the members of the delegation. Peculiar characters disguised as stall-vendors, cobblers, fortune-tellers, pedicab drivers and newspaper hawkers shuttled near House No. 30 day and night, just as Comrade Kuo 若同志当年目睹的,"仿佛在空气里面四处都闪耀着狼犬那样的眼睛、眼睛、眼睛"。然而,我们敬爱的周总理和董必武同志处之泰然,犹如梅园三十号庭院中那两棵昂首挺立的翠柏,机智勇敢,坚定沉着地和敌人展开了针锋相对的斗争。梅园三十号门首加盖了小楼,围墙增高了一半,以阻挡敌人的窥探。代表团开会时,放下窗帘,并在窗外台阶上放着一架收音机,高声播送延安新闻,以扰乱敌人的视听。

在那些日子里,美帝国主义为支持蒋介石发动反人民的内战,用飞机、军舰把大批国民党军队运往内战前线。周恩来同志一方面通过记者招待会、代表团发言人、报刊杂志等各种方法,用确凿的事实,揭露美帝国主义利用"调处"之名,干涉中国内政的侵略阴谋,一方面在面对面的谈判中,同马歇尔进行针锋相对的斗争。马歇尔屡吃败仗以后,不得不伸出大拇指说:"周恩来将军真不愧是我所见到的世界上第一流的外交家!"

Mo-jo then described as an eye-witness, "as if sparkling in the air all around were wolfish eyes... eyes, eyes everywhere." In spite of all that, our respected Premier Chou and Comrade Tung Pi-wu took it calm, like the twin upright cypress trees in the courtyard of No.30 Plum Villa. Resourceful and brave, they waged firm struggles against the enemy blow for blow. It was ordered that a small garret be thrown up at the gate and the height of the surrounding walls raised by one half so as to obstruct the enemy's view. When the delegation met, window curtains were drawn and a wireless set was put on the veranda outside the window broadcasting news from Yenan at top volume to distract the enemy.

In those days U.S. imperialism, in order to support Chiang Kai-shek to launch an anti-popular civil war, was transporting a large number of Kuomintang troops to the battle fronts by air and by water. Through press conferences, newspapers and magazines and the spokesman of the delegation, Comrade Chou En-lai used irrefutable facts to expose U.S. imperialism's scheme for aggression by interfering with China's domestic affairs in the name of "mediation". At the same time, during head-on negotiations, he carried on tit-for-tat struggle with George C. Marshall. Repeatedly thwarted, Marshall could not help saying, thumbs up, "General Chou En-lai is truly worthy of being among the first-rate diplomats in the world that I've ever seen."

在中共代表团电讯组的电讯室,现在依然保存着一架 BC610型大电台。代表团当时就依靠这架电台同毛主席、党中央进行联系。电讯室设在二楼,两面临窗。国民党特务在 附近房屋设有侦察电台,专门窃听我方电讯。尽管特务费尽心机,始终无法破译我方密电。

国民党特务黔驴技穷,为掐断中共代表团的这个"喉舌", 卑鄙地对我电台进行发射干扰,使我电台无法正常工作,同志 们在周恩来同志的领导下,采用各种方法,与敌人进行斗争。 周恩来同志指示电讯组的同志,在壁橱里架设了一架五瓦的 秘密电台。为防止敌人切断电源,还设了一架柴油发电机。这 就始终保持了中共代表团与延安党中央之间的通讯联系。周 恩来同志在敌人的心脏当中坚持斗争的革命精神和绝妙的斗 争艺术,极大地鼓舞了同志们的斗志。 The tele-communications room of the Chinese Communist Party delegation was set up on the upper floor of the house. The room has windows on two sides. The big-size BC610 transmitter-receiver by which the delegation communicated with Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee is still there now. Trying to bug our to-and-fro messages, the Kuomintang special agents set up a radio station for detection purposes in a nearby house. But, despite all the means they had employed they could never decipher our code and transcribe our confidential radiograms.

At their wits' end, the Kuomintang secret service resorted to nipping off this "mouthpiece" of the Chinese Communist Party delegation. Wretchedly they began to jam our radio transmissions and so much so, that our station found it impossible to function normally. Under the leadership of Comrade Chou En-lai, our comrades used various ways and means to struggle against the enemy. Comrade Chou En-lai instructed our radio section to set up in secret another five-watt transmitter-receiver in a closet. To prevent the trouble that might come up when the enemy cut off the electric current. a diesel generator was also fitted up. In this way the telecommunications between the Chinese Communist Party delegation and the Party Central Committee in Yenan were kept unimpeded from beginning to end. The revolutionary spirit and the superb art of fighting on the part of Comrade Chou En-lai who persisted in carrying on the struggle within the heartland of the enemy greatly inspired the other comrades' will to fight.

忘我地为党工作

梅园新村三十号楼下周恩来同志的办公室内,当年他使用过的写字合、转椅,桌上放着的笔砚、铜墨盒、新华日报、分省地图和中共代表团的信笺,依然如故。门后 一个装满马、恩.列、斯和毛主席著作的玻璃书橱在室内分外夺目。一九四二年,毛主席在延安开展了伟大的整风运动,周恩来同志在重庆亲自领导南方局和新华日报的同志,学习毛主席的光辉著作《改造我们的学习》,并进行整风运动。现在,这本周总理亲笔署名的革命文献还在橱内闪闪发光。墙上,挂着一帧照片,这张照片,是一九四六年六月周恩来同志在办公室聚精会神工作时拍摄的。从这张照片,我们能够想见,在那艰苦岁月里、周恩来同志是怎样送走一个个不跟长夜的。

周恩来同志的工作是非常紧张和劳累的。白天,除了与 国民党代表谈判外,还要接见来访的革命群众、新闻记者、民 主人士和国际友人,揭露美蒋反动派扩大内战的阴谋,宣传我

Working Selflessly for the Party

Comrade Chou En-lai white working there had his office downstairs. In it the desk and the swivel chair he used are still there. On the desk are several Chinese brush pens, an ink-stone, a brass ink-box. copies of Hsinhua Daily, provincial maps and some letter-heads of the Chinese Communist Party delegation. All of these are put in the way they were at the time. What struck us most was a glass-faced bookcase packed with works by Marx. Engels. Lenin and Stalin and those by Chairman Mao. In 1942 when Chairman Mao unfolded the great Rectification Movement in Yenan, Comrade Chou En-lai himself led the comrades of the South China Bureau and of the Hsinhua Daily in Chungking to study Chairman mao's illustrious writing Reform Our Study and to carry on the Rectification Movement. Today the copy of that revolutionary literature bearing Premier Chou's autograph is still standing in the bookcase in its usual brilliance. On the wall of the office hangs a photograph of Comrade Chou En-lai taken in June 1946, It shows him deeply absorbed in work. From this we can imagine how many sleepless nights he must have spent during those months of hard struggle.

Comrade Chou En-lai was always very busy and his work was immensely taxing. During the day, apart from negotiations with the Kuomintang delegates, he received many visitors, such as those from the revolutionary masses, journalists, democratic personages and foreign friends. During these interviews he took every chance to lay bare the intrigues of the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries in expanding the civil war, make known the

党的正确主张,做统一战线工作。晚上,既要听取代表团新闻组、外事组、军事组等部门的汇报,进行分析研究,亲自起草电文向毛主席、党中央报告和请示工作,又要挤出一定时间,坚持学习马列著作和毛主席著作。尽管周恩来同志觉睡得很少,但临睡前,总是念念不忘地叮嘱在他身边工作的同志:争取时间就是胜利,消息发表在前面就能争取主动,毛主席和党中央有重要指示和各地发来急电,你们要随时叫我起来,千万不要误了时间。

由于国民党反动派的经济封锁,我党经费开支很困难。 周恩来同志时刻牢记毛主席"节省每一个铜板为着战争和革命事业"的指示,过着十分俭朴的生活,膳食极其普通。有时在外工作来不及赶回来吃饭,就找一家小饭馆随便吃点东西。同志们经常劝他说,"小饭馆既不安全又不卫生,别到那里去吃了。"他总是笑着说:没关系,在南京,蒋介石还不敢把我怎么样,至于卫生,我注意一点好了。

correct propositions of our Party and work for a united front. At night he would listen to the reports of the various sections of the delegation, --- the press, foreign affairs, military and so on. -- make analytical studies of these reports, and personally draft messages to Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to report on the situation and ask for instructions. He would also make a point of studying regularly Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. Although he had very little sleep, before going to bed he would without fail admonish the comrades working with him that time won meant victory and early despatch of news would win initiative. He told them that should they receive an important directive from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee or urgent telegraphs from various places, they must surely wake him up. Not a minute was to be lost, he stressed.

Our Party was tight financially then, as the Kuomintang reactionaries were imposing an economic blockade on us. Comrade Chou En-lai always bore in mind Chairman Mao's instruction on "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause," and lived a very frugal life, his fare very plain. Sometimes when he was out on business and too late for meals at home, he would find a small cating-house and readily have anything offered. Our comrades would often try to persuade him by saying, "It is not very safe there and the food is not clean, so please don't eat there." He would always reply in smiles that it did not matter and that, here in Nanking, Chiang Kai-shek would not dare to do anything to him. As to cleanliness of food, he said he would be more careful.