



古堰辉煌

G U Y A N H U I H U A N G

三代领导人亲临都江堰
党和国家领导人视察都江堰
外国元首和国际友人莅临都江堰



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江澤民

一九九三年
九月廿二日

魚嘴分江內外流實觀直扼內
江瞻成都填仲離離水禾
稻手慶飽收李冰父子功勞
大化堰陶灘夾手工心字貴經傳
不朽友邦人士共欽崇

陸向才利人民共和國
道北主席恭祝都江堰

一九五九年十月十二日重慶武

李外杯醪壘壘酒井不陸素
蜀人實為中國之子數百有年
之工程技術亦不難臻至是或
乃素為烏先山東素州人也
寶瓶二樣皆素州之產也
要說年久月深近有腹未
煖事一八五五年四月
鄭沫老





三代领导人亲临都江堰



千年不变都江堰，丰碑赫然立人间，一江春水流不尽，让秦长城、隋运河风骚稍逊。

千古王气生玉垒，云影天光共徘徊，使英雄来归，伟人亲临。

1958年春，山花迎早春，西岭雪正晴，一代伟人毛泽东，健步如飞登玉垒。指点江河，询问民情，一轮红日照古堰，至今犹暖万人心。

1979年秋和1980、1982年夏，玉垒绿意浓，长河巨波生。小平同志回故乡，三度拾级上离堆，抚遍雕栏赞古堰。无尽眷恋，一怀乡情。

1991年春，春兰香正浓，海棠花正红。江泽民同志来古堰，山歌水舞迎亲人。江主席攀玉垒，上离堆，健步走阡陌，田畴林盘留笑声。笑声未绝十年后，江主席又来到岷江滨。



Three generations of our Party and State leaders inspected the Dujiangyan irrigation system.

Dujiangyan irrigation system is a monument to the ancient Chinese irrigation projects, which is still in its utilization nowadays over two thousand years. This living ancient project has topped the reputation of the Great Wall in Qin dynasty and the Grand Canal in Sui dynasty. The magnificence of this project has attracted plenty of celebrities to pay their visits.

In the spring of 1958, Mao Zedong, the first generation of the leadership of our Party and State, had been to the mountain of Yulei, overlooking the project, whilst expressing his concern to the living standards of the local inhabitants.

In the autumn of 1979 and in the summer of 1982, Deng Xiaoping, the second generation of the leadership of our Party and State, had been to the Lidui (detached mound) park twice, touring every corner of this project, brimming up with words of praise and his nostalgia to his hometown.

In the spring of 1991, Jiang Zemin, the third generation of the leadership of our Party and State, came to Dujiangyan. He ascended the Yulei Mountain and toured the Lidui (detached mound) park as well as traveled on the farm fields and visited in the home of villagers. After ten years, Chairman Jiang paid his visit to Dujiangyan once again.







1958年3月21日，中共中央主席、中华人民共和国主席毛泽东一行在李井泉陪同下视察都江堰。

On March 21, 1958, Mao Zedong, the then Chairman of the Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party and the then President of People's Republic of China, inspected Dujiangyan accompanied by Li Jingquan.





1958年3月,中共中央在成都金牛宾馆召开会议,也就是后来党中央所说的“成都会议”。会议期间,毛主席视察了都江堰。

In March 1958, an important meeting of the Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party was held in Jinniu Hotel, Chengdu. It is chronicled as Chengdu Meeting. During the meeting, Chairman Mao Zedong inspected Dujiangyan.



1958年3月21日，毛泽东主席在四川省委书记李井泉陪同下视察都江堰。毛主席一行首先到离堆公园。毛主席登上伏龙观察看，当他了解到宝瓶口对灌溉成都平原起着节制、调配水系流量的作用而又被激流成年累月地冲刷时，忙问身边的工作人员：“你们说离堆、宝瓶口坚固吗？会不会被岷江水冲垮？”不知是谁答道：“坚固得很！当年李冰率众民工用火攻、用水浇，花费六七年的时间才凿这么宽个口。”主席严肃认真地指出：“一百年冲不垮，一千年冲不垮，一万年呢？这个地方要加固。”快到中午时，毛主席乘车来到二王庙后门公路旁（现在的秦堰楼处），毛主席手持望远镜，详细视察了都江堰水利工程全貌。

On March 21, 1958, Chairman Mao Zedong inspected the Dujiangyan irrigation project accompanied by Li Jingquan, the then secretary of Sichuan provincial committee of Chinese Communist Party. In Lidui (detached mound) park, Chairman Mao walked up to the Fulongguan, the Tamed Dragon Temple, studying the leverage of Baopingkou, the trunk canal passage for inner river to irrigate, having a control and administration over the volume of water influx automatically. When he learned the river had eroded the rocks for two thousand years, he hurriedly asked: "Are the rocks strong enough? Can they be washed out by the Minjiang River?" Someone alleged: "Very strong, the original engineer Li Bin organized workers to spend six to seven years excavating this gap with fire and water to strengthen them." Chairman Mao seriously replied: "With a hundred years it is not eroded away, with a thousand years it is not, how about with ten thousand years? I think this place is supposed to be consolidated." At noontime, Chairman Mao came to the side of the road at the back door of Erwang Miao, the Two-king temple, (now the Qinyan building) by car to command a panoramic view over the irrigation project by a binocular.

