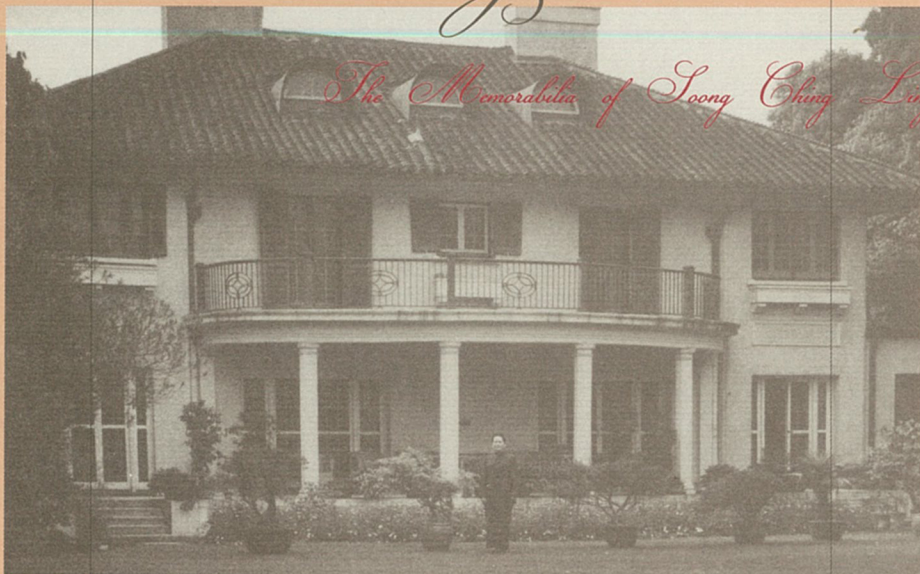


MEMORY



The Memorabilia of Soong Ching Ling's residence in Shanghai

故居记忆 上海宋庆龄寓所大事记

上海宋庆龄故居纪念馆编

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前言

Foreword

上海是中华人民共和国名誉主席、孙中山夫人宋庆龄出生和长期生活的地方。淮海中路1843号曾经是宋庆龄的寓所，1949年至1979年宋庆龄在上海期间曾在此居住，寓所为西式宅院，占地4300多平方米。抗战期间宋庆龄原来的莫利哀路寓所遭到破坏，抗战胜利后宋庆龄想把它修缮后留作孙中山故居纪念馆保存，自己则借居他处。宋庆龄的处境，引起各方关注，于是国民政府决定从没收的敌伪产业中拨出一幢归宋庆龄居住使用。

1949年春，宋庆龄迁居林森中路1803号（今淮海中路1843号），不久上海解放。6月宋庆龄在寓所接受了中国共产党的邀请，同意北上参加中国人民政治协商会议。在首届政治协商会议上，宋庆龄当选中央人民政府副主席。新中国成立后，宋庆龄长期担任国家领导人。由于工作原因，她经常在上海和北京两地生活，但她对上海的寓所有着特殊的情感，称它是“我可爱的家”。她喜欢院子里的清新气息，喜欢自己喂养的鸽子在院子上空盘旋，花园的景色常常令她心旷神怡。这里既是她生活休息的地方，也是她工作办公的场所，她在这里会晤过毛泽东、刘少奇、周恩来、朱德等党和国家领导人，也曾

这里酝酿、筹划新中国的救济福利事业，改组中国福利基金会，创办对外宣传刊物《中国建设》，向世界介绍新生的共和国；她还在这里整理编辑她的文集《为新中国奋斗》，发表斯大林国际和平奖金的获奖感言，并把文集稿费和奖金全部捐献出来，用于儿童福利事业。她常常在寓所工作到深夜，批阅各种文件，回复各界来信，撰写各类时论文章。20世纪五六十年代，宋庆龄主持的许多国务活动都在自己的寓所进行，一批又一批的外国代表团、国家元首和国际友人来这里拜访她，受到她热情的接待，这里因此成为新中国一个重要的外交舞台。1979年2月25日宋庆龄最后一次离开这里前往北京，1981年5月29日宋庆龄在北京去世，遵照她的遗愿她的骨灰安葬于上海，6月4日中共中央在上海举行了隆重的国葬仪式。

宋庆龄去世后，她的寓所作为宋庆龄故居被完整地保存下来，供人们瞻仰纪念。从1949年到1979年，宋庆龄在这里留下了许多生活的印记，这里记录了她最真实的生活和工作场景。时光流逝，发生在这里的事已渐渐成为历史，但她留在这里的身影，依然能够唤起人们对那段历史的记忆。

Shanghai is the city where Soong Ching Ling, Madame Sun Yat-sen, the Honorary President of the People's Republic of China, was born and lived for a long time. No.1843 Middle Huaihai Road used to be Soong Ching Ling's residence, she lived here when she was in Shanghai from 1949 to 1979. The western-style house covers an area of over 4300 square meters. During the Anti-Japanese War, Soong Ching Ling's previous residence, 29 Rue Moliere, was damaged, hoping eventually to convert this residence into a memorial for Sun Yat-sen, she had to live elsewhere. Her situation was paid great attention and the Kuomintang government decided to assign a house for Soong Ching Ling out of confiscated properties from the former puppet regime.

In the spring of 1949, Soong Ching Ling moved to No.1803 Middle Linsen Road (the present-day No.1843 Middle Huaihai Road), and shortly afterwards, Shanghai was liberated. In June, Soong Ching Ling accepted the invitation of the Communist Party of China, and agreed to attend the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). During the 1st Meeting

of CPPCC, Soong Ching Ling was elected vice president of Central People's Government. After the foundation of New China, Soong Ching Ling served as national leader for a long period of time. Given the nature of her work, she needed to shuttle between Shanghai and Beijing, although she was more attached to the Shanghai residence, calling it "my lovely home". She liked the fresh air filled in the courtyard, enjoyed the doves she raised circling over the residence, admired the beautiful scenery in the garden. This was the place where she lived and worked including meeting national and party leaders such as Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De. She worked diligently for the planning and preparation of New China's welfare cause, restructured the China Welfare Fund, and launched the magazine "China Reconstructs" for international communication, introducing the new-born Republic to the world. She compiled her selected works "The Struggle for New China", released her acceptance speech for the Stalin Peace Prize, and donated all the remuneration and bonus to the children's welfare cause. She

often worked late into the night at the residence, reviewing all kinds of documents, replying to a wide variety of people, writing numerous articles. In 1950s and 1960s, many state affairs presided by her took place at the residence. Foreign delegations, state leaders and foreign friends came here to visit her and were all warmly received. So the residence became an important diplomatic arena for New China. On February 25th, 1979, Madame Soong Ching Ling left here for Beijing for the last time. She passed away on May 29th, 1981 in Beijing, and would be buried in Shanghai in accordance with her last wish. In June, the CPC Central Committee held a ceremonious state funeral in Shanghai.

After she passed away, her residence had been preserved perfectly as a memorial residence for commemoration. From 1949 to 1979, so many vivid life imprints of Madam Soong Ching Ling had been recorded faithfully here. Time goes by and things happened here gradually fades into history. Her images, though, still arouse fond memory of that period of time.

目录

Contents

总序

目录

第一章 绪论

1

第二章 绪论

1

第三章

1

前言

Foreword

1 寓所大事记

Memorabilia

121 附录一 宋庆龄在寓所的生活留影

Appendix 1: photos of Song Ching Ling took at the residence

129 附录二 宋庆龄在上海寓所生活时间表

Appendix 2: schedule of Song Ching Ling's staying at Shanghai residence

133 编后记

Afterword

1949

寓所大事记

Memorabilia



1949

1949年3月22日,国民政府将上海市林森中路1803号(今淮海中路1843号)拨归宋庆龄居住使用。

March 22, 1949 The Kuomintang government assigned No.1803 Middle Linsen Road (the present-day No.1843 Middle Huaihai Road) to Soong Ching Ling as her residence.

1949年5月28日,接待前来寓所看望的史良、赵朴初,共同庆贺中国人民解放军解放上海。

May 28, 1949 Met with Shi Liang, Zhao Puchu at the residence, celebrating the liberation of Shanghai by the Chinese People's Liberation Army.



1949

1949年5月31日，接待来寓所拜访的邓小平、陈毅、饶漱石、吴克坚和史良。邓小平、陈毅等向宋庆龄致候并征询她对接管上海的意见，还专门就日前解放军一个排贸然进驻寓所一事表示歉意。

May 31, 1949 Met with Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yi, Rao Shushi, Wu Kejian and Shi Liang at the residence. Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yi extended greetings to Soong Ching Ling and consulted with her on the affair of taking over Shanghai, they specially expressed regrets as a platoon of Liberation Army intruded into Soong Ching Ling's residence obtrusively days ago.



1949

1949年6月25日晚,接待来寓所拜访的廖梦醒。廖梦醒向宋庆龄说明了中共中央派邓颖超和她前来请宋庆龄参加新的政治协商会议的意图,宋庆龄因病体不能长途旅行婉拒。

Evening of June 25, 1949 Met with Liao Mengxing at the residence, who came to convey the intention of the CPC Central Committee represented by Deng Yingchao and Liao Mengxing: to invite Soong Ching Ling to attend the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Soong Ching Ling declined the invitation, indicating not able to travel long distance for health reasons.

