

宋慶齡

永恆的中國心

歷史文物圖片展



SOONG CHING LING
EVERLASTING LOVE TO HER HOMELAND
Cultural Relic and Historical Photograph Exhibition

宋慶齡偉大光榮的一生

The Glorious Life of Soong Ching Ling

鄧小平

Deng Xiaoping

前言

“宋慶齡(孫中山夫人)是在我們這個使世界發生翻天覆地變化的20世紀中一位傑出的婦女。她的漫長的一生幾乎綿延了整個世紀。她是1893年出生的，到1981年逝世。她同這個世紀裏中國和國際上的許多重大事件都有聯繫。她的個人品格是既完美又獨特的。凡是見到過她的人都能感受到她給予的溫暖。她給人的鼓舞力量是不分中外、無遠勿屆的，因為它是同時代的脈搏諧和一致的。”

“愛國主義——熱愛和尊敬她自己的國家和人民，這是她的堅強和永生的根，不僅表現在她的政治立場和行動上，而且溶入了她的整個身心。她所具有的是那樣一種民族自尊心，使她既無民族自卑感、又無民族優越感——前者是愛慕所有外國的東西，認為中國事事不如人；後者則是誇耀所有中國的東西，對一切外國東西都不屑一顧。作為一個中國人，她昂首挺立，同外國人完全平等。她要使祖國昌盛並為此而奮鬥。”

“談到現代化，宋慶齡無論就其內在或外表來說，都是一位真正的現代中國人——她在少女時代是這樣、在整個一生中是這樣，而且我敢說，在這一代人以及以後的無數代人中，她仍將被認為是這樣。”

～摘自伊斯雷爾·愛潑斯坦所著《二十世紀的偉大女性——宋慶齡》一書的序。

贺 信

值此中华人民共和国建国 55 周年之际,《宋庆龄——永恒的中国心》历史文物图片展在香港开幕,我谨向此次展览表示热烈祝贺!

香港曾给宋庆龄留下极其深刻的印象。在民族危亡的关头,宋庆龄在香港组建了“保卫中国同盟”。1937 年 9 月至 1941 年 12 月,宋庆龄在香港生活了四年。她废寝忘食地领导“保盟”的工作,最大限度地争取了世界主持正义的人们对中国反法西斯战争的支持。这次以图片展的形式,向香港青少年全面介绍宋庆龄女士的丰功伟绩,对于进一步增强中华民族的向心力和凝聚力,具有十分重要的意义。

我衷心地祝愿《宋庆龄——永恒的中国心》历史文物图片展圆满成功!

宋庆龄基金会主席



二〇〇四年九月二十二日

Foreword

Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yatsen) was an outstanding woman in China's history, and the world's, in the 20th century. Most of it was spanned by her long life - born in 1893, she died in 1981. She was linked with many of the century's key events...She herself was, first and foremost, a revolutionary patriot of China, though international in her culture and contacts. Strength, faithfulness to principle, caring gentleness, high courage, self-effacing modesty and striking womanly beauty combined in her to a rare degree. Few people have exercised so much public magnetism without any desire for, or use of, wealth or power...

Hers was a life with patriotism - love and respect for her own country and people - as its innermost core. At the same time, she was free of assumptions of either superiority - glorification of everything Chinese as opposed to everything foreign, or inferiority - admiration of the foreign while despising one's own. As a Chinese, she stood on an equal plane - never doubting her country's ability to climb the heights of achievement and knowledge...

China is modernizing. Soong Ching Ling was a truly modern Chinese - this was true in her girlhood and her whole life, and I daresay will continue to appear true for the present generation, and many to come.

~ From the author's preface of "Woman in World History - Soong Ching Ling" - *By Israel Epstein*



「宋慶齡」

——永恒的中國心——

「歷史文物圖片展」

殺義之典

香港特別行政區行政長官

董建華



《宋慶齡——永恒的中國心》歷史文物圖片展誌慶

心繫神州大地 造福後世國民

政務司司長曾蔭權





香港宋慶齡金鑰匙培訓基金會

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律政司司長梁愛詩





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為國育才 關愛稚童

教育統籌局局長李國章





《宋慶齡——永恆的中國心》歷史文物圖片展

國之瑰寶 萬民景仰

立法會體育、演藝、文化及出版界



霍震霆議員敬意



《宋慶齡——永恒的中國心》歷史文物圖片展誌慶

回顧近代歷史 緬懷巾幗英雄

民政事務局局長何志平



宋慶齡

是孫中山先生的夫人，是中華人民共和國名譽主席，曾被周恩來總理譽為“國之瑰寶”。本次展覽以近代中國史為背景，通過三百餘件珍貴的歷史圖片和文物，向香港市民尤其是年青的一輩介紹這位二十世紀傑出女性的偉大人生和道德情操，讓人進一步認識這位偉大的愛國主義者，弘揚民族精神，增強民族凝聚力和向心力，為建設強大的祖國而努力。

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1. 求學立志

In Pursuit of Knowledge and setting the Goal of Life

1893年1月27日，宋慶齡誕生在上海一個富裕開明的家庭。她的父親，是孫中山的朋友和同志，對她的一生影響很大。

少年時期，宋慶齡到美國求學，接受了西方民主思想的洗禮。辛亥革命的成功使她興奮不已，稱之為“二十世紀最偉大的事件”。

宋慶齡時刻關注着災難深重的中國人民，畢業後回國，決心投身於“求中國之自由平等”的民主革命鬥爭。

Soong Ching Ling was born in Shanghai on 27 January 1893 in a rich and liberal family. Her father, who was a friend and comrade of Dr. Sun Yat Sun, had great influence on her revolutionary life.

In Soong Ching Ling's early days, she was sent to the United States for education and was exposed to western ideas of democracy. Upon learning the victory of the 1911 Revolution, she was so excited that she hailed it as "The Greatest Event of the 20th Century".

Soong Ching Ling was always concerned with the people in her calamity-ridden motherland. After graduation, she returned to China, and devoted her life to the democratic revolution and fight for freedom and equality in China.



1. 1917年在上海拍攝的全家照。

宋慶齡的父親宋耀如(嘉樹)[1866-1918]，海南文昌人，早年留學美國。1892年與孫中山相識，是最早追隨孫中山的民主革命者之一，並在經濟上竭盡全力資助孫中山的革命事業。

宋慶齡的母親倪桂貞[1869-1931]，浙江余姚人，明代著名科學家徐光啟的後裔。他們的六個子女依次為：宋藹齡(二排左)、宋慶齡(二排右)、宋子文(二排中)、宋美齡(後排右)、宋子良(後排左)、宋子安(前排)。

The photograph of the family was taken in Shanghai, 1917.

Soong Yaoru (Jiashu), [1866-1918], father of Soong Ching Ling, native of Wenchang County, Hainan, studied in America in his early days. He came to know Sun Yat Sun in 1892. A democratic revolutionary and early follower of Sun, he ardently supported Sun's revolutionary cause financially. Ni Guizhen, Soong Ching Ling's mother [1869-1931], native of Yuyao County, Zhejiang Province, and descendent of the renowned scientist of the Ming Dynasty, Xu Guangqi. Sun and Ni had six children: Soong Ailing (2nd row left), Soong Ching Ling (2nd row right), Soong Ziwen (2nd row middle), Soong Meiling (back row right), Soong Ziliang (back row left) and Soong Zi'an (front row).

Madam Soong Ching Ling, the wife of the founder of the modern Chinese Republic Dr. Sun Yat Sun, was the honorary Chairperson of the People's Republic of China and was once revered by former Premier Zhou Enlai as "the treasure of the country". This exhibition adopts modern Chinese history as a background with a display of over 300 precious historical pictures and cultural relic. Introducing to the people of Hong Kong, especially the younger generation the extraordinary life of this outstanding feminine icon - her moral sentiment, her patriotism and her tireless effort in the contribution to the greater good of her homeland.

2. 風雨同舟

Standing together through difficult times

1913年8月，宋慶齡從美國到了中國革命黨人集中的日本東京。1915年10月25日，她毅然與流亡中的孫中山結合，成為孫中山的戰友和伴侶，走上了捍衛共和制度的艱苦鬥爭歷程。

在與孫中山並肩走過的十年中，革命事業不斷遭到挫折和失敗，面對十分殘酷的鬥爭。宋慶齡堅定不移地追隨孫中山，甘苦與共。

1924年11月，孫中山應邀北上共商國事；翌年3月12日在北京不幸病逝。

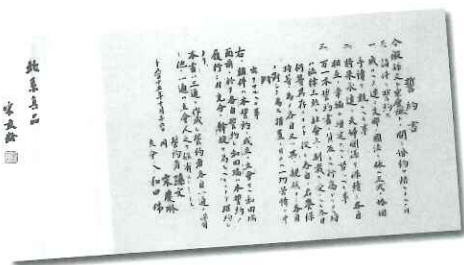
In August 1913, Soong Ching Ling left the United States and went to Tokyo, Japan, where many Chinese revolutionaries had converged. She determinedly married Dr. Sun Yat Sun on 25 October 1915, although he was in exile. She became his comrade-in-arms and close companion as well. Together, they set out on the long, hard struggle in defending republicanism.

During their ten-year marriage, the Revolution continued to suffer setbacks and failures. Despite the struggles being extraordinarily cruel, Soong Ching Ling followed Sun Yat Sun, sharing with him the joys and sorrows.

In November 1924, Sun Yat Sun went north as he was invited to a meeting to talk about peace and unification. Unfortunately he died of illness the next year on 12 March in Beijing.

1. 1915年10月25日，孫中山與宋慶齡在日本結婚。

Sun Yat Sun and Soong Ching Ling were married on 25 October 1915, in Tokyo, Japan.



2. 1915年10月25日，孫中山與宋慶齡在日本結婚。

因日本風俗以雙日為吉日，結婚誓約書簽署日期為26日。

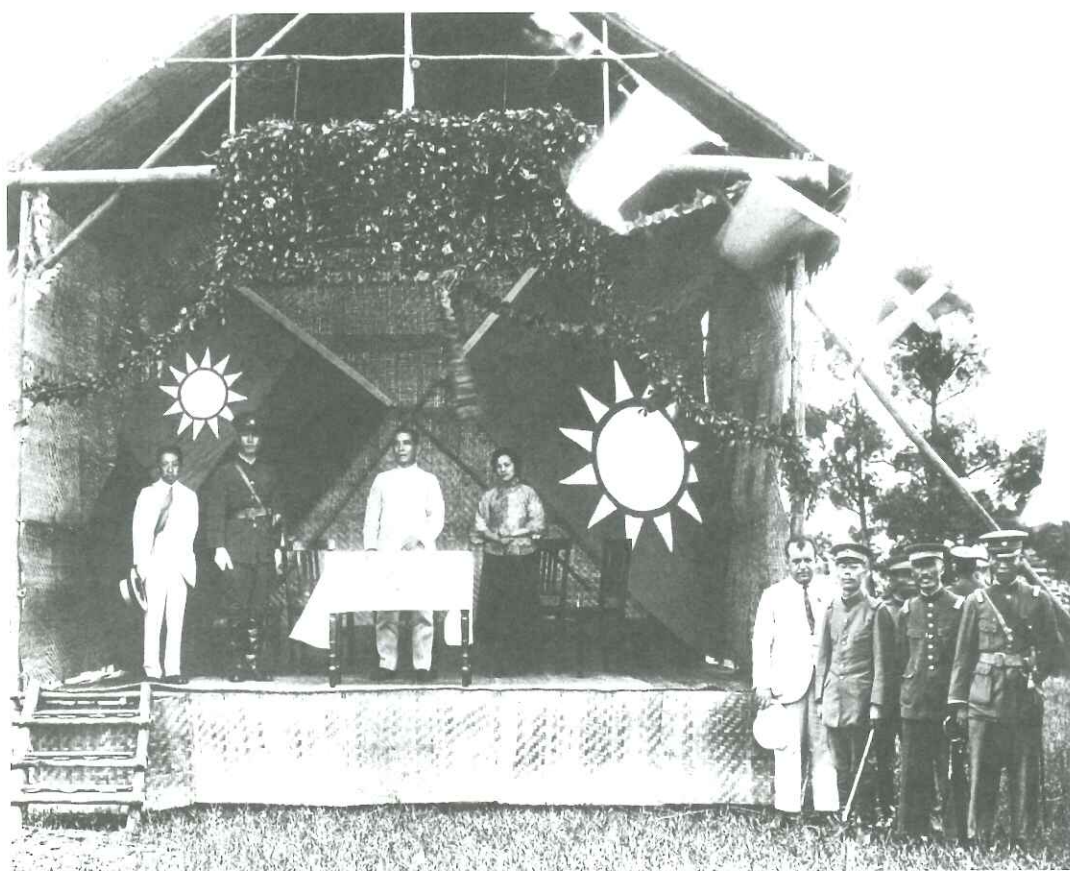
Sun Yat Sun and Soong Ching Ling were married on 25 October 1915. However, the Marriage contract was post-dated as 26th because an even number is auspicious for nuptials in Japanese tradition.

3. 1923年8月14日，宋慶齡與孫中山

視察永豐艦，並與海軍官兵合影。

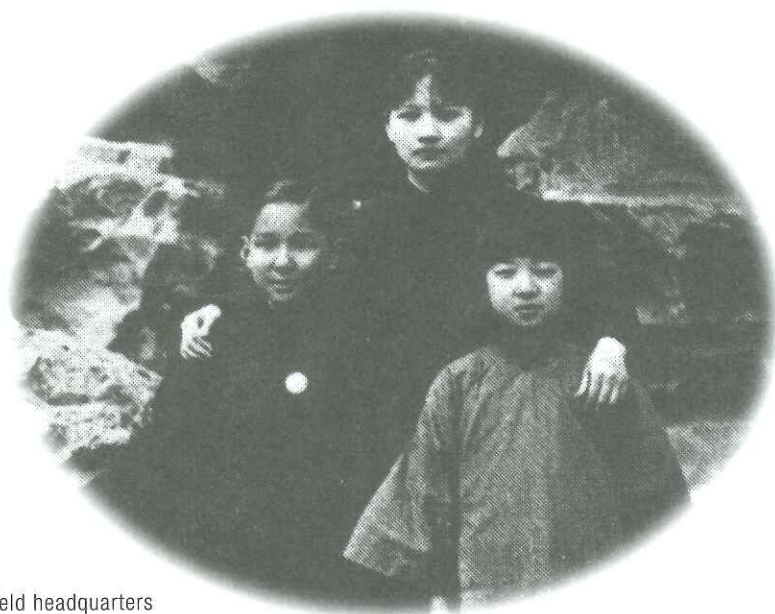
Sun Yat Sun and Soong Ching Ling, on an inspection tour of the Yungfeng warship, pose with the naval officers and sailors on 14 August 1923.





4. 1924年6月16日黃埔軍校開學典禮，孫中山、宋慶齡與黨代表廖仲愷(左一)、校長蔣介石(左二)在檢閱臺上。

The opening ceremony of the Whampoa Military Academy was held on 16 June 1924. Sun Yat Sun, Soong Ching Ling, Liao Zhongkai (its political director, first left), and Chiang Kai-shek (Academy's commandant, second left) are on the rostrum.



5. 孫中山喪禮期間，宋慶齡在北京鐵獅子胡同行轅與長孫孫治平和外甥女孔令儀在一起。

With Soong Ching Ling and her eldest grandson, Sun Zhiping, her niece Kong Lingyi, in Sun's field headquarters in Tieshizi Huntong, Beijing, while in mourning.

3. 繼承遺志

Carrying out Dr. Sun Yat Sun's Unfulfilled Will

孫中山逝世後，宋慶齡繼續忠貞不渝地執行孫中山“聯俄、聯共、扶助農工”的三大政策。在1926年召開的國民黨第二次全國代表大會上，她當選為中央執行委員會委員。同年，她從廣州到武漢籌備遷都，國民革命的高潮迅速形成。

1927年，國民黨右派相繼發動反革命政變，形勢急轉直下。宋慶齡公開發表《為抗議違反孫中山革命原則和政策的聲明》，與叛逆者決裂。此後，為了探求中國革命的道路，她出訪蘇聯、旅居歐洲，不斷進行考察和研究。

Soong Ching Ling continued to carry out the three major policies introduced by Sun Yat Sun: "alliance with Soviet Union, cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers". At the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang in 1926, she was elected a member of the Executive Committee. She went from Guangzhou to Wuhan to prepare for the moving of the capital; meanwhile the high tide of the national revolution was surging ahead rapidly.

In 1927, the Kuomintang right-wingers staged reactionary coup d'états one after another. The situation deteriorated rapidly. Soong Ching Ling issued the "statement in Protest Against the Violation of Sun Yat Sun's Revolutionary Principles and Policies" and proclaimed her disassociation with the rebels. Afterwards, she left for Moscow, went to stay in Europe, and made investigations and research to seek a new road for the Chinese revolution.



1. 1927年3月10日 - 17日，宋慶齡出席在漢口召開的國民黨二屆三中全會。

Soong Ching Ling attends the Third Plenary Session of Kuomintang's Second Central Committee on 10 - 17 March 1927 in Hankou.

2. 為表明堅持孫中山“聯俄、聯共、扶助農工”三大政策的立場，宋慶齡1927年赴蘇聯訪問。9月6日抵達莫斯科時，在車站受到各界代表的熱烈歡迎。

To demonstrate her persistent stance in upholding Sun Yat Sun's Three Policies of "alliance with the Soviet Union, cooperation with the Chinese Communist

Party and assistance to the peasants and workers", Soong Ching Ling pays a visit to the Soviet Union in 1927. Here she is warmly greeted when arriving at the railway station in Moscow on 6 September.



4. 團結抗戰

Unite to resist Japanese Aggression

1937年，全面抗戰爆發後，宋慶齡以香港為根據地，在國內及國際以“保衛中國同盟”、“工業合作協會”等組織的名義，廣泛開展了募捐、戰時救濟和組織生產自救，為中國的抗戰作出了傑出的貢獻。

After the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War, Soong Ching Ling founded China Defence League (CDL) to solicit great quantities of international aid for the resistance war in China. Meanwhile CDL launched different campaigns in the country to seek contributions and wartime relief. It also organized people to provide for and help themselves by engaging in productive work. All these activities gave strong support to the country for a protracted war. After the victory over Japan, Soong Ching Ling re-organized CDL into the China Welfare Fund (CWF).

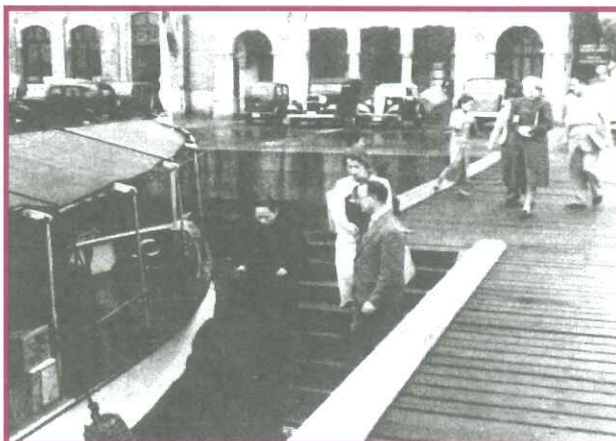


1. 1938年6月，宋慶齡在香港發起組織“保衛中國同盟”，動員全世界所有和平民主人士支援中國抗日。圖為宋慶齡與該同盟中央委員會委員在香港合影。左起：愛潑斯坦、鄧文釗、廖夢醒、宋慶齡、克拉克、弗朗士、廖承志。

In June 1938, Soong Ching Ling founded the China Defence League (CDL) in Hong Kong and appealed to all the peace-loving and democratic personages to support China in her fight against Japanese aggression. Soong Ching Ling posing with the CDL Central Committee members. From left: Israel Epstein, Deng Wenzhao, Liao Mengxing, Soong Ching Ling, Hilda Selwyn-Clarke, Norman France, Liao Chengzhi.



2. 1939年宋慶齡在香港親臨碼頭察看支援抗戰物資的裝船情況。
Soong Ching Ling inspects the loading of supplies for supporting the Resistance War in Hong Kong in 1939.



3. 三姐妹在重慶第五陸軍醫院慰問傷病員。
右二起：宋慶齡、宋靄齡、宋美齡。
The three Soong sisters express sympathy and solicitude to the wounded and sick in the Fifth Military Hospital in Chongqing.
From 2nd right: Soong Ching Ling, Soong Ailing, Soong Meiling.



4. 宋慶齡在重慶會見中印緬戰區美軍司令史迪威將軍。
Soong Ching Ling meets General Joseph W. Stilwell in Chongqing.



5. 中國福利基金會，在上海為兒童開辦了幾百個識字班。圖為宋慶齡親自指導孩子們讀書。
China Welfare Fund had set up hundreds of literacy classes for children in Shanghai.
Soong Ching Ling is shown here tutoring children in the class.



5. 傑出領袖

A Distinguished Leader

1949年8月28日，宋慶齡應毛澤東、周恩來的邀請抵達北平（北京），參與新中國的創建。

1949年9月，宋慶齡參加了中國人民政治協商會議第一屆全體會議，當選為中華人民共和國中央人民政府副主席。在會議上，她說：“讓我們現在就着手工作，建立一個獨立、民主、和平與富強的新中國，和全世界的人民聯合起來，實現世界的持久和平。”此後，在歷屆全國政協和全國人民代表大會上，宋慶齡先後當選為中華人民共和國副主席、全國政協副主席和全國人大常委會副委員長。作為國家主要領導人之一，她在三十多個春秋裏，從事了大量國務和外交活動，為祖國的社會主義革命和建設事業，作出了卓越的貢獻。

On 28 August 1949, invited by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, Soong Ching Ling came to Beiping (now Beijing) to take part in the establishment of the New China.

In September 1949, Soong Ching Ling participated in the First Plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, at which she was elected Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. At the session, she delivered a speech, saying: "Comrades, let us proceed with our tasks of establishing an independent, democratic, peaceful, strong and prosperous New China, and together with the people of the world bring everlasting peace!". In all the sessions of the People's Political Consultative Conferences and the National People's Congresses, she was elected Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Vice-Chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress early and late. As one of the major state leaders, Soong Ching Ling took part in a great deal of activities, both national and international for more than thirty years, making outstanding contributions to her motherland in the socialist revolution and construction.



1. 1949年9月21日，宋慶齡在中國人民政治協商會議第一屆全體會議上發表講話。

Soong Ching Ling delivers a speech at the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference on 21 September 1949.



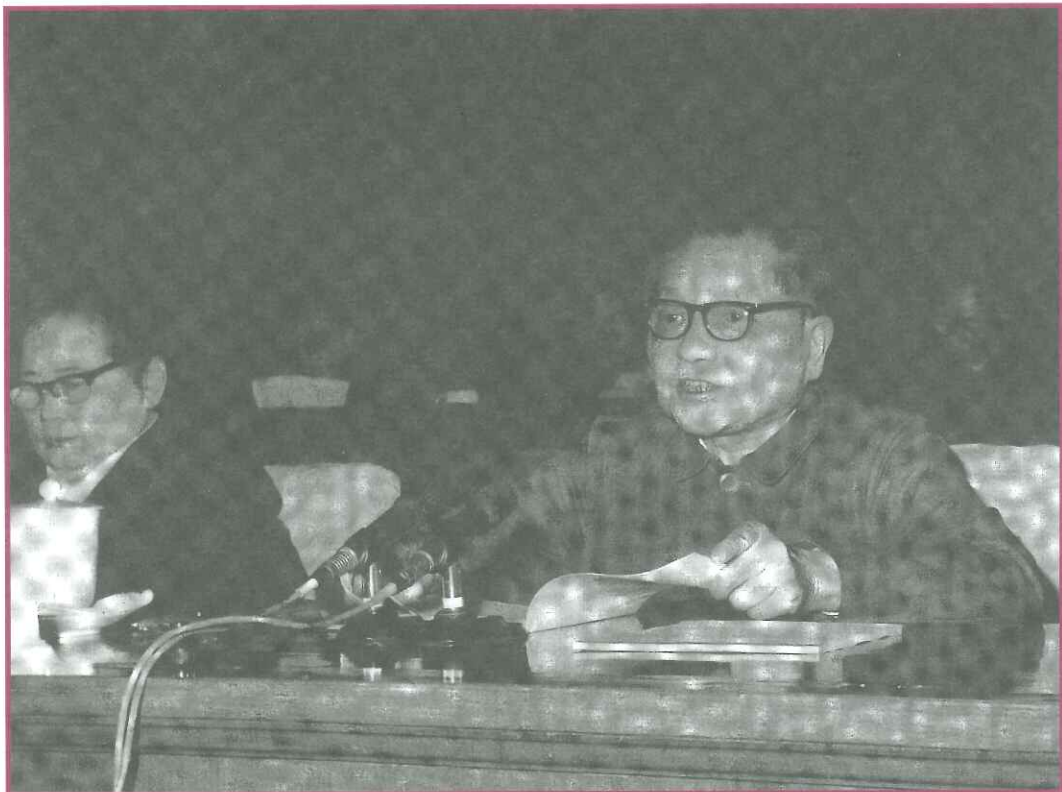
2. 1949年10月1日開國大典前，黨和國家領導人步上天安門城樓。左起：毛澤東、朱德、宋慶齡。

Before the grand ceremony of the founding of the People's Republic on 1 October 1949, Party and State leaders step onto the Tiananmen rostrum. From left: Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Soong Ching Ling.



3. 1956年10月在北京中南海。左起：張聞天、毛澤東、宋慶齡、周恩來、陳毅。

At Beijing Zhongnanhai in October 1956. From left: Zhang Wentian, Mao Zedong, Soong Ching Ling, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi.



4. 1979年3月，宋慶齡出席由鄧小平主持召開的中共中央理論工作務虛會議。

In March 1979, Soong Ching Ling takes part in a meeting called and hosted by Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party for free discussions of Party principles.

6. 心繫人民

Caring about People

宋慶齡一生為全國人民的利益而奮鬥。新中國成立後，她多次深入工廠、農村、部隊、街道和少數民族地區視察，關心人民群眾的工作和生活。她謙遜和藹、平等待人，是真正的人民公僕。

宋慶齡一直熱心於婦女解放運動，是中國婦女的傑出領袖。在第一至第四屆全國婦女代表大會上，她都被選為全國婦女聯合會名譽主席。

Soong Ching Ling fought for the interests of the people of her country all her life. After the founding of New China, she often went deep among the masses, visiting factories, rural areas, army units, urban neighborhoods and national minority regions because she was concerned with the working and living conditions of the people. She was modest and kind, always treating other people as equals. She was a true public servant.

Soong Ching Ling was ardent in fighting for women's emancipation. She was an outstanding leader of the women in China. From the 1st to the 4th All-China Women's Federation, she was elected and re-elected honorary chairman.



1. 1955年11月，宋慶齡在昆明視察農業生產合作社。
Soong Ching Ling inspects the agricultural production cooperatives in Kunming in November 1955.



2. 1958年10月17日，宋慶齡視察上海國棉十七廠，和工人一起在食堂進餐。
On her inspection tour of No.17 State Cotton Mill in Shanghai on 17 October 1958, Soong Ching Ling is having a meal with the workers at their canteen.

3. 1958年10月，宋慶齡視察上海郊區農業生產。
Soong Ching Ling inspects the agricultural production in Shanghai in October 1958.



7. 和平使者

Messenger of Peace

宋慶齡畢生致力於反對帝國主義戰爭、維護世界和平的偉大事業。為促進社會進步和人類幸福、增進各國人民之間的友誼，她一直努力不懈。由於在國際事務中的卓越貢獻，她先後被選為世界保衛和平委員會執行局委員、亞洲及太平洋區域和平聯絡委員會主席。

宋慶齡創辦的《中國建設》雜誌（現名為《今日中國》），是讓世界各地人民瞭解社會主義中國的一個重要窗口。

Soong Ching Ling devoted her life to the great cause of struggling against imperialist aggression and the defence of world peace. She made unremitting efforts to promote social progress, well-being of the people and friendship between peoples of all countries. Owing to her outstanding contributions in international affairs, she was elected a member of the Executive Bureau of the World Peace Council and afterwards, President of the Liaison Committee of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions.

The magazine "China Reconstructs" (now named "China Today") founded by Soong Ching Ling is an important medium which informs people all over the world facts of socialist China.

1. 宋慶齡榮獲 1950 年度“加強國際和平”史達林獎金。這是 1951 年 9 月 18 日在授獎儀式上。

Soong Ching Ling is awarded the 1950 International Stalin Peace Price. She is at the ceremony on 18 September 1951.



2. 1964 年 2 月，宋慶齡由總理周恩來、副總理兼外交部長陳毅陪同出訪錫蘭（斯里蘭卡）。

Soong Ching Ling, accompanied by Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi, visits Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in February 1964.



3. 宋慶齡親自餵養象徵著和平的鴿子。

Soong Ching Ling breeds doves, the symbol of peace.

8. 締造未來

Creating a Bright Future

新中國成立後，“中國福利基金會”改名為“中國福利會”，宋慶齡繼續擔任該會執行委員會主席，以及中國人民保衛兒童委員會主席。她曾語重心長地說：“有些事是可以等待的，但是少年兒童的培養是不可以等待的。”她把培養少年兒童成為德、智、體、美全面發展的接班人，看作是“締造未來”的偉大事業。為了祖國的未來，她竭盡全力，默默耕耘，是全國少年兒童最慈愛的祖母。

After the founding of New China, Soong Ching Ling re-organized the China Welfare Fund into the China Welfare Institute (CWI), and continued to chair the Executive Committee of CWI. She had been Chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee in Defence of Children since its founding. She once sincerely and earnestly said that "some things can wait, but work for the children cannot". She believed in training and educating children to be successors in an all-round way - morally, intellectually, physically and aesthetically, was a great undertaking to creating the future. She did her best for the future of her motherland and was known as the most affectionate grandmother of all children in China.

1. 宋慶齡和兒童藝術劇院管弦樂隊的隊員們一起看樂譜。

Soong Ching Ling goes over music scores with some members of the orchestra of the Children's Art Theater.



2. 1958年“六·一”兒童節。

宋慶齡和幼稚園的孩子們在一起。

Soong Ching Ling and children of the kindergarten on 1 June 1958, Children's Day.



9. 國之瑰寶

The Treasure of the Country

1981年5月29日，宋慶齡在北京寓所與世長辭。從愛國的民主革命者到偉大的共產主義戰士，“宋慶齡的名字，象徵着中國革命自「辛亥革命」以來的七十年裏的革命歷程”。她對祖國和人民的無限忠誠，贏得了全國人民衷心的愛戴；她的豐功偉績、高尚品德和偉大精神，將永遠激勵着人們前進。

From a democratic patriot to a great communist, the name of Soong Ching Ling symbolizes the 70-year revolutionary progress in China since the 1911 Revolution. Her infinite loyalty to her people and motherland had won her the love and esteem of the people across the country. The Fifth National People's Congress adopted a resolution to confer on Soong the title "Honorary President of the People's Republic of China".

At 8:18 p.m. on 29 May 1981, Soong Ching Ling passed away at her Beijing Residence. Her great achievements and outstanding contributions, her noble character and lofty ideals will live forever in the hearts of the people and encourage them to continuously move forward.



1. 1981年5月16日，第五屆全國人大常委會決定授予宋慶齡中華人民共和國名譽主席的榮譽稱號。

The fifth National People's congress adopts a resolution to confer on Soong the title "Honorary President" of the People's Republic of China on 16 May 1981.



2. 1981年5月8日，宋慶齡在人民大會堂接受加拿大維多利亞大學授予的榮譽法學博士學位。

Soong Ching Ling receives the Honorary Doctorate of Law from the Victoria University of Canada at the Great Hall of the People on 8 May 1981.



3. 1981年6月3日，宋慶齡追悼大會在人民大會堂隆重舉行。

Soong Ching Ling's Memorial Meeting was held in the Great Hall of the People on 3 June 1981.



4. 胡耀邦主持追悼大會，鄧小平致悼詞。

Hu Yaobang presides over the memorial meeting. Deng Xiaoping delivers a memorial speech.

10. 宋慶齡故居

Soong Ching Ling's Former Residence

1. 臥室兼辦公室
Office and Bedroom



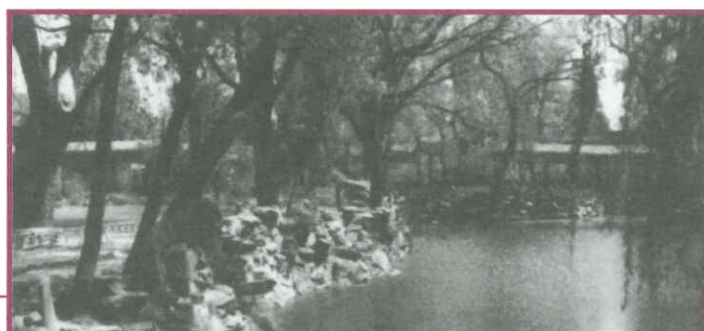
2. 主樓
Main Building



3. 展廳一角
The corner of
the Exhibition Hall



4. 南湖
South Lake



5. 宋慶齡故居
Soong Ching Ling's
former residence



11. 宋慶齡基金會

Soong Ching Ling Foundation



1. 1984年11月7日，宋慶齡基金會名譽主席鄧小平會見美國使節基金會主席阿姆斯壯。

Mr. Deng Xiaoping, Honorary Chairman of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation (SCLF) meets Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong, Chairman of the Ambassador Foundation of the United States on 7 November 1984.



2. 2002年4月，宋慶齡基金會主席胡啟立與中外少年兒童一起參加“愛和平”主題活動。

Hu Qili, the Chairman of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation participates in the activity of the "Love of Peace" together with the young generation of different nationalities in April 2002.



3 宋慶齡基金會副主席俞貴麟(右)向來華訪問的烏克蘭總統夫人柳德米拉·尼古拉耶夫娜贈送宋慶齡畫冊。

Yu Guilin (right), the Deputy Chairman of Soong Ching Ling Foundation presents the Picture Album of Soong Ching Ling to Ludemiria Nigrayev, the wife of Ukrainian President.



4 宋慶齡基金會秘書長李甯(右三)在宋氏三姐妹早年留學的美國威斯裡安學院參觀。

Li Ning (3rd right), the Secretary-General of Soong Ching Ling Foundation visits the campus of the Wesleyan College where the three Soong sisters studied in their early days.

統籌工作感言

Postscript: The Impressions of Exhibition Planning



經過大半年之籌備工作，《宋慶齡 - 永恒的中國心》歷史文物圖片展終於順利舉行。此展覽是以宋慶齡一生的偉大事跡，以近代中國史為背景，首次公開向香港市民介紹，讓年青一代深入了解這位二十世紀傑出愛國者。

自從承擔這個工作後，才發覺要做好並不容易，因為這關係到一位偉人的歷史，部分文物須得到國家有關單位批准，才可到港展出；另外，很多香港同胞對宋慶齡女士的認識並不足夠，其對國家的貢獻及高尚的護幼情懷，港人並不太了解，這更驅使我們需加倍努力，必須把工作做好，我們熱切期望藉著這個活動，讓更多年青人知道現在的安穩生活，實在是經過不少愛國者的犧牲和付出，更希望年青人能有所感悟，而以宋慶齡女士為榜樣。

雖然在活動籌備中遭遇不少困難，幸而得到香港教育統籌局和社會各界人士的鼓勵，才能順利舉行是次有意義的歷史文物圖片巡展，尤其是對「香港廣東社團總會」的大力支持，我們謹此深表謝意！

香港宋慶齡金鑰匙培訓基金會

何淑雲 主席

After preparing for more than half a year, we have finally managed to successfully put together an exhibition on the cultural relic and historical photographs for "Soong Ching Ling Everlasting Love to Her Homeland". It is the first public exhibition to show the Hong Kong citizens the glorious life of Ms. Soong Ching Ling with modern Chinese history as the background, which aims to offer the young generation a thorough understanding about this outstanding patriot of the 20th century.

It was not easy at all when I first took up the project. In order to display the precious relic in Hong Kong, we have to get approvals from relevant PRC government departments as it involves the history of a great personage. In addition, since many Hong Kong people do not know much about Ms. Soong Ching Ling's contributions to the country and concerns about children, we understand that it is important to provide useful information in the exhibition. We hope the youths will realize what they enjoy today is a result from the sacrifices and dedications of many patriots. And that they would see Ms. Soong Ching Ling as their role model after knowing more about her.

Though many difficulties were encountered during the preparation, we were fortunate enough to get the full support from the Hong Kong Education and Manpower Bureau and many different social parties. Hereby we express profound gratitude to everyone, especially to the Federation of Hong Kong Guangdong Community Organisations LTD. in making this exhibition a great success.

Hong Kong Soong Ching Ling Goldkey Training Foundation LTD.

Jacqueline Ho, Chairman

《宋慶齡—永恆的中國心》

歷史文物圖片展籌備委員會

“Soong Ching Ling Everlasting Love to Her Homeland”
Exhibition Preparatory Committee

主辦機構 Organizers



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