

《马林与中国》

文献图片展

主办单位

中共上海市委党史研究室
 荷兰国际社会历史研究所（阿姆斯特丹）
 上海市文物管理委员会
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 中国国民党革命委员会上海市委员会
 中共一大会址纪念馆

Sponsors and Co-organizers:

The Party's History Research Institute of CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee
 International Institute of Social History (Amsterdam)
 Shanghai Management Committee of Cultural Relics
 Shanghai People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
 Revolutionary Committee of Kuomintang Shanghai
 Memorial for the Site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China

展出日期：2009年6月29日——8月10日

Exhibition Period: 29 June- 10 August, 2009

展出地点：中共一大会址纪念馆 (黄陂南路374号)

Exhibition Venue: Memorial for the Site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China (374 Huangpi Nan Lu)

马林是荷兰社会活动家、反法西斯战士，也是对中国近现代历史最有影响的外国人之一。马林作为共产国际的代表，帮助筹备并参加了中国共产党第一次全国代表大会并促成了中国共产党和中国国民党的第一次合作，推动了中国的国民革命。

为纪念中国共产党成立88周年和马林诞辰126周年，上海有关部门和单位与荷兰国际社会历史研究所联合举办了这次展览。展览由“马林的生平”、“马林与中国共产党的创建”和“马林与第一次国共合作”三部分组成，共展出文物、史料和历史照片200余件。荷兰国际社会历史研究所为展览提供了118件展品，其中46件是珍贵的档案文献原件。

我们希望通过这次展览，促进中国共产党创建史和马林生平的研究，并进一步推动中国和荷兰两国人民之间的交流和友谊。

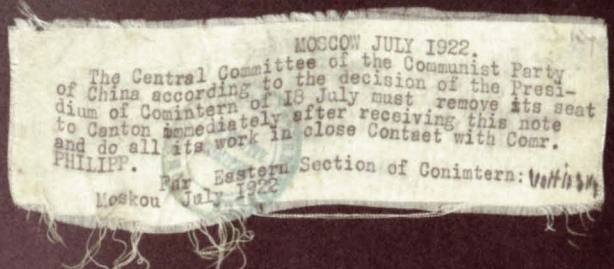
Henk Sneevliet is not only a social activist and antifascist in the Netherlands but also one of the most influential foreigners in modern Chinese history. As the representative of the Communist International (Comintern), H. Sneevliet played an important role in the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and in the First Cooperation between Kuomintang (KMT) and CPC, and promoted the development of the Chinese National Revolution. Departments and Institutes concerned in Shanghai and the International Institute of Social History in the Netherlands (IISG) jointly hold the Exhibition of "Henk Sneevliet and China" in commemoration of the 88th Anniversary of the Founding of CPC and the 126th Anniversary of H. Sneevliet. The exhibition consists of three parts: H. Sneevliet's Life, H. Sneevliet and the Founding of CPC and H. Sneevliet and the First Cooperation between KMT and CPC. More than 200 exhibits such as cultural relics, historical materials and photos are displayed in the exhibition. Among which, IISG in the Netherlands contributes 118 exhibits including 46 pieces of original precious files and historical documents. We hope that the exhibition will further promote the research on the founding history of the CPC and H. Sneevliet's life, and further strengthen the exchanges and friendship between the peoples of China and the Netherlands.

Henk Sneevliet



1920年共产国际第二次代表大会期间马林(左3)、列宁(左4)与东方国家代表在一起。(荷兰国际社会科学历史研究所提供)

During the Second Congress of Comintern, H.Sneevliet (third from left) and V.I.Lenin (fourth from left) were together with representatives from oriental countries. (Provided by IISG, Amsterdam)



1922年7月18日, 共产国际执行委员会给中共中央的指令。该指令打印在马林的衬衣上由马林带到中国(荷兰国际社会科学历史研究所藏品)

The instruction issued to the Central Committee of CPC by the Executive Committee of the Communist International (ECCI) on July 18, 1922, which was printed on H.Sneevliet's shirt and taken to China by H.Sneevliet. (Collection of IISG, Amsterdam)

马林, 原名亨德里克斯·约瑟夫·弗朗西斯克斯·马里·斯内夫利特(1883年5月13日——1942年4月13日), 荷兰人习惯叫他亨克·斯内夫利特, 中国人多使用其化名马林。

Hendricus Josephus Franciscus Marie Sneevliet is known as Henk Sneevliet in the Netherlands and the pseudonym Maring in China (May 13, 1883 - April 13, 1942).



1921年12月下旬, 马林在桂林的北伐大本营——桂王府与孙中山进行了三次会谈, 促进了双方的了解。

At the end of December 1921, H.Sneevliet had talks with Dr. Sun Yatsen three times at the Ming's Jingjiang Seignior Mansion in Guilin, the Headquarters of the Northern Expedition Army. The talks between them promoted the mutual understanding.



1923年6月中共三大在广州召开。马林代表共产国际执委会出席大会。

As the representative of Comintern, H.Sneevliet attended the Third National Congress of CPC in Guangzhou in June, 1923.



在马林葬礼上马林妻子用马林衬衣做的挽带。(马林家属收藏品)

The elegiac couplet made by H.Sneevliet's wife with H.Sneevliet's shirt and used in the funeral. (Collection of H.Sneevliet's dependents)

1941年, 二战期间, 抵抗德国法西斯运动中的马林。(荷兰国际社会科学历史研究所提供)

H.Sneevliet in the resistance movement against the German Fascists during the Second World War in 1941. (Provided by IISG, Amsterdam)

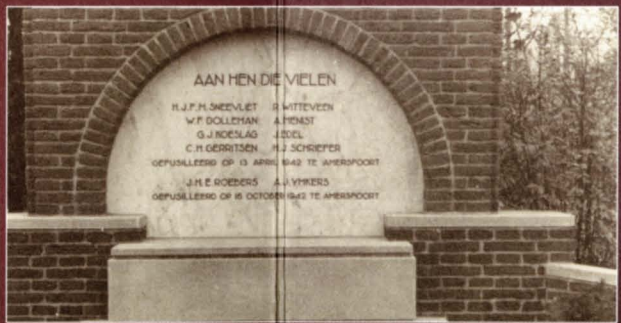


1921年7月, 马林出席了在上海望志路(今兴业路)召开的中国共产党第一次全国代表大会。

As the representative of Comintern, H.Sneevliet attended the First National Congress of CPC held in Shanghai in July, 1921.

1946年建造的马林及同时遇难的马列卢线成员的墓碑。(荷兰国际社会科学历史研究所提供)

The Monument of the executed members of the Marx-Lenin-Luxemburg -Front built in 1946. (Provided by IISG, Amsterdam)



1933年3月8日, 荷兰辛迪加全国劳动书记处的机关刊物刊登的马林因“七省号”军舰兵变事件被拘留的照片和文章。(荷兰国际社会科学历史研究所藏品)

On March 8, 1933, De Arbeid, the magazine of the organ of the National Labour Secretariat in the Netherlands published photos and articles on H.Sneevliet's arrest due to the Mutiny of HNLMS De Zeven Provinciën. (Collection of IISG, Amsterdam)



1923年3至7月, 马林作为苏联特使越飞与孙中山的主要联络人, 进出孙中山在广州大本营的特别出入证。(荷兰国际社会科学历史研究所藏品)

H.Sneevliet's pass to Dr. Sun Yatsen's headquarters from March to July 1923, who acted as the chief liaison officer between A.A.Joffe, an extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Russia, and Dr. Sun Yatsen. (Collection of IISG, Amsterdam)