

## Premier Zhou arrived at Meijiawu on Friday

Today's Zhejiang magazine, organized by the General Office of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, in the fourth issue of 1998 - commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Zhou Enlai album, published an article by Li Zemin, then Secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, “Zhou Enlai, the people of Zhejiang will always remember you,” the article mentions that “he has always been very concerned about this piece of land's construction and development, and has been to Zhejiang 29 times, Zhejiang, the mountains and rivers and the earth are imprinted with his glorious footsteps. The mountains and rivers of the earth are printed with his glorious footprints.”



The CPC Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee Office sponsored “Today's Zhejiang” magazine - 1998 4 (semimonthly) (commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of comrade Zhou Enlai album) Premier Zhou was also very concerned about the construction of Hangzhou during his lifetime, especially on the West Lake scenery is fond of, walked all over the West Lake mountains and waters, in the poetic Su Causeway, in the three pools of the moon of the Nine Curve Bridge, in the port of the Red Fish Pond, in the ancient temple of Lingyin the tree under the deep footprints are left. On March 31, 1951, Zhou Enlai wrote a letter to Deng Yingchao,

who was convalescing in Hangzhou, saying: “West Lake is more than five, I only choose its tea, such as tea planting, tea picking, tea production, a full set of production processes. If you can plant tea, pick tea, make tea, the full set of production process to explore, you can afford the 'King of Tea' name, otherwise, but it is a 'teapot' only.”

Premier Zhou has come to Meijiawu five times since 1957, as a point of contact to guide the national rural work, the contact point is located in the West Lake District, under the Wuyun Mountain Meijiawu Village 129, he has always been concerned about the care and guidance of Meijiawu village production and construction. On the “five to Meijiawu”, now according to the

CPC Central Committee Documentation and Research Office of the CPC Central Committee edited the “Zhou Enlai chronicle”, the World Knowledge Publishing House published the “Zhou Enlai Diplomatic Activities”, Hangzhou Municipal Party Committee, the Party History Research Office and the Zhejiang Provincial Literature Federation of the General Organization of the edited the “Zhou Enlai in Hangzhou” (album) “Chronological Events”, in chronological order as follows: 1、April 26, 1957 Premier Zhou accompanied Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Voroshilov to visit the Meijiawu, Pingfengshan workers' convalescent hospital and tour of the Qiantang River.



On the morning of April 26, 1957, Premier Zhou Enlai accompanied Voroshilov to visit Meijiawu, Hangzhou.

On April 26, 1957, Premier Zhou Enlai accompanied Chairman Voroshilov to see the creek in Meijiawu, Hangzhou.

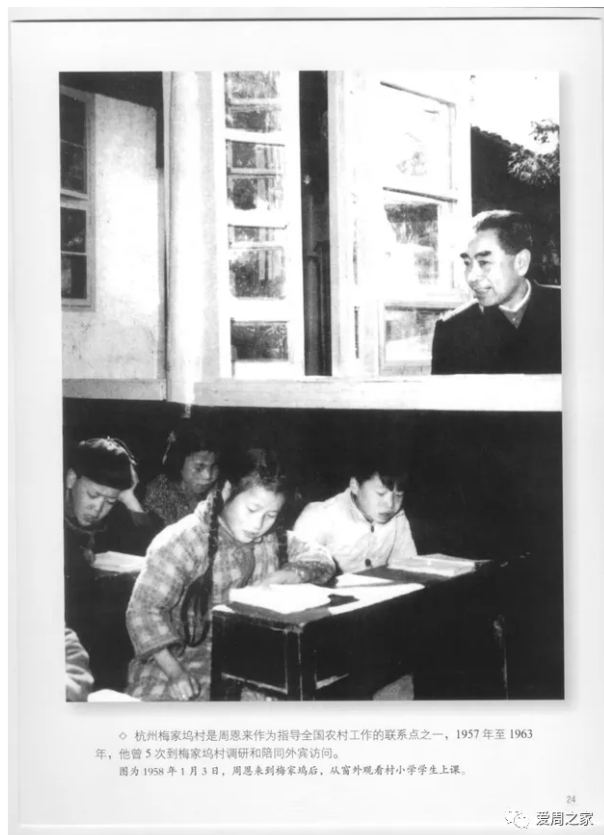




On April 26, 1957, Premier Zhou accompanied Voroshilov to watch Meijiawu tea farmers picking tea. 2. On January 3, 1958, after Premier Zhou bid farewell to Crown Prince Badr of the Kingdom of Yemen and left Hangzhou, he went to Meijiawu Village, Xihu District, Hangzhou City, which he had identified as the contact point for agricultural production, to conduct investigation and research; on the afternoon of January 4, Zhou The Prime Minister

went to Meijiawu again and held a symposium in the classroom of Meijiawu Primary School to discuss development production issues with village cadres and the masses and help formulate Meijiawu's development plan.

On January 3, 1958, after Zhou En came to Meijiawu, he watched the village primary school students attending class from the window. The photos are from the "Photo Collection of Zhou Enlai in Zhejiang - Commemorating the 120th Anniversary of the Birth of Comrade Zhou Enlai" published by the Party History Research Office of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China in March 2018. 3. On the morning of



December 23, 1960, Premier Zhou accompanied Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia to visit Meijiawu Village and visit scenic spots such as Qiantang River and Liuhe Pagoda.



On December 23, 1960, Zhou Enlai inspected the Meijiawu Tea Fried Factory in Hangzhou, carefully watched the tea sorting machine, and inquired about the situation in detail.

4. From April 24 to 26, 1961, Premier Zhou accompanied foreign guests from Laos and Albania to visit Hangzhou and attended a meeting chaired by Chairman Mao Zedong. It was his fourth visit to Meijiawu. The tea farmers invited Premier Zhou and foreign guests to taste Longjing's top-quality Mingqian tea. Premier Zhou also went to tea gardens to pick tea with tea farmers.



On April 24, 1961, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai talked with the visiting Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Laos, Prince Souphanna-Phouma, and the Chairman of the Patriotic Front, Prince Souphanouvong. 5. On January 6, 1963, Mrs. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, accompanied by Premier Zhou, Vice Governor Huo Shilian and his wife, visited Dujinsheng Silk Weaving Factory and Meijiawu Tea Production Team, and visited Lingyin Temple.



On January 6, 1963, Premier Zhou accompanied Mrs. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, to visit the tea mountains of Meijiawu Brigade.



On January 6, 1963, Premier Zhou visited Meijiawu. The picture shows him learning about the life of tea farmers at Mei Shoutian's house.



The two pictures above. On January 6, 1963, Premier Zhou Enlai and Mrs. Bandaranaike had a cordial conversation with the national March 8th red flag bearer Shen Shunzhao in Meijiawu.

On January 6, 1963, Zhou Enlai took a group photo with the brigade cadres when he accompanied Mrs. Bandaranaike to visit Meijiawu. Lu Zhenhao (Lu Zhenghao) is the first generation of tea masters after the founding of New China, the founder of Lu Pai West Lake Longjing, and the first secretary of Meijiawu Village. Zhou Enlai visited Meijiawu five times and visited his home every time.





In the above picture, the second from the left in the upper picture and the first from the right in the right picture are Lu Zhenhao.

In the winter of 1991, the villagers of Meijiawu Village spontaneously planned to build the Premier Zhou Memorial Room. The old building was restored according to the original shape of No. 129 in Meijiawu Village. It is a two-story wooden building. It is a private house in the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China. It has the style of a small courtyard in the south of the Yangtze River. Covering an area of 1,500 square meters. The first-floor exhibition hall displays a series of Premier Zhou's activities in Meijiawu, including historical materials, photos and objects. The second floor is the reception room. It is now a cultural relic protection unit in Hangzhou, a patriotism education base in Zhejiang Province, a party history education base in Hangzhou, a social practice base for middle school students in Hangzhou, a party-building education base, a practice base for military-civilian integration education, and a demonstration site for Hangzhou's integrity culture.



The scene of the memorial hall of Premier Zhou Enlai in Meijiawu. The name of the museum was inscribed by Li Zemin, then secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee.



On August 12, 2007, the author (right) was invited to attend the third member congress of the Zhou Enlai Youth Seminar, visited the Premier Zhou Memorial Room in Meijiawu, and took a photo with Shanghai Chen Cuirong (left).



★ Appendix ★Main references:

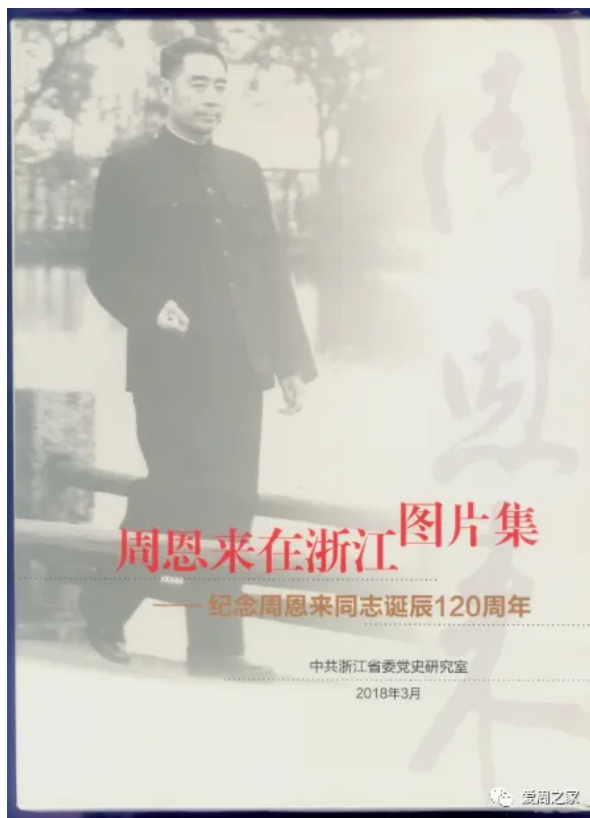


October 1992, "A Thousand Years of Deeds Carve the Hometown-Zhou Enlai in Zhejiang" (picture) published by the Communist Party of China Publishing House (edited by the Zhejiang Mao Zedong Thought Research Center and the Party History Research Office of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China);

Picture album "Zhou Enlai in Hangzhou" published by Hangzhou Municipal Press and Publication Bureau in August 1998;



In December 2007, the picture album "Full of Love - Zhou Enlai in Zhejiang" was compiled by the Party History Research Office of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China;

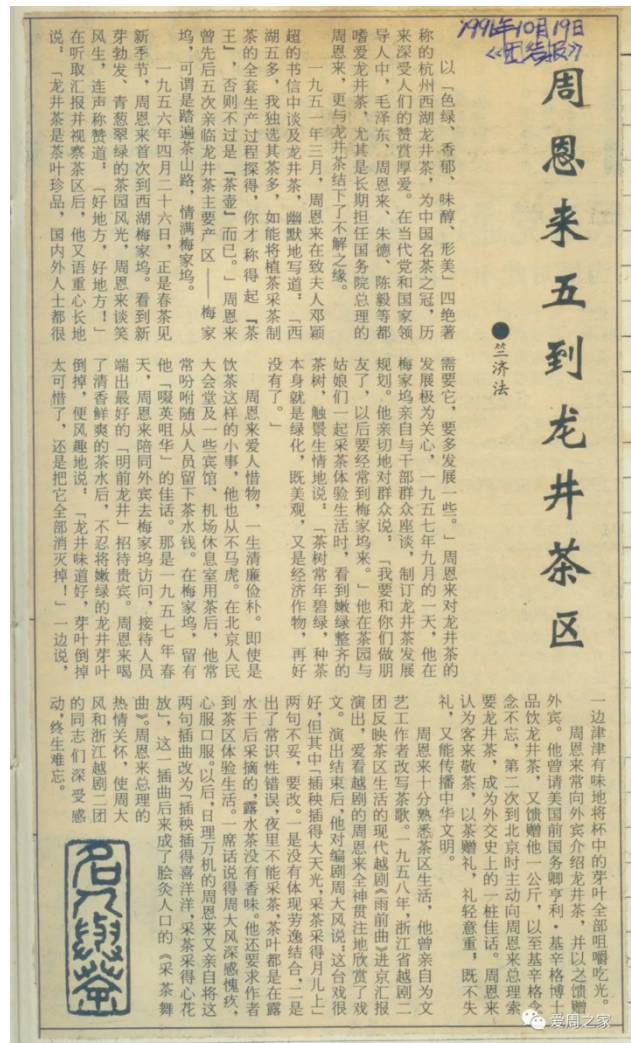
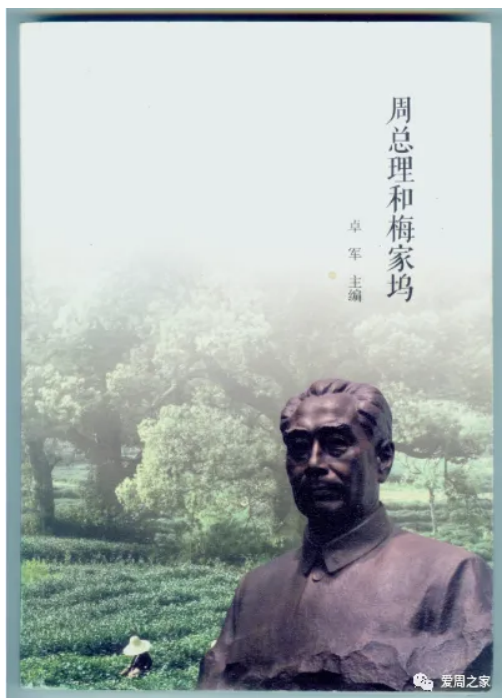


March 2018, Party History Research Office of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, "Photo Collection of Zhou Enlai in Zhejiang - Commemorating the 120th Anniversary of the Birth of Comrade Zhou Enlai"



March 2014 Central Literature Publishing House  
 "Selected Correspondence of Zhou Enlai and Deng Yingchao"

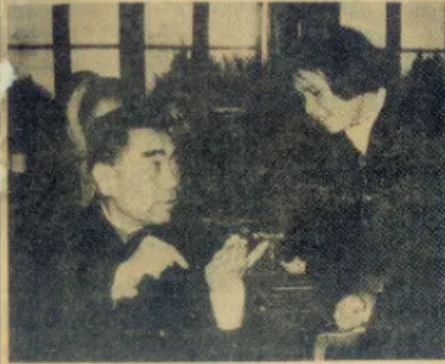
"Zhou Enlai and Meijiawu" (Editor-in-Chief Zhuo Jun)



"United Daily News" on October 19, 1991

# 周总理五上梅家坞

李林达 俞磊锋



周总理和农妇谈

“溪水清冽溪水长，溪水两岸好风光。”著名的《采茶舞曲》把我们带到了西隐龙井茶的茶乡——梅家坞，这里，就是敬爱的周恩来总理当年蹲点搞农村调查的地方。

## “炒茶是一种艺术”

1957年4月26日上午10点，周总理陪同苏联国家元首伏罗希洛夫来到了梅家坞。随行的还有贺龙副总理、彭真副委员长、外交部副司长等。

周总理和外贸们登上了茶岭。茶岭上欢声笑语不断，姑娘们采茶好比风跃舞。周总理被一位10岁刚出头的小姑娘吸引住了，但是她小手飞快地在茶蓬上移上挪下，象大人一样熟练自如，周总

理看着看着，便学着她的架式，在她采摘的茶蓬上采起茶来，像是要和她比比谁采得快似的。“咔嚓”一声，随行记者按下快门。

下了茶岭，周总理又陪同外贸们观看茶农们加工茶叶。只见茶农们抱着袖子，双手在铁锅里不停地翻炒着，锅里渗出了细细的汗珠。伏罗希洛夫觉得很奇怪，问道：“炒茶为什么不用机械而用这种原始的手工操作？”周总理解释说：“茶叶是一种艺术品，炒茶是一种艺术。龙井茶一定要用手炒，这样，才能保持龙井茶的色、香、味不变。”总理的巧妙回答，使外贸们频频点头。

## “这茶叶倒掉太可惜了”

周总理在茶农的指引下登上茶山，看着山坡上的茶蓬说：“茶叶年年翠绿，真美观，又是经济作物，种茶本身就是一种绿化。”

茶农们为欢迎周总理和外贸的到来，特地泡上刚加工好的龙井绝品——“明前茶”，请总理和外贸们品尝。

周总理端起茶杯，只觉香气扑鼻，沁入心脾，但见色泽青翠，形如雀舌，芽芽直立，周总理品了一口茶，赞道：“龙井茶多好啊，日本茶叶不香。”

茶农告诉总理：“龙井茶制作工艺精巧，要经过抖、带、挤、甩、挺、拓、抖、抓、压、磨10大手法，炒一斤特级

龙井需要采摘3万至4万个芽头，花4个多小时，亩茶园仅产2斤。”

他行前，周总理握着杯中那翠叶嫩芽，沉思地说：“这茶叶倒掉太可惜了，还是把它消灭为好。”说完，端起茶杯，用食指和中指将茶叶划入口中咀嚼。周总理喝茶水，吃茶叶，还作为品茗的佳话。

## “以茶叶为主，发展多种经营”

那是一个风和日丽的日子，周总理又是风尘仆仆来到梅家坞视察。

周总理在茶农的指引下登上茶山，看着山坡上的茶蓬说：“茶叶年年翠绿，真美观，又是经济作物，种茶本身就是一种绿化。”

当周总理发现茶园都是用超次垒成时，便对茶农们说：“超次垒成茶园不结实，下大雨就会冲垮，要用石头圈起来，砌坎上再《些小水坝，起到蓄水的作用。”

这一天，总理登茶岭，入农户，茶乡的生产，茶农的生活，学校的教育，村民的住宅……他都仔细地看，详细地问。

第二天下午3点多，周总理再次来到梅家坞，召集合作社的干部和茶叶技术员，在村小学教室里开起了座谈会。总理微笑着和大家一一握手，亲切地询问每个人的姓名、年龄、担任什么工作。家中有几个孩子等。当得知每个人都有三四个孩子时，总理幽默地说：“中央叫我当计划生育主任，我当不了，因为我还没有孩子，没有说理力呀。”说完便笑了起来。总理一笑，大家也笑了。

坐在铁炉香凳上的周总理，十分仔细地询问了梅家坞解放前后的情况和合作社以来的变化，然后握着人家熟悉的手势，亲切地对干部们说：“一个国家，一个合作社，都要有个规矩，一个长远规划。”

“梅家坞要以茶叶为主，发展多种经营，单打一不行。”说着，总理向大家推荐了上海郊区的的一个合作社，总理说：“他们搞得很好，你们有机会去看看。”

不久，周总理即就邀请林同志，率浙江十几个行局的负责人来到梅家坞，制订了“十年规划”。

## “要在梅家坞干下去”

采茶能手沈顺招从袖里拿出一张已经发黄的相片，双手小心翼翼地捧着递给我们说：“我和总理拍了很多照片，现在只剩下这么一张了。”

照片摄于1963年1月，照片里，周总理正侧身于看着沈顺招。沈顺招右手举至胸前，伸出两个指头向总理说着什么。我们问他：“您和总理谈什么？”

沈顺招：“总理问我，‘家里有几个劳动力？’我伸出食指和中指告诉总理有两个。”

周总理第一次陪伏罗希洛夫视察梅家坞时，沈顺招作为“三八”红旗手和采茶能手，受到总理的接见。”

1963年周总理陪外贸第五次来到梅家坞，在大队办公室一见到沈顺招，就向外贸介绍：“她叫沈顺招，是全国‘三八’红旗手，采茶能手。”

沈顺招不由感激万分，周总理竟然还记得她这个普通的采茶女。

周总理她拍沈顺招的手嘱咐道：“你是全国‘三八’红旗手，是梅家坞人，要在梅家坞干下去，把采茶能手们带动起来，坚持走社会主义道路。”

“溪水清冽溪水长，溪水两岸好风光。”几十年来，梅家坞人伴随着周总理最喜欢的《采茶舞曲》的优美旋律，依靠集体的力量和艰苦奋斗的精神，实践着周总理“要在梅家坞干下去”的嘱托。

历史  
爱周之家