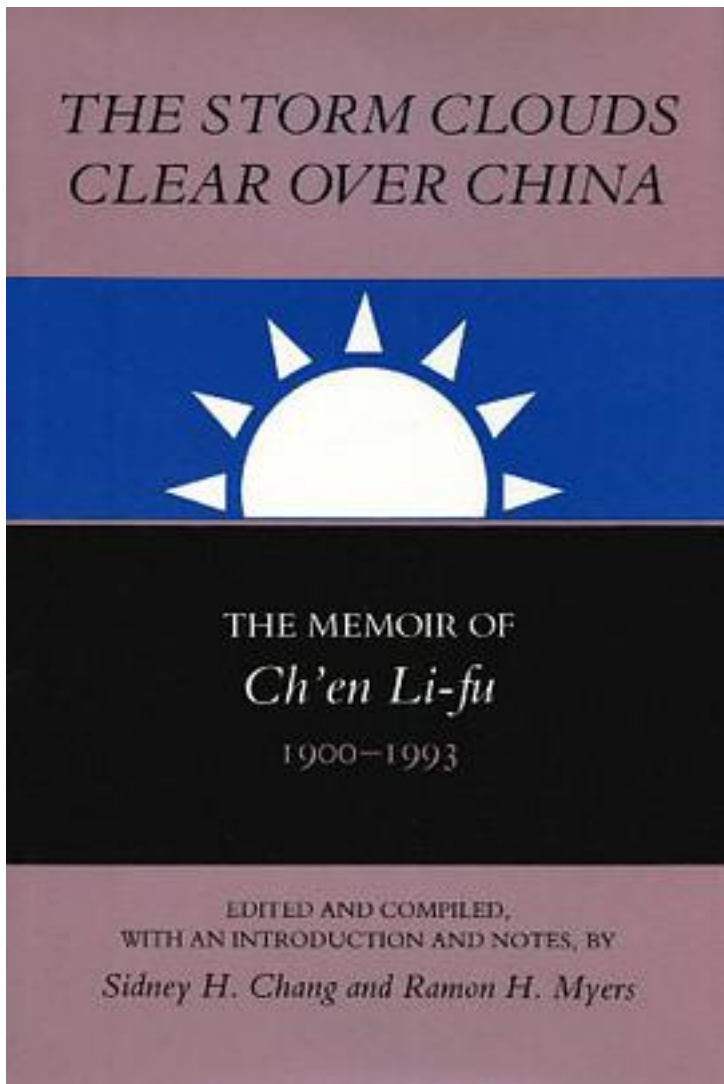


The Storm Clouds Clear Over China



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著者:Lifu Chen, Sidney H. Chang, Hsu-hsin Chang, Ramon Hawley Myers

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Chen Li-fu's memoir, *The Storm Clouds Clear over China*, describes the tragedy and hope of China's twentieth-century revolution as seen through the eyes of a major participant. Chen served as the private secretary and close confidant of Chiang Kaishek, president of the Republic of China, holding important official posts during the momentous years from 1926 to 1950. His recollection encompasses the titanic struggle between the Kuomintang (the Chinese National party) and the Chinese Communist party. To this day, no high-ranking member from either party has published memoirs of the period; and Chen thus provides invaluable portrayals of some of the personalities who shaped the destiny of modern China. In the early 1920s, Chen came to the United States to study mining engineering at the University of Pittsburgh. After gaining practical experience as a coal miner in Pittsburgh and Scranton, Chen returned to China. His uncle Ying-shih, a follower of Sun Yat-sen and military governor of Shanghai, had been a patron of the young Chiang Kai-shek, and his older brother, Kuo-fu, was then deeply involved in preparing for the forthcoming Nationalist Revolution; these connections gained Chen Li-fu a position as private secretary to Chiang. Chen's loyalty and outstanding abilities won Chiang's absolute trust. Over the following quarter century, Chen enjoyed considerable political influence as he advanced through several important official positions. In March 1926, after a communist plot to kill Chiang failed, Chen became an ardent anti-Communist. The memoir reveals that further attempts on Chiang's life convinced Chiang and his colleagues that the Communists had to be destroyed, a decision that launched the April 1927 purge of the Communists from the Kuomintang in which Chen played a major role. Chen's unique account presents new information about Chiang Kai-shek's arrest of Kuomintang veteran Hu Han-min in March 1931, an act which fatally split the Kuomintang and set the stage for a decline in the Kuomintang's prestige and authority and its loss of popular support. Chen also sheds new light on Wang Ching-wei's flight to Hanoi in 1938 and Li Tsung-jen and his Kwangsi clique's opposition to Chiang during the civil war from 1945 to 1949. Chen, who served Chiang Kai-shek loyally and capably, still believes that Chiang was the most suitable person to lead China in those stormy decades. He does not hesitate, however, to expose Chiang's character, his temper, or his ambition. With candor and clarity he describes the personality clashes, the internal power struggles, economic reforms, and difficulties in handling foreign affairs that ultimately led to the defeat of the Kuomintang and the ignominious retreat of the Nationalist government to Taiwan in 1949.

作者介绍:

陈立夫（1900年7月27日－2001年2月8日），浙江省吴兴县（现湖州市）人，名祖燕，号立夫。陈果夫之弟。其二叔陈英士（陈其美）于辛亥革命初期与黄兴同为孙中山的左右股肱，與蔣介石關係密切。

陈果夫及陈立夫是国民党重要人物。陈立夫曾任蒋介石私人秘书，长时间主持人事及组织工作，亦是国民党党内安全特務機構：中央组织部调查科（中統）的始創人。在国民党内部，陈立夫和陈果夫的派系被称为“二陈”或者CC系。1948年陈立夫曾到美国為杜威助選，結果杜威落選，而國民黨亦因而開罪上台之杜魯門。1949年到台灣後，蔣介石為整頓在台勢力，陳立夫難以在台立足，离开政坛去美國新澤西州定居，以經營農場養雞、賣皮蛋、粽子等食品為生。晚年回台湾后也多做文化上的工作，在臺中市中國醫藥學院擔任董事長。不再於政坛上有决定性影响。但因是国民党元老，仍很受尊敬。寫有《成敗之鑑》一書。

其子陳澤寵，曾擔任立夫醫藥研究基金會董事長。2005年8月赴中國北京旅遊，因感冒不適到中日友好醫院檢查，卻被建議切除肝腫瘤，術後病情惡化，轉至武漢總醫院緊急換肝後仍告不治，享年六十四[1]。其妻林穎據此批評中國醫療水準讓人堪慮[2]

[编辑]履歷

1922年毕业于北洋大学采矿系。

1925年获美国匹兹堡大学采矿学硕士学位。

1925年9月回国，任黄埔陆军军官学校校长办公厅机要秘书，随侍蒋介石。

1928年任国民党中央组织部调查科主任。

1929年任国民党中央党部秘书长，是国民党历史上最年轻的秘书长。

1931年任国民党中央组织部部长。

1934年任国民政府土地委员会主任委员。

1938年任教育部部长。

1949年去台湾。

1951年去美国定居。

1966年賀蔣介石八十大壽，首次回台。

1969年返回台湾定居，历任總統府資政、中央评议会主席团主席、中華文化復興運動推行委員會副会长、中国医藥学院董事长、孔孟学会理事长等职。

2000年10月因为肺炎住进医院、并发心肌梗塞。

2001年2月8日晚近九时在台中市中国医藥学院附设医院病逝，享年102岁。

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标签

中国近代史

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传记

评论

陈立夫的晚年自传，真是该藏的就藏，不过作为第一手资料打假很有趣。

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书评

楼上粗读两文边开始洗底，实在智商堪忧。陈立夫纵横捭阖，兢兢业业确实为蒋家尽瘁，但是其还是一个旧时的人，于革命于主义并无深刻之见解，与毛对谈内容实为可笑，只会称赞三民主义优秀，不能丛谈祥较。掌握党务那么久，却不能使国民党为有力团结严密之组织，毫无战斗力，掌握...

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