



美国人眼中的周恩来

中国伟大的和平缔造者历史图片

主编：中国中共文献研究会周恩来思想生平研究分会，北京

创作：周恩来邓颖超纪念馆，天津

编辑和翻译：周恩来和平研究院，檀香山

Zhou Enlai

Through American Eyes

historic photo essays about China's great peacemaker

by CCCPC Party Literature Research, Zhou Enlai Life Study Center, Beijing

produced by the Zhou Enlai-Deng Yingchao Memorial, Tianjin

edited and translated by the Zhou Enlai Peace Institute, Honolulu

魅力·智慧

——美国人眼中的周恩来

周恩来是属于中国的，也是属于世界的。他是一位伟大的国际政治家和出色的外交家，为促进世界和平、友好作出了巨大贡献。他一贯倡导的和平共处五项原则，得到全世界爱好和平人民的广泛认同，至今仍被作为处理国际关系的基本准则。他以求同存异的精神，促进了不同社会制度的国家友好相处。他还先后几十次在欧亚非地区访问，把和平友好的种子撒向全世界。

由于历史和政治的原因，周恩来生前没有访问过美国，但是他是最早接受美国记者采访，结识美国朋友最多的中国领导人之一。他为打开中美友好大门，开拓中国外交新局面作出了巨大贡献。今年是中美两国建立外交关系35周年，我们特举办这个展览，从周恩来同美国来华人士交往这个角度，把周恩来在这段历史中发挥的特殊作用，以及美国普通民众和美国领导人同他交往中对他的深厚情感和高度评价展示给观众。

主办：周恩来思想生平研究会
周恩来邓颖超纪念馆

承办：周恩来和平研究院
美国华人联合总会

A Compassionate Wisdom Zhou Enlai: Through American Eyes

Zhou Enlai belongs not only to China, but to the whole world.

He was an international leader and an outstanding diplomat, who made a great contribution to world peace and friendship. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence that he advocated gained worldwide acceptance, and are still regarded as the standard in international diplomacy.

His spirit of tolerance for difference, and his pursuit of agreement, facilitated friendship between different countries and social systems. He visited Europe, Asia and Africa, spreading the seeds of peace everywhere he went.

For reasons of history, Zhou Enlai never visited the United States. But he was the first Chinese leader to be interviewed by an American journalist, and he made many American friends. He opened the door of friendship between the Chinese and American people, and made a tremendous contribution to establishing a new standard for Chinese diplomacy.

This year marks the 35th Anniversary of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between China and America. At this special moment, we have organized this exhibition to document Premier Zhou's many connections with American visitors to China.

We discover the deep feelings and high praise accorded to Zhou Enlai, expressed by ordinary American people and their leaders.

*by CCCPC Party Literature Research, Zhou Enlai Life Study Center, Beijing
produced by the Zhou Enlai-Deng Yingchao Memorial, Tianjin
edited and translated by the Zhou Enlai Peace Institute, Honolulu*

埃德加·斯诺 Edgar Snow



埃德加·斯诺（1905—1972），生于美国密苏里州坎萨斯城，杰出的新闻记者和优秀的作家。1928年来华，1936年6月访问陕甘宁边区，拜访了毛泽东、周恩来等中国共产党领导人，成为第一个采访红区的西方记者。

新中国成立后，斯诺又三次来华访问。1972年2月15日在瑞士日内瓦病逝。遵照其遗愿，一部分骨灰被安葬在中国北京大学未名湖畔。

Edgar Snow (1905-1972), was born in Kansas City, Missouri; he was an accomplished reporter and a fine author. In 1928 and in June 1936, he visited the Ningxia border region of China, where he met Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other leaders of the new Communist Party of China. Snow was the first Western reporter to interview leaders of the Revolution.

After the founding of New China, Snow visited China three more times. He died in Geneva, Switzerland, on February 15, 1972. In accordance with his wishes, his ashes were buried near Weiming Lake, at Peking University.



1936年6月，斯诺在宋庆龄的安排下，由北平出发，经西安进入陕甘宁地区。这是周恩来在西征前线欢迎斯诺。

In June 1936, Song Qingling arranged for Edgar Snow to travel from Beijing, through Xian, and finally to the Shan Gan Ning Region. Zhou Enlai welcomed Snow at the front lines of the West Expedition.

周恩来给我的印象是，他头脑冷静，善于分析推理，讲究实际经验。他态度温和地说出来的话，同国民党宣传九年来诬蔑共产党人是什么“无知土匪”、“强盗”和其他爱用的骂人的话，形成了奇特的对照。

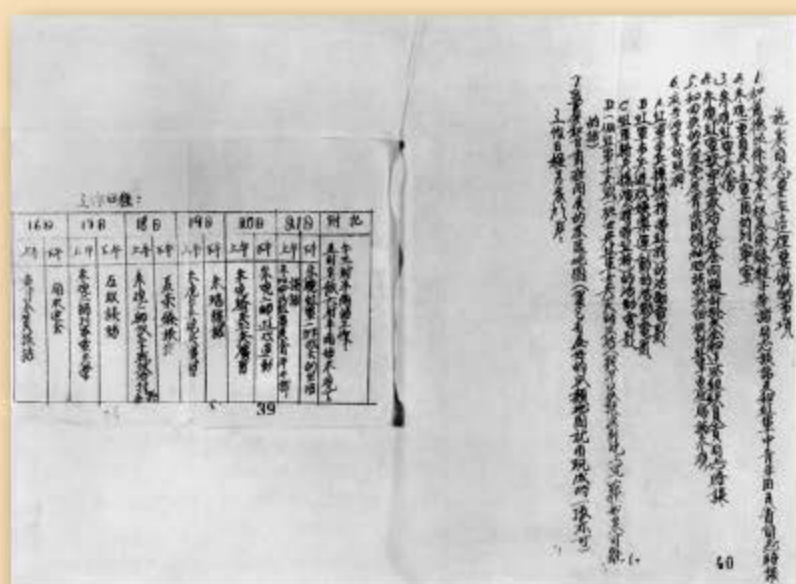
——斯诺：《西行漫记》

“Zhou Enlai gave the impression of a calm, analytical and reasoned mind, who paid great attention to practical experience. He spoke with a gentle, respectful attitude -- not consistent with the Kuomintang propaganda of the time that insulted the early Communists as ‘ignorant bandits.’ I heard harsh words like that for nine years, and they contrasted significantly with my observations.”

"Red Star Over China" - Edgar Snow



斯诺在陕北
Snow in Shanbei



红1军团2师为斯诺在陕北活动安排的日程表

The Second Division of the Red Army arranged a daily schedule of activities for Snow in Shanbei.



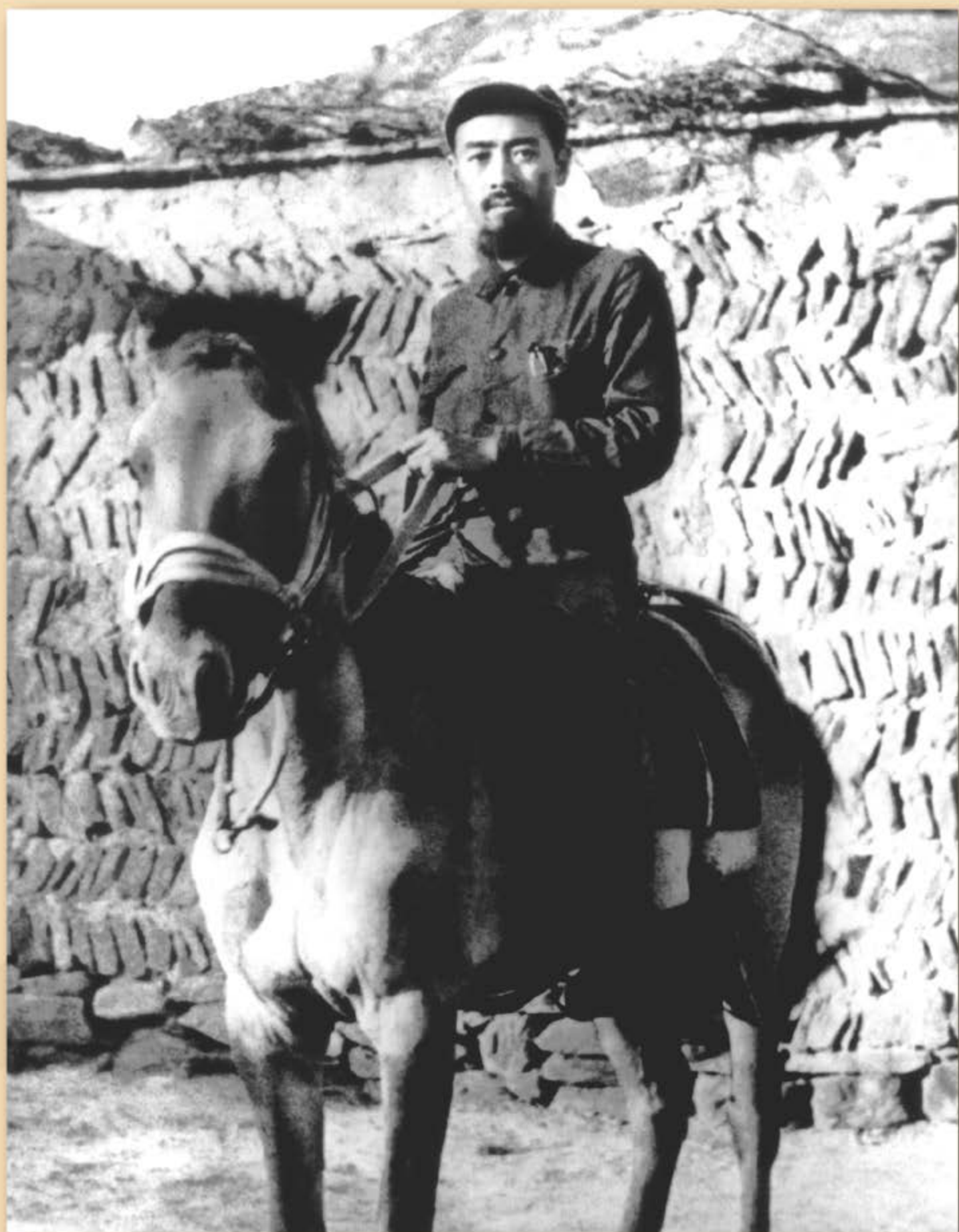
1937年10月，斯诺的《红星照耀中国》在英国伦敦公开出版，在中外读者中引起极大轰动。1938年2月，中译本《西行漫记》在上海出版。

In October 1937, Snow's book, "Red Star Over China" was published in London. It caused a sensation among Chinese and international readers. In February 1938, the Chinese version was published in Shanghai.



1938年夏，周恩来和邓颖超在武汉会见斯诺。

In the summer of 1938, Zhou Enlai and Deng Yingchao met with Edgar Snow in Wuhan.



斯诺为周恩来拍摄的照片

Photo of Zhou Enlai, by Edgar Snow



1970年10月1日，毛泽东和周恩来邀请斯诺一起登上天安门城楼，向美国总统尼克松发出改善中美关系的信号。

On October 1, 1970, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai invited Edgar Snow to stand with them at Tiananmen Square. This was viewed as a signal to American President Nixon, that improved relations between China and the United States were possible.



1960年8月，周恩来陪同斯诺参观密云水库。

In August 1960, Zhou Enlai accompanied Edgar Snow on a visit to Miyun Reservoir.



1973年10月，周恩来和邓颖超在北京大学参加斯诺骨灰安葬仪式。

In October 1973, Zhou Enlai and Deng Yingchao attended Edgar Snow's funeral ceremony at Peking University.



艾格尼丝·史沫特莱
Agnes Smedley

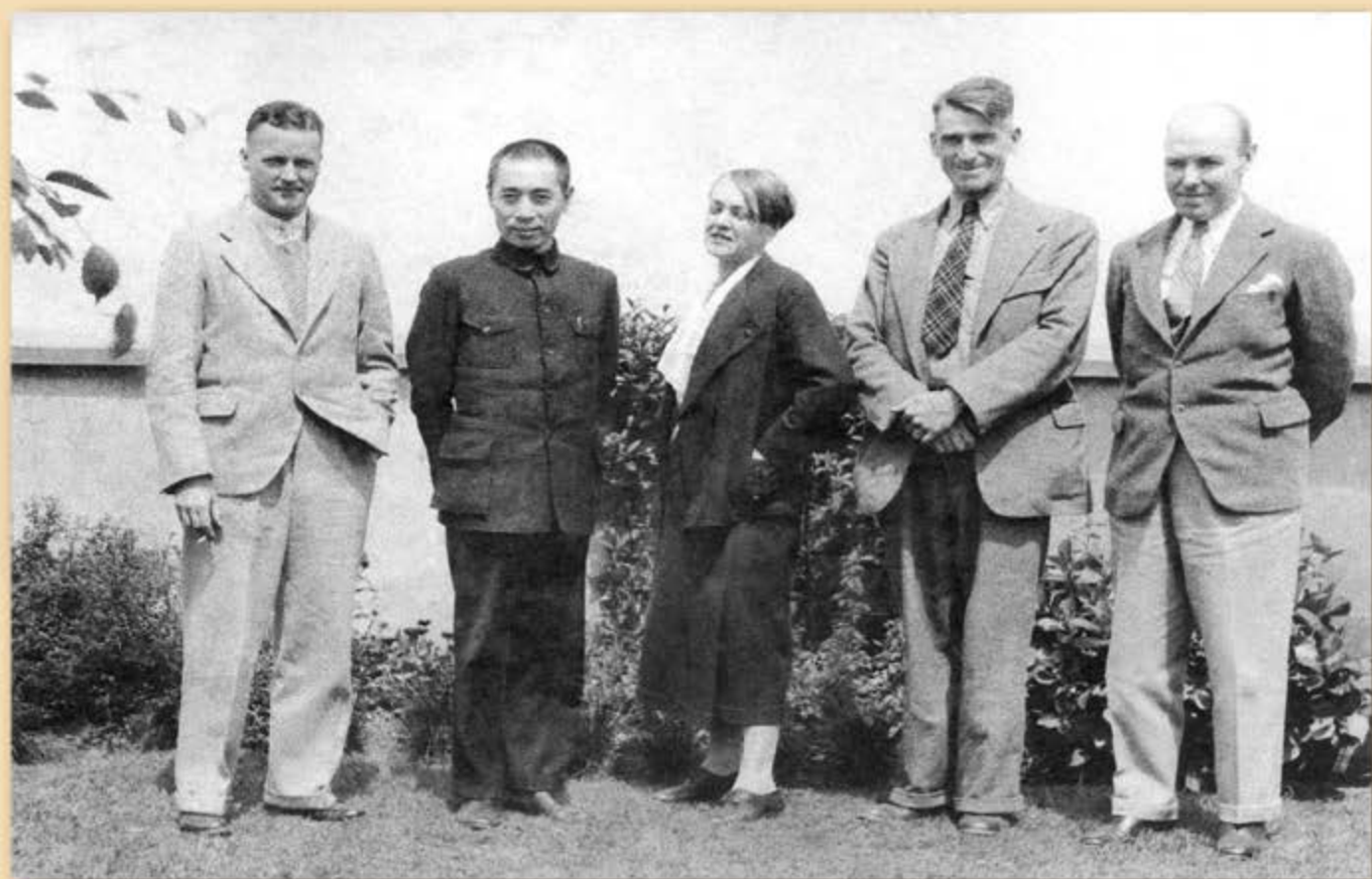
艾格尼丝·史沫特莱（1892—1950），生于美国密苏里州，著名记者、作家和社会活动家。1928年至1941年长时间居住中国。1936年西安事变时与周恩来相识，应邀访问延安，与毛泽东、朱德、周恩来等人进行了多次交谈，撰写了大量的文章和书籍，向世界宣传中国的抗日革命斗争。

1950年5月6日，史沫特莱在伦敦病逝，次年5月6日，在北京为她举行了追悼大会和隆重的葬礼。她的骨灰被安葬在北京八宝山革命烈士公墓。

Agnes Smedley (1892-1950), was born in Missouri, was a famous reporter, writer and social activist. She lived in China for many years -- from 1928 to 1941. Smedley met with Zhou Enlai during the Xi'an Incident in 1936, and was later invited to visit Yan'an. There she met with Mao Zedong, Zhu De and Zhou Enlai, with whom she had many conversations.

Agnes Smedley authored numerous articles and books, telling the world the story of China's revolutionary struggle against Japan.

On May 6, 1950, Smedley died in London. One year later, a grand funeral and memorial ceremony was held in her honor in Beijing. Her ashes were interred at the Eight Treasure Mountain Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery in Beijing.



1938年周恩来与史沫特莱等国际友人在武汉

Zhou Enlai and Agnes Smedley, with other
international friends in Wuhan.

他对外国人，对政府的高级官员，像对他本党的党员一样，
都经常以一种能够解除对方疑虑的坦率直言无讳。他知识渊博，
目光远大，他论人断事，毫不带宗派色彩。

——史沫特莱：《中国的战歌》

"[Zhou Enlai] treats foreigners and senior government officials the
same as he treats members of his own party. His frank, open style,
with no ideological limits, is often successful in dispelling doubts.
He is a knowledgeable visionary, never constrained by partisan
limitations."

"Battle Hymn of China" by Agnes Smedley



1939年史沫特莱在皖南云岭新四军军部门前与新四军领导人合影

A 1939 photo of Agnes Smedley with leaders of the New Fourth Army in Yunling, Wannan.



史沫特莱撰写的宣传中国革命斗争的著作

A book about the struggle for China's revolution, by Agnes Smedley.



史沫特莱在延安
Smedley in Yan'an



1937年夏，史沫特莱在延安采访朱德。
In the summer of 1937, Smedley interviewed Zhu De in Yan'an.

安娜·路易斯·斯特朗 Anna Louise Strong



安娜·路易斯·斯特朗（1885—1970），生于美国内布拉斯加州费伦德城，著名记者和作家。1925年至1947年五次访问中国。抗日战争时期，她根据周恩来的建议，第一个向全世界揭露“皖南事变”真相。1946年，通过在延安采访毛泽东、周恩来、朱德、刘少奇等中国共产党的领袖，斯特朗认识到，他们是些“头脑敏锐、思想深刻和具有世界眼光的人”。

1958年，斯特朗定居北京，她仍以极大的热情向世界介绍中国。1970年3月29日，斯特朗逝世，被安葬在北京八宝山革命烈士公墓。

Anna Louise Strong (1885-1970), was born in Friend, Nebraska. A well-known reporter and writer, she visited China five times from 1925 through 1947.

During the war with Japan in the 1930's, Zhou Enlai suggested that she tell the full story of the "Wannan Incident," and she was the first to do so.

In 1946, she interviewed Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi and other Communist Party leaders, and recognized them to be "sharp-minded, deep thinkers and global visionaries." In 1958, Anna Louise Strong resided in Beijing, and continued to enthusiastically introduce China to the world. On March 29, 1970, she passed away, and was buried in the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery of Eight Treasures Mountain, in Beijing.



周恩来与斯特朗在延安

Zhou Enlai and Anna Louise Strong in Yan'an

他们思想敏锐，深谋远虑，高瞻远瞩，放眼世界。我感觉到……我自己的胸襟在不断开阔……在这儿，我仿佛终于认识到人类在艰难困苦中前进的历史是可信的。

——《斯特朗文集》

“They are sharp-minded, deep thinkers, and global visionaries. I felt...my mind being constantly opened...here. I finally recognized this truth: that the history of human progress is often the result of human hardship.”

- "Strong Collection"



1960年2月，周恩来、
邓颖超与斯特朗在海南岛合影。

February 1960 group photo of
Zhou Enlai, Deng Yingchao and
Anna Louise Strong on
Hainan Island



1965年11月25日，周恩来在上
海祝贺斯特朗80寿辰。

On November 25, 1965, Zhou Enlai
celebrated Anna Louise Strong's 80th
birthday in Shanghai.

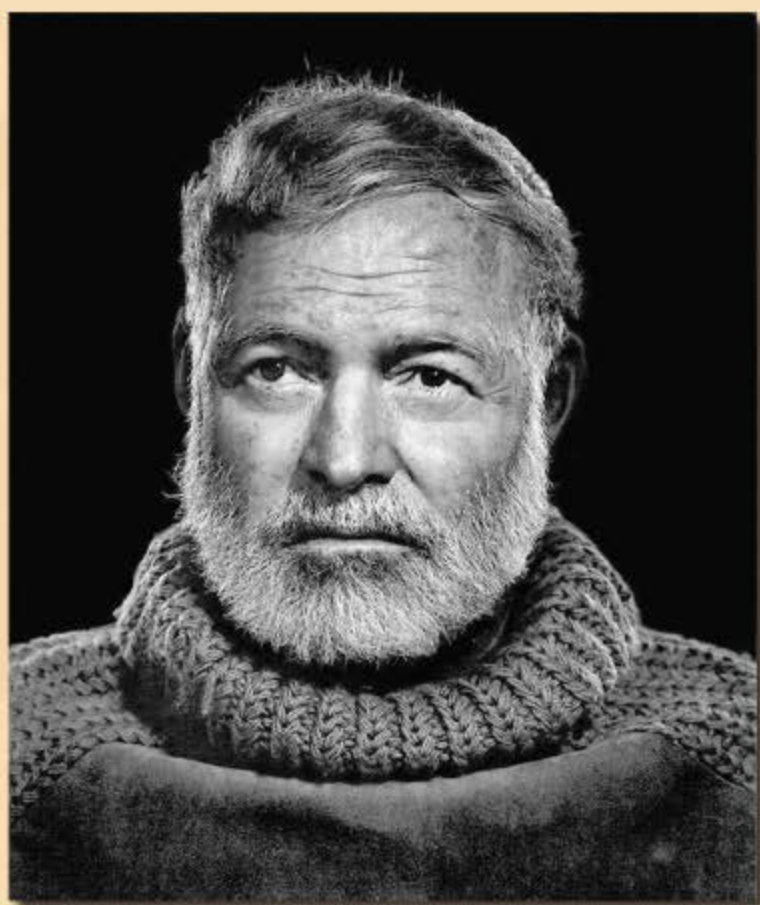


斯特朗的著作

Book authored by Anna Louise Strong.

欧内斯特·米勒尔·海明威

Ernest Miller Hemingway



欧内斯特·米勒尔·海明威（1899—1961），生于美国伊利诺伊州，小说家，1954年获诺贝尔文学奖，被誉为美利坚民族的精神丰碑。1941年皖南事变后，他接受纽约《午报》的邀请访问中国，其真实身份为美国政府特派员，出使中国的任务是调查国共关系并写出调查报告。1941年4月到达重庆，秘密采访了周恩来。

Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899-1961), born in Illinois, was a novelist, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. Hemingway is celebrated for capturing the spirit of the American nation.

After the Wannan Incident in 1941, he accepted an assignment in China from PM Newspaper in New York. He was an informal representative of the US government, serving as an ambassador to help understand relationships with the Kuomin Party. He went to Chongqing in April 1941, and secretly interviewed Zhou Enlai.



周恩来会见海明威夫妇的地方——重庆曾家岩50号

Site of the meeting between Zhou Enlai and Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway:
No. 50 Zengjiayan, Chongqing

周恩来是一个具有极大魅力和智慧的人，他与所有国家的大使馆都保持着密切的联系。他成功地使几乎每一个在重庆与他有接触的人都接受共产党人对于所发生的任何事情立场。

——海明威致美国财政部长摩根索的信

“Zhou Enlai is a man of great charm and wisdom. He maintains close relationships with ambassadors from many countries. He has succeeded in making an ally of almost every man in Chongqing, leading them to accept the Communist party's positions on anything.”

- a letter from Ernest Hemingway
to U.S. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau



海明威和他的夫人
Hemingway and his wife

我们认为周是胜利者，是我们在中国遇到的一位真正的好人，
如果他是中国共产党人的典范的话，那么未来就是他们的。

——海明威夫人

“We believe that Zhou is a winner. He is the one truly good man
we met in China. If he is the model member of the Chinese
Communist Party, then the future belongs to them.”

- Mrs. Hemingway



1944年8月，周恩来在延安与美军
观察组成员谢伟思交谈。

August 1944; Zhou Enlai in conversation with a member
of the U.S. Observation group, John Service, in Yan'an

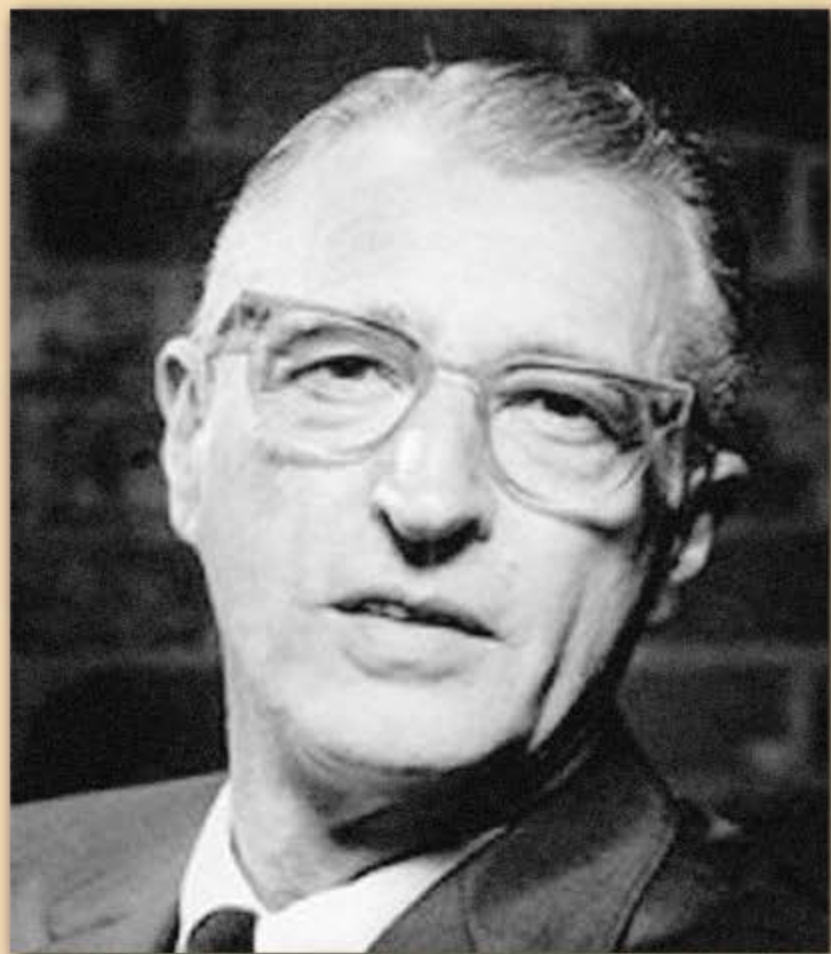
他是极有才华、极有说服力的外交家。他身上焕发着一种吸引人的力量。

他头脑机敏，意志坚强，思路井井有条，他试图使我们赞同他对中国和世界的看法——他对这些看法是深信不疑的。他这样做靠的是冷静的说理、清晰的措辞、温和的谈话、广博的历史知识和世界知识以及对事实和细节的惊人的了解。人们会被说服，但不会被压服，也不会因持不同意见而受责怪。

——访谢伟思

“He is a very talented, convincing diplomat. He has a glow, and attracts people by the force of personality. His mind is sharp; he is strong-willed, and has well-organized ideas. He tried to make us agree with his views about China and the world -- and he is convinced of these views. He did so with calm reasoning, clear words, gentle conversation, and with an extensive knowledge of history and the facts of the world; he has an amazing memory for detail. People are persuaded, but not intimidated, nor are they blamed if they hold different views.”

- Interview with John Service



约翰·S·谢伟思
John S. Service

约翰·S·谢伟思（1909—1999），生于中国成都。1933年在美国驻昆明、上海等地领事馆任职。1941年起历任驻华大使馆三等和二等秘书、中缅印战区美军司令部政治顾问等职。1944年7月作为美军观察组成员前往延安，他通过与毛泽东、周恩来等中共领导人进行交谈及对延安的考察，确信“中共早晚会成为执政党”。1971年后他四次重访中国，并有幸见到了周恩来总理。

John S. Service (1909-1999), was born in Chengdu, China. Beginning in 1933, he served in the Consulate of the United States in Kunming, and then in Shanghai. In 1941, he served as the Third and Second Secretary at the Embassy. He also served as political advisor at U.S. military headquarters in China, in the Burma War Zone. In July 1944, John Service visited Yan'an as a member of the US military observer group.

Through his observations, and his conversations with Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other Chinese leaders, he came to believe that “sooner or later the Chinese Communists would become the ruling Party.” In 1971, Service revisited China four times, and had the pleasure of seeing Premier Zhou Enlai.



周恩来与美军观察组成员在一起（右一为谢伟思）

Zhou Enlai and the U.S. military observation team members
(John Service is on the right)



谢伟思参加修建延安机场的义务劳动

Service worked as a volunteer in the construction of the Yan'an Airport.



1945年3月15日谢伟思离开延安时，周恩来赠送给谢伟思的照片。
When John Service left Yan'an, Zhou Enlai presented a photo to him --
March 15, 1945.



1944年9月，周恩来、朱德、
谢伟思、毛泽东、叶剑英合影。

September 1944: Zhou Enlai,
Zhu De, John Service,
Mao Zedong, Ye Jianying

共产党的政府和军队，是中国近代史中第一次受有积极的广大人民支持的政府和军队。他们得到这种支持，是因为这个政府和军队真正是属于人民的。

——《驻华外交官员的备忘录》



"The Communist government and military are actively supported by the people for the first time. The reason for their complete support by the people is that the government and military truly belong to the people."

- Official Diplomatic Memorandum

乔治·卡特里特·马歇尔
George Catlett Marshall



乔治·卡特里特·马歇尔（1880—1959），生于美国宾夕法尼亚州，民主党人。1945年12月被美国总统杜鲁门派任驻华特使，来到重庆调停国共冲突，通过谈判，国共双方签订停战协定。随后与中共代表周恩来、国民党代表张治中组成军事三人小组赴各冲突地点视察。1946年8月宣布“调处”失败，1947年1月返回美国。后出任美国国务卿、国防部长等职。

George Catlett Marshall (1880-1959), was born in Pennsylvania. In December 1945 he was appointed Special Envoy of the United States to China by President Truman. He went to Chongqing to negotiate peace in the conflict between the Communist and Kuomin Parties. The two sides signed a truce agreement.

Then followed an inspection tour in the conflict areas, with Zhou Enlai representing the Communist Party, and with Zhang Zhizhong representing the Kuomin Party. In August 1946, Marshall declared that this mediation had failed; he returned to the United States in January 1947. George Marshall later served as U.S. Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and in other positions.



1946年1月10日，中共代表周恩来与国民党代表张群共同签署了《关于停止国内冲突，恢复交通的命令与声明》。这是双方代表在马歇尔住所内签署时的情形。

On January 10, 1946, Communist Party representative Zhou Enlai and Kuomintang representative Qun signed "Stopping Domestic Conflict and Restoring Order." It was signed by representatives of both sides at Marshall's residence.

谈判破裂，我很遗憾。国民党所有高级将领，包括蒋介石都不是周恩来的谈判对手。这么长时间的观察，我认为国民党找不出像周这样精明，这样学识渊博，这么坚韧强硬的人。

——马歇尔

"I am sorry that the talks broke down. The senior generals in the Kuomin Party, including Chiang Kai-shek, are not negotiating partners like Zhou Enlai. Based on my long-time observation, I believe the Kuomintang cannot find anyone of the quality of Zhou -- who is such a tough, skilled and knowledgeable man.

- General George Marshall



1946年周恩来与马歇尔在重庆合影
Zhou Enlai and George Marshall in Chongqing, 1946



周恩来和马歇尔、张治中飞抵延安时受到毛泽东等中共领导人的欢迎。
Zhou Enlai and Marshall, with Zhang Zhizhong, are welcomed by
Mao Zedong and other Chinese leaders upon their arrival in Yan'an.



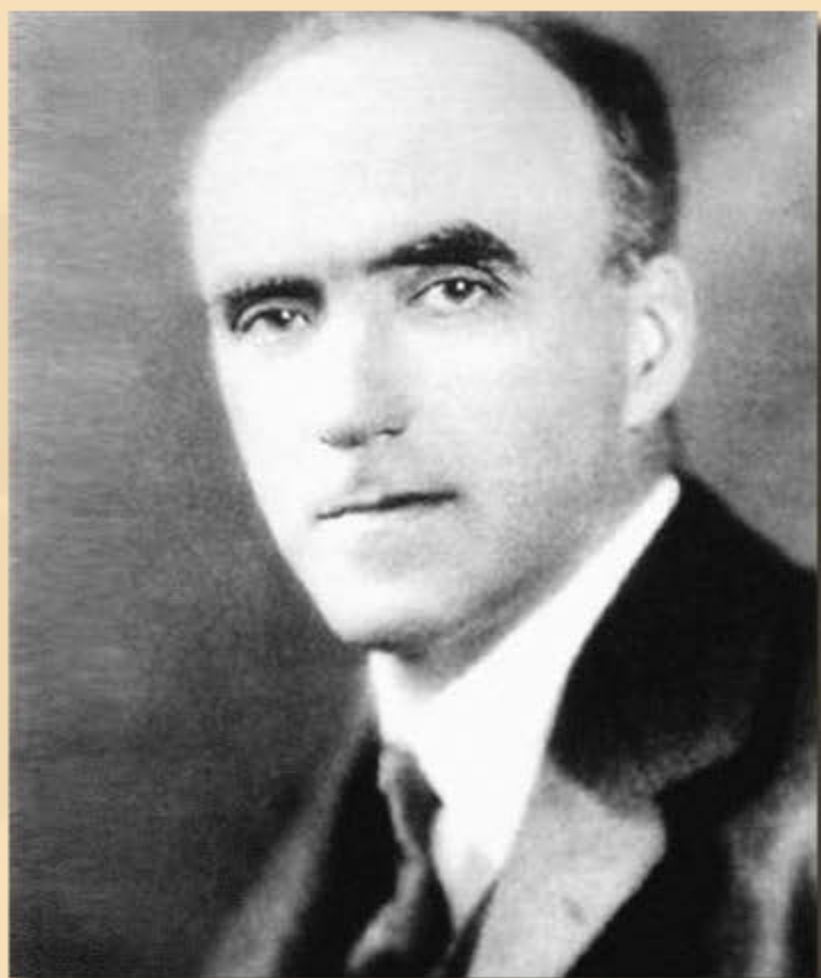
1946年2月28日，由周恩来和马歇尔、张治中组成的军事三人小组赴各冲突地点视察。这是他们同北平军调处执行部成员罗伯逊等视察张家口市，在晋察冀军区司令部门前合影。

On February 28, 1946, a three-party military team organized by Zhou Enlai, Marshall and Zhang went to various conflict areas to conduct inspections.

This photo was taken during those inspections, in front of the Military Region Headquarters with Robertson, and other members from the Department of Military Transfer, Beijing section, at Zhang Jia Kou.

司徒雷登

John Leighton Stuart



司徒雷登（1876—1962），生于中国杭州。1919年起任燕京大学校长。1938年与周恩来相识并多次会晤，1946年7月任美国驻华大使。1949年4月解放军占领南京后，他和美国大使馆继续留在南京，希望找机会与中共接触，1949年8月离开中国。1962年9月19日逝世于美国华盛顿。2008年他的骨灰被安葬在杭州半山安贤园。

John Leighton Stuart (1876-1962), was born in Hangzhou, China. In 1919 he was appointed President of Yenching University. In 1938, he met with Zhou Enlai several times, and in July 1946 he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to China.

In April 1949, after Nanjing was occupied by the People's Liberation Army, he remained at the U.S. Embassy in Nanjing, hoping to find opportunities for contact with the Chinese Communist Party. In August 1949, he left China. He died in Washington, DC. on September 19, 1962. A portion of his ashes were interred in Half Mountain Anxian Park in Hangzhou, in 2008.

他头脑机敏，拥有无穷的人格魅力。

——司徒雷登：《在华五十年》

“His mind is sharp; he has tremendous charisma.”

- John Leighton Stuart: "Fifty Years in China."



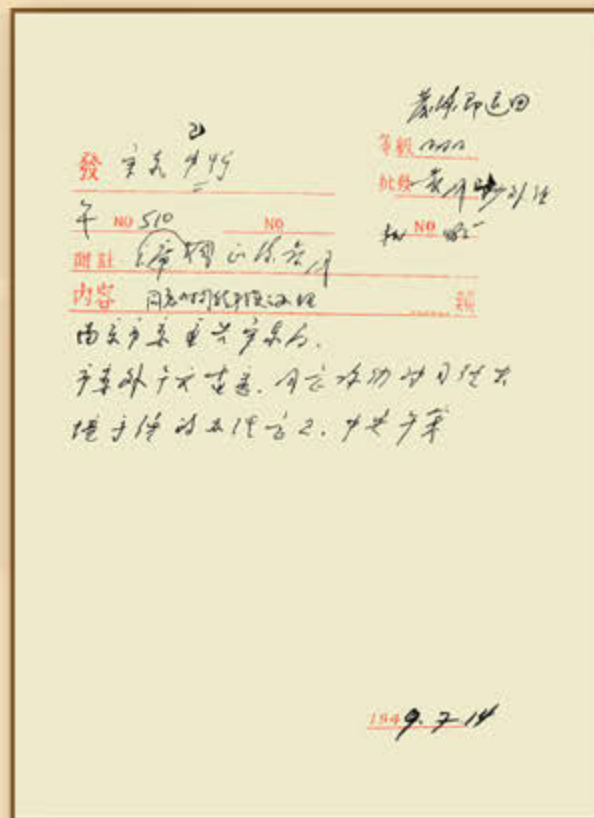
1946年中共代表周恩来在南京会见美国驻华大使司徒雷登

In 1946, Zhou Enlai met with the U.S. Ambassador to China, John Leighton Stuart, in Nanjing.



1946年周恩来送给司徒雷登的五彩人物敞口瓶

In 1946, Zhou Enlai gave Stuart this colorful vase.



1949年周恩来就司徒雷登回国给南京市委的电报

Zhou Enlai's 1949 telegram to the Nanjing Municipal Party Committee, about Stuart's return back to the United States.



司徒雷登的著作先后被译成《在中国五十年》和《在华五十年》，在香港和大陆出版。

Stuart's work, "Fifty Years in China," was translated and published in Hong Kong and in Mainland China.

无论如何，上天让我在长达半个世纪的中美文化、政治外交风云中扮演了一个小小的角色，对此我感激涕零。尽管如今这两个大国之间亲密不再，但我坚信，在未来全世界民主与国际社会的发展中，中国和美国必将重新携手，再度谱写强大与多彩的历史。

——司徒雷登：《在华五十年》

"Anyway, God allowed me to see half a century of China-US cultural, political and diplomatic relationships, in which I played a small role. For this I am grateful. Although today there is no longer intimacy between these two great powers, I firmly believe that for the future development of democracy and the international community around the world, China and the United States are bound to rejoin hands again, to write a powerful and colorful history."

- John Leighton Stuart, "Fifty Years in China"

格伦·科恩 Glenn Cowan



格伦·科恩（1951—2004），生于纽约布鲁克林区，美国乒乓球运动员。1971年参加在日本名古屋举行的第31届世界乒乓球锦标赛，期间与中国选手庄则栋互赠礼物，成为两国关系史上的一段佳话，随后应邀访问中国。周恩来在人民大会堂接见了美国乒乓球代表团成员，并与科恩交谈。这就是著名的乒乓外交。它推动了中美关系正常化的进程，从此结束了中美两国20多年来人员交往隔绝的局面。

Glenn Cowan (1951-2004), was born in Brooklyn, New York. He was a champion table tennis player. In 1971, at the 31st World Table Tennis Championships held in Nagoya, Japan, the Chinese player Zhuang Zedong exchanged gifts with Cowan. This was a significant event in the history of bilateral relations, and Cowan was invited to visit China.

Zhou Enlai met the U.S. table tennis delegation in the Great Hall of the People, and chatted with Cowan. This was the beginning of the famous "Ping-Pong Diplomacy." These events promoted the process of normalization of China-US relations, and the two countries began to bring to a close 20 years of isolation from each other.



科恩和中国运动员庄则栋互赠礼物
Cowan and Chinese athlete Zhuang Zedong exchange gifts



1971年3月，第31届世乒赛在日本名古屋开幕。
March 1971, the 31st session of the World Table Tennis Championships, held in Nagoya, Japan.

我想，当时周恩来总理并不十分清楚嬉皮士是什么，但科恩在周恩来总理那里得到了理解。这给了科恩很大鼓舞。

——科恩母亲

"I think at that time Premier Zhou Enlai wasn't entirely clear about what hippies were, but Glenn helped him to understand. This gave Glenn great inspiration."

- Glenn Cowan's mother



周恩来与美国乒乓球代表团成员合影
Zhou Enlai and the delegation of U.S. table tennis players.



科恩等美国乒乓球运动员游览长城
Cowan and other U.S. table tennis players visit the Great Wall.



2006年为纪念乒乓外交35周年，科恩的母亲应邀来到中国。

In 2006, to commemorate the 35th anniversary of Ping Pong Diplomacy, Glenn Cowan's mother was invited to visit China.

为了感谢周总理对科恩的尊重，我后来还送了玫瑰花给他。在美国，当一个人对你很好的时候，人们要表示感谢就会送花。

现在两国之间的友谊更深了，科恩他们开了头，然后有其他的团队来，友谊就这样不断增长。——科恩母亲

“To thank Premier Zhou for the respect he showed to Glenn, I later gave him roses. In America, when a person is good to you, you send flowers to express gratitude.

“Now the friendship between the two countries is deeper; Glenn and the others helped open their minds. Other teams followed, so the friendship continues to grow.” - Glenn Cowan's mother

亨利·艾尔弗雷德·
基辛格
Henry Alfred
Kissinger



亨利·艾尔弗雷德·基辛格(1923—), 生于德国费尔特市, 犹太人后裔, 1938年移居美国, 1943年加入美国籍, 著名外交家、国际问题专家。1971年7月作为尼克松总统特使来华, 1972年2月陪同尼克松总统访问中国。此后一直关心和支持中美关系的发展, 并多次来华访问。

Henry Alfred Kissinger (1923 -), was born in the Germany city of Felt, of Jewish descent. He moved to America in 1938, and in 1943 became a U.S. citizen. Kissinger was a renowned diplomat and expert on international issues. In July 1971, as a special envoy of President Richard Nixon, he visited China; in February 1972, he accompanied President Nixon on his visit to China. Since then, he has been concerned with supporting the development of China-US relations, and has visited China many times.

他温文儒雅, 耐心无尽, 聪慧过人, 机巧敏捷, 他在我们讨论之际, 轻而易举地就点破了我们新关系的实质, 似乎除此之外别无明智的选择。

——基辛格: 《白宫岁月》

"He had a courtly manner, endless patience, extraordinary intelligence and agile ingenuity; during our discussions he made a point to notice how easy it was to understand the essence of our new relationship, for with Zhou Enlai it seemed there was no other sensible choice."

- Henry Kissinger: "The White House Years"



1970年11月，周恩来会见巴基斯坦总统叶海亚·汗时，得到美国总统尼克松准备派他的高级助手与中国相应代表对话的口信。

In November 1970, when Zhou Enlai met with Pakistani President Yahya Khan, he received a message on behalf of U.S. President Richard Nixon and his top aides about opening a dialogue with Chinese representatives.



1971年7月9日至11日，美国总统特使、国家安全事务助理基辛格博士秘密访华。

From July 9 to July 11, 1971, U.S. presidential envoy and National Security Adviser Dr. Henry Kissinger secretly visited China.



1973年11月，周恩来陪同基辛格外出参观。

In November 1973, Zhou Enlai accompanied Kissinger on a visit.



1971年7月，周恩来和基辛格在北京会谈期间，就尼克松访华和中美关系正常化问题交换了意见。

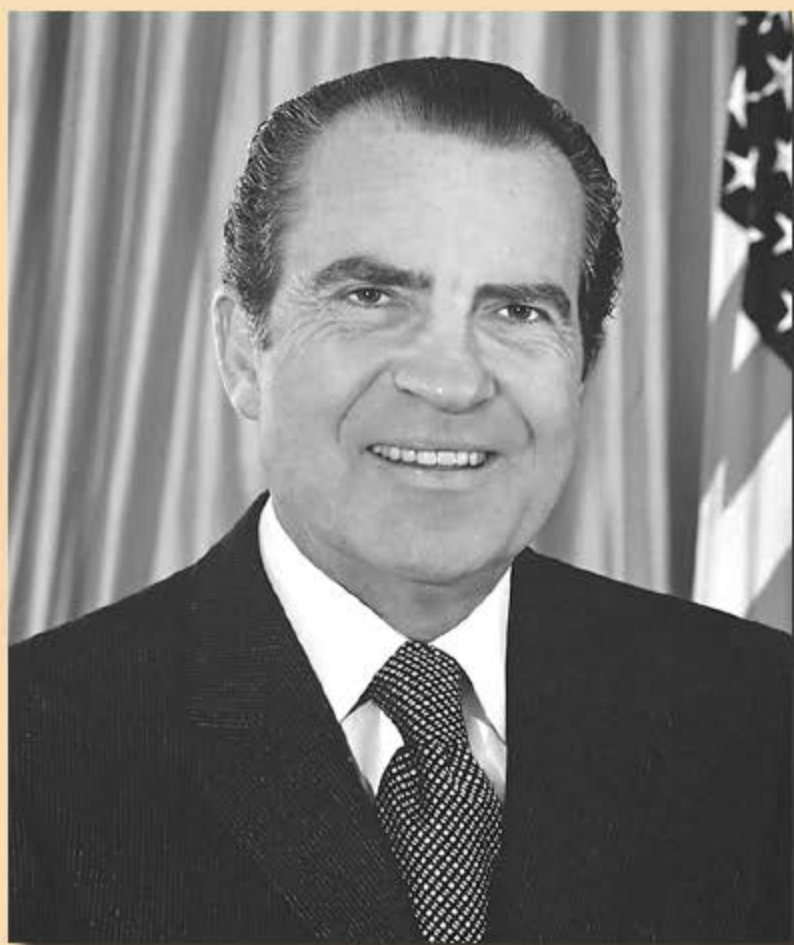
In July 1971, Zhou Enlai and Henry Kissinger met in Beijing to discuss the normalization of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and China and exchanged views.



1974年11月25日，周恩来在北京305医院会见基辛格一家。
On November 25, 1974, Zhou Enlai was in Beijing Hospital 305;
Henry Kissinger visited him there.



1973年2月，毛泽东、周恩来与基辛格交谈。
In February 1973, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Kissinger have a conversation.



理查德·米尔豪斯·
尼克松
Richard Milhous
Nixon

理查德·米尔豪斯·尼克松（1913—1994），生于美国加利福尼亚州，爱尔兰人后裔，共和党人。1968年当选为美国总统，1972年连任，并于1972年2月首次访华。访华期间在上海和周恩来共同签署了联合公报，为打开中美关系大门以及改善和发展中美两国关系作出了重要贡献。

Richard Milhous Nixon (1913-1994), born in California, was of Irish descent. In 1968 he was elected President of the United States, and re-elected in 1972.

In February 1972, he made his first visit to China. In Shanghai, Zhou Enlai signed a joint communique, which opened the door to improved China-US relations. Nixon continued to make important contributions to the development of these relations.

周恩来无与伦比的品格是我得到的最深刻印象之一。通过多次长时间的正式会谈和非正式会谈，我终于了解了他，并对他产生了极大的敬意。
——尼克松：《领导者》

"Zhou Enlai was an unparalleled character, and made a most profound impression. Through several lengthy formal and informal talks, I came to understand him, and to develop great respect for him."

- Richard M. Nixon: "Leaders"



1972年2月21日尼克松访问中国，周恩来来到机场迎接。

February 21, 1972: Nixon visits China, and is met by Zhou Enlai at the Beijing Airport.



周恩来设宴欢迎尼克松访华
Zhou Enlai hosted a welcome dinner, on Nixon's visit to China.



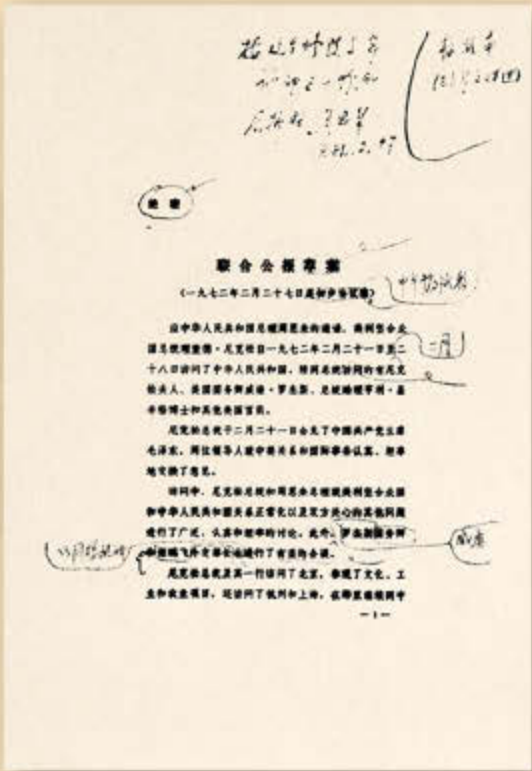
周恩来同尼克松会谈
Nixon talks with Zhou Enlai.



周恩来同毛泽东会见尼克松和基辛格
Accompanied by Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai met with Nixon and Kissinger



周恩来和尼克松举杯庆祝两国签署《联合公报》
Zhou Enlai and Richard Nixon celebrate the signing
of the "Joint Communiqué."



1972年2月27日周恩来批示印发的公报标准底稿
1972年2月28日中美双方在上海发表的《联合公报》
On February 27, 1972, Zhou Enlai gives instructions on issuance of
the Communiqué. On February 28, 1972 in Shanghai, China and
the U.S. formally issued the "Joint Communiqué."



周恩来与尼克松在去上海的飞机上
Zhou Enlai and Nixon on the plane to Shanghai.



周恩来陪同尼克松在杭州游览西湖
Zhou Enlai accompanied Nixon on a tour of West Lake, in Hangzhou.

美国人民是伟大的人民。中国人民是伟大的人民。我们两国人民一向是友好的。由于大家都知道的原因，两国人民之间的来往中断了二十多年。现在，经过中美双方的共同努力，友好来往的大门终于打开了。

——周恩来：在欢迎尼克松的宴会上的祝酒词

“The American people are a great people. The Chinese people are a great people. Our two peoples have always been friendly. For reasons that we all understand, relationships between our two peoples were interrupted for over twenty years. Now, after a joint effort by both sides, the door to friendly relations has finally opened.”

- Zhou Enlai toasts President Nixon at the welcome banquet in Beijing





美国人眼中的周恩来 Zhou Enlai Through American Eyes

美国人民是伟大的人民。
中国人民是伟大的人民。
现在，经过中美双方的共同努力，
友好来往的大门终于打开了。
...周恩来

The American people are a great people.
The Chinese people are a great people.
Now, after a joint effort by both sides,
the door to friendly relations has finally opened.
...Zhou Enlai

