

STATE GUESTS IN SHANGHAI

国宾在上海

许根顺 Xu Genshun



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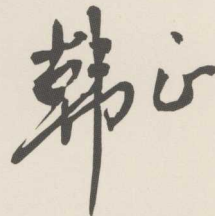
序

30年改革开放，中华大地沧桑巨变。我国国际地位显著提高，中外交往与日俱增，世界对中国的关注前所未有。上海，作为中国最大的经济中心城市，是中国改革开放和社会主义现代化建设的缩影，始终令世人瞩目，成为国际友人来华访问的首选目的地之一。

《国宾在上海》记录了近20年来200多位世界各国的国家元首、政府首脑、政界要员和国际组织领导人在上海访问期间的活动情况，从一个侧面反映了国际社会对上海的重视，也形象地展现了这座开放的城市与世界交流、合作不断深化的进程。

当前，上海按照国家发展战略的要求，正朝着建设成为国际经济、金融、贸易、航运中心之一和社会主义现代化国际大都市的宏伟目标阔步前进。我们相信，一个更加开放的上海，一个与世界联系更加紧密的上海，必将吸引越来越多来自国际社会的关注目光。上海人民将一如既往地敞开胸怀，热忱欢迎来访的国际朋友！

上海市市长



2008年8月

Preface

Sea changes have taken place since China embarked on its journey of reform and opening up three decades ago. With its remarkably enhanced international status and increasing exchanges with other nations, China has received an unprecedented level of attention from the world. Shanghai, the largest economic center of China, epitomizes the achievements of China's reform, opening up and socialist modernization drive, so it always stays in focus of the world's attention and makes one of the most popular destinations in China for overseas visitors.

Foreign Leaders in Shanghai holds a record of the visits of over 200 heads of state, heads of government, leading statesmen and leaders of international organizations to Shanghai in the past 20 years. It is not only a pictorial chronicle of the ever deepening international exchanges and cooperation of this open city, but also one telling demonstration of the world's interest in Shanghai.

In line with the national development strategy, Shanghai is striding towards the ambitious goal of turning itself into an international economic, financial, trading and shipping center and a modern international metropolis with a socialist identity. It's our firm conviction that Shanghai, with increasing openness and closer links to the outside world, will attract more and more attention from the international community. Citizens in Shanghai will as always be ready to extend our warmest welcome to friends from all over the world.

Han Zheng

Mayor of Shanghai

August 2008

■ 1997年5月10日（访沪日期，下同）

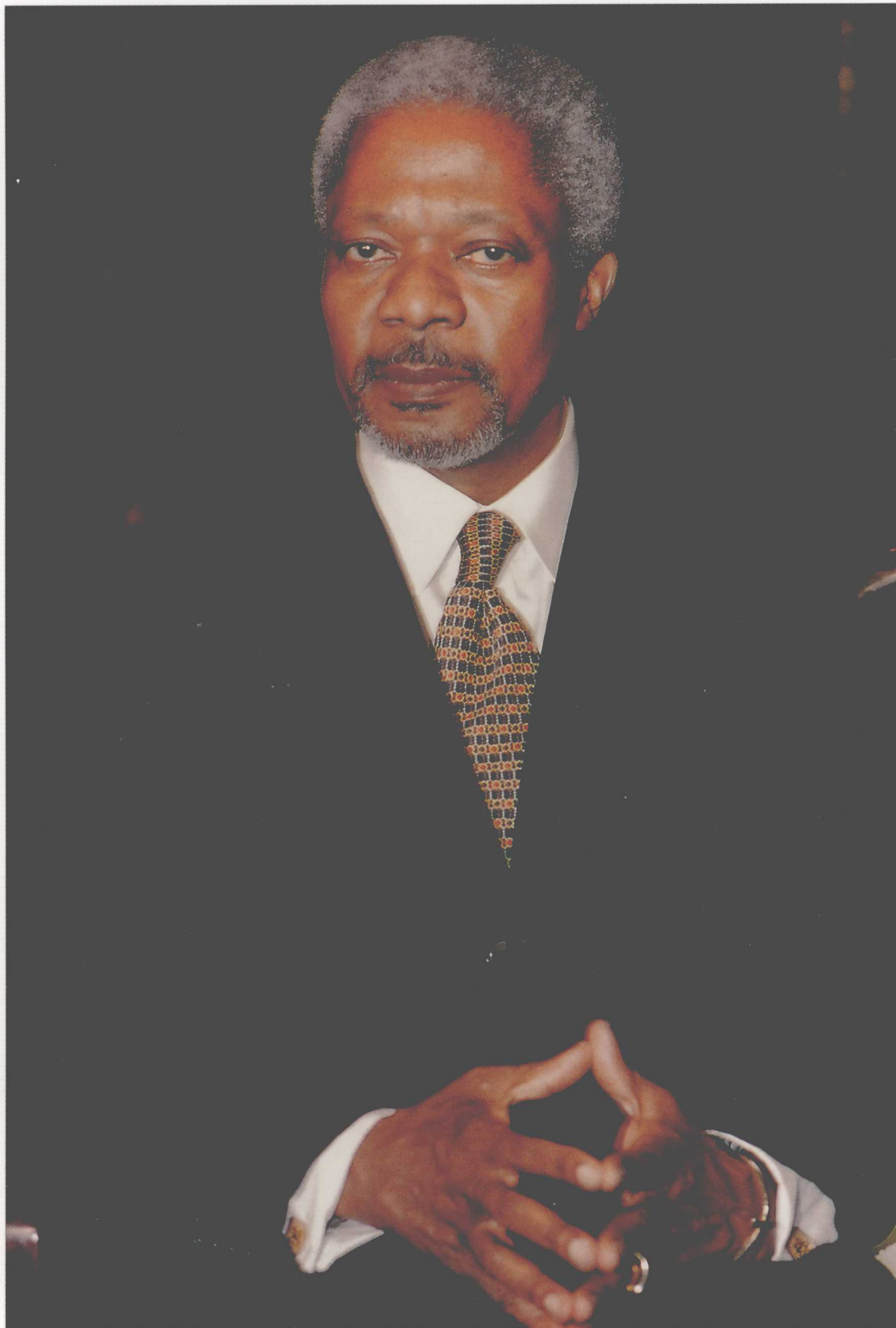
联合国秘书长科菲·安南

1938年4月8日出生于加纳的库马西市。曾在库马西理工大学接受高等教育。1959年获福特基金会的奖学金，在美国明尼苏达州圣保罗的麦卡莱斯特学院学习并取得经济学学士学位。还曾就读于日内瓦高等教育大学。在美国麻省理工学院获管理学硕士学位。1962年进入联合国任职。1986年任联合国助理秘书长。1993年3月任负责维持和平事务的副秘书长。1997年1月任联合国第7任秘书长。2002年1月1日起连任秘书长至2006年12月31日卸任。2001年获诺贝尔和平奖。1997年至2006年期间曾多次来华访问。

May 10, 1997 (Date of Visit in Shanghai, ibid)

Kofi A. Annan, UN Secretary-General

Born in Kumasi, Ghana, on April 8, 1938, Kofi Annan received college education at the Kumasi College of Science and Technology. In 1959, a Ford Foundation grant enabled him to complete the studies for a degree in economics at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, United States. He also studied at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, and received a master's degree in management from MIT. He started working for the United Nations in 1962, and became an Assistant Secretary-General of the UN in 1986. He was made Under-Secretary-General in March 1993 responsible for peacekeeping operations. He became the 7th Secretary-General of the UN in January 1997, and served a second term from January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2006. He was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 2001 and paid several visits to China between 1997 and 2006.





■ 1994年9月16 ~ 17日

联合国秘书长布特罗斯·布特罗斯-加利及夫人

September 16-17, 1994

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, UN Secretary-General and Mrs. Boutros-Ghali



■ 1994年9月16 ~ 17日

联合国秘书长布特罗斯·布特罗斯-加利（组照）

1922年11月14日出生于埃及开罗的一个书香门第，科普特人，信奉基督教。1946年从开罗大学法学院毕业后去法国巴黎大学攻读国际法，1949年获国际法博士学位。1954年至1955年，在美国哥伦比亚大学深造。于1973年进入政界，1977年担任埃及外交国务部长，1980年成为埃及民族民主党书记处成员，1987年当选为议会议员，1991年5月出任副总理。1991年12月3日任联合国第6位秘书长。他曾于1992年、1994年9月、1996年3月、2004年6月应邀访华。

September 16-17, 1994

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, UN Secretary-General (photo series)

Boutros Boutros-Ghali was born on November 14, 1922, into an affluent and well educated Coptic Christian family in Cairo, Egypt. After completing the law degree studies in 1946 at Cairo University, he went to study international law in Paris University and earned a Ph.D. in international law in 1949. He spent a year studying in Columbia University from 1954. Boutros-Ghali started his political career in 1973, and became Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt in 1977. He became a member of the General Secretariat of the National Democratic Party, and was elected delegate to the Parliament in 1987. In May 1991, he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister. He became the 6th UN Secretary-General on December 3, 1991, and was invited to visit China in 1992, September 1994, March 1996, June 2004.



■ 1998年6月30日

美利坚合众国总统威廉·杰斐逊·克林顿

1946年8月19日出生于美国阿肯色州霍普镇。1964年考入乔治敦大学，主修外交专业，1968年获国际政治学学士学位，并考取罗兹奖学金赴英国牛津大学学习。1970年，考入美国耶鲁大学法学院，1973年获法学博士学位。1976年，出任阿肯色州司法部长，1978年至1980年任阿肯色州州长，1982年至1992年又连续5次担任州长。1992年11月3日当选美国总统，1996年11月再次当选为总统。1998年6月至2005年期间曾多次访问中国。

June 30, 1998

William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States of America

William Jefferson Clinton was born on August 19, 1946, in Hope, Arkansas. He attended School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University from 1964 and received a bachelor of science in foreign service (B.S.F.S.) degree in 1968. Then he won a Rhodes scholarship to study in Oxford, UK. In 1970, he attended Yale Law School and obtained a Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree three years later. He was elected Arkansas Attorney General in 1976, Governor of Arkansas in 1978 through 1980, and re-elected five times between 1982 and 1992. He became the US President on November 3, 1992, and won a second term in November 1996. He visited China several times from June 1998 to 2005.



■ 1998年6月30日

美利坚合众国总统威廉·杰斐逊·克林顿（组照）

在访华结束前的上海演讲中，克林顿总统庄严地承诺对台的“三不政策”，即：不支持台湾独立；不支持两个中国或一中一台；不支持台湾加入由主权国家参加的国际组织。

June 30, 1998

William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States of America (photo series)

In the speech made in Shanghai before he wound up his trip to China, President Clinton was solemnly committed to the "Three No's" policy on Taiwan, which is no support for independence of Taiwan, or 'two Chinas' or 'one Taiwan, one China,' and that Taiwan should not have a membership in any organization for which statehood is a requirement.



■ 2001年10月20~21日

美利坚合众国总统乔治·W·布什

1946年7月6日出生于美国康涅狄格州的纽黑文。1968年毕业于耶鲁大学并获学士学位。1975年获哈佛商学院工商管理硕士学位。1994年和1998年当选为得克萨斯州州长。在2000年11月7日举行的大选中与民主党候选人戈尔的得票不相上下，但在一个月的法律诉讼中获胜，最终赢得大选，成为美国第43任（54届）总统。后来又参加2004年11月举行的美国大选，并在大选中获胜，蝉联总统。2001年10月，来中国上海参加亚太经合组织第九次领导人非正式会议。2002年2月21日至22日，对中国进行工作访问。

October 20–21, 2001

George W. Bush, President of the United States of America

Born in New Haven, Connecticut on July 6, 1946, George W. Bush received a bachelor's degree in 1968 when he graduated from Yale University. In 1975, he earned his MBA in Harvard Business School and was elected Texas Governor in 1994 and 1998. In the general election on November 7, 2000, Bush won nearly as many votes as Democratic candidate Al Gore, but he won the ensuing one-month long legal battle and became the 43rd President of the United States. He also ran for presidency in November 2004 and got re-elected. In October, 2001, he attended the 9th Informal APEC Economic Leaders Meeting in Shanghai China and visited China on February 21 and 22, 2002.

■ 2008年3月11日

美利坚合众国前总统

乔治·赫伯特·沃克·布什

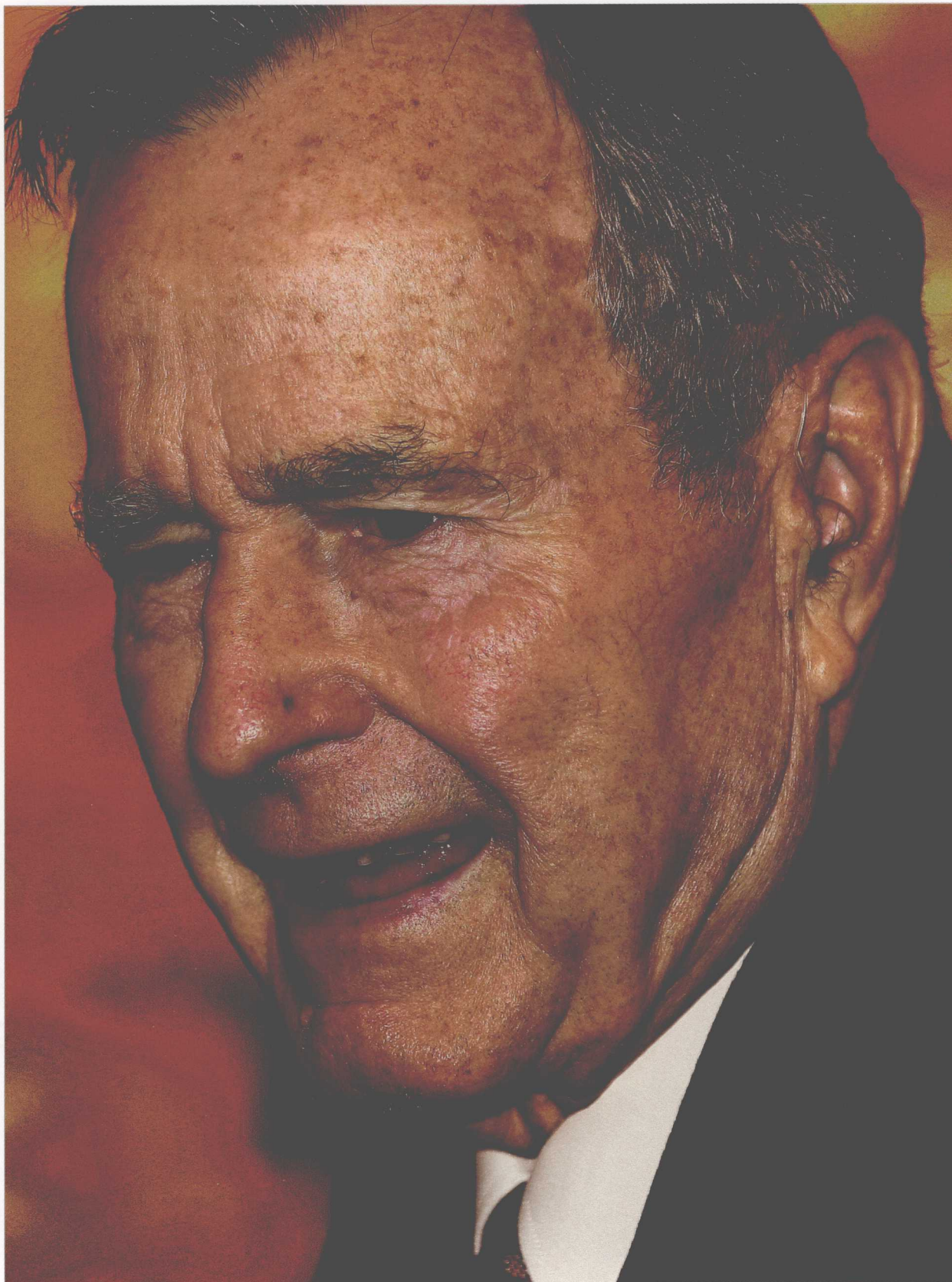
1924年6月12日出生于美国马萨诸塞州的密尔顿。1942年毕业于菲利普斯学院。二次大战期间，加入美国海军。战后，进入耶鲁大学攻读经济学。从上世纪60年代初，开始从政。1971年至1973年被尼克松总统任命为常驻联合国代表，1973年至1974年任共和党全国委员会主席，1974年至1975年出任美国驻北京联络处主任。1980年大选中与里根搭档，当选副总统，1984年再次当选副总统。1989年1月至1993年1月任美国第41任总统。成了150多年来第一位在取副总统当选为美国总统。自1977年以来曾多次访问中国。

March 11, 2008

George Herbert Walker Bush, Former President of the United States of America

George Herbert Walker Bush was born in Milton, Massachusetts on June 12, 1924. He graduated from Philips Academy in 1942 and joined the US Navy during World War II. He went to Yale University to study economics after the war and started his political career in early 1960s. He was appointed Ambassador to the United Nations by President Nixon and served on the job from 1971 to 1973. He was Chairman of the Republican National Committee between 1973 and 1974, and the Chief of the US Liaison Office in Beijing, China from 1974 to 1975.

Bush was the running mate of Ronald Reagan in 1980 general election and was elected Vice President. The Reagan-Bush ticket won again in 1984 and he stayed on the job for another 4 years. He then served as the 41st President of the United States of America from January 1, 1989 to January 1, 1993, and became the first serving Vice President to be elected President for more than 150 years. He visited China many times after 1977.





■ 1997年3月27日

美利坚合众国副总统阿尔·戈尔

1948年3月31日出生于美国首都华盛顿。1976年，当选为国会众议员，并3次连任。1984年当选参议员，1990年连任。1992年11月3日出任克林顿政府的副总统。1997年1月20日连任副总统。2007年戈尔和联合国的政府间气候变化专业委员会，共同获2007年诺贝尔和平奖。1997年3月访问中国。2002年6月来华参加第3届亚太地区城市信息化论坛。2005年10月再次访华。

March 27, 1997

Albert Gore, Vice President of the United States of America

Albert Gore was born in Washington, D. C., on March 31, 1948. He won a seat in the United States House of Representatives in 1976 and the next three elections for the same position. He successfully ran for a seat in the United States Senate in 1984 and got re-elected in 1990. He was elected Vice President in the Clinton Administration on November 3, 1992, and served a second term starting from January 20, 1997. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007, which was shared by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. He visited China in March 1997 and attended the 3rd Annual Forum on City Informatization in the Asia-Pacific Region in China in June 2002. He visited China again in October 2005.



■ 1993年5月13~16日

美利坚合众国前国务卿亨利·艾尔弗雷德·基辛格

1923年5月27日出生于德国费尔特市。犹太人后裔。1950年毕业于哈佛大学，1952年获文学硕士、1954年获哲学博士学位。1969年至1974年任尼克松总统国家安全事务助理。1969年至1975年任国家安全委员会主任。1973年至1977年任国务卿。著有《核武器与对外政策》、《复兴的世界》、《选择的必要：美国外交政策展望》、《麻烦的伙伴关系：大西洋联盟的重新估价》、《白宫岁月》、《记录在案》、《动乱年代》等。1971年7月首次访问中国，1972年2月陪同尼克松总统访华。随后又多次访华。

May 13-16, 1993

Henry Alfred Kissinger, Former Secretary of State of the United States of America

Born in Fürth, Germany, to a Jewish family on May 27, 1923, Henry Kissinger graduated from Harvard University in 1950 and received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1952 and 1954 respectively. He served as National Security Advisor under President Nixon from 1969 to 1974, and chaired National Security Council from 1969 to 1975. He was Secretary of State between 1973 and 1977. He authored Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy, A World Restored, The Necessity of Choice: Prospects of American Foreign Policy, The Troubled Partnership: the Atlantic Alliance, The White House Years, For the Record, Years of Upheaval and so on. He made his first visit to China in July 1971, and accompanied President Nixon to China in February 1972. He visited China many times afterwards.



■ 2001年10月18日

美利坚合众国国务卿科林·卢瑟·鲍威尔

1937年4月5日出生于美国纽约。父母是牙买加移民。1958年毕业于纽约市立学院，获地理学学士学位。1969年进入乔治·华盛顿大学，1971年毕业，获商业管理硕士学位。1987年1月就任第12任美国参谋长联席会议主席。2001年1月就任美国第65任国务卿，成为美国历史上第一位担任该职的黑人。1995年9月出版自传《我的美国历程》。2001年至2004年期间曾多次访华。2001年10月来上海参加亚太经合组织会议。

October 18, 2001

Colin Luther Powell, Secretary of State of the United States of America

Colin Powell was born in New York City on April 5, 1937 to Jamaican immigrant parents. He graduated from City College of New York with a bachelor's degree in geology. He went to George Washington University in 1969 and obtained an MBA upon graduation in 1971. In January 1987, he took office of the 12th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He became the 65th US Secretary of State in January 2001, and was the first African American appointed to that position. He published My American Journey: An Autobiography in September 1995 and visited China several times between 2001 and 2004. He was in Shanghai to for the APEC meeting in October 2001.



■ 1998年7月1日

美利坚合众国国务卿马德琳·科贝尔·奥尔布赖特

1937年5月15日生于捷克斯洛伐克的布拉格。在马萨诸塞州的韦尔斯利大学学习新闻和政治学，1959年毕业。还在哥伦比亚大学获得哲学博士学位。1976年进入政界，1993年至1997年任美国驻联合国大使。1996年12月5日被提名为国务卿。1997年1月23日正式上任。是美国历史上第一位女国务卿。2001年1月20日结束任期。1998年6月25日至7月3日陪同克林顿总统访华。后曾多次访华。

July 1, 1998

Madeleine Korbelt Albright, Secretary of State of the United States of America

Born on May 15, 1937 in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Madeleine Albright studied journalism and political science at Wellesley College in Massachusetts and graduated in 1959. She obtained her Ph.D. in Columbia University. She started her political career in 1976 and served as Ambassador to the United Nations from 1993 to 1997. Nominated Secretary of State on December 5, 1996, she was sworn in on January 23, 1997 as the first woman to hold the position, and concluded her term on January 20, 2001. She accompanied President Clinton in his visit to China from June 25 to July 3, 1998 and visited China many more times afterwards.



■ 1998年6月30日

美利坚合众国总统夫人希拉里·克林顿（一）

1947年10月26日出生于美国伊利诺伊州的芝加哥。1969年进入耶鲁大学法学院。也正是在这里与克林顿相遇。1975年10月11日结婚。在1992年竞选总统期间，一直是克林顿的政治顾问。1993年1月25日被任命为美国全国医疗保健总统特别工作小组组长。2000年11月7日当选为参议员，成为美国历史上第一位谋求公职的第一夫人。2003年6月9日她的白宫回忆录《活生生的历史》上市，第1版印刷就达到100万册。同年8月中国译林出版社出版《亲历历史：希拉里回忆录》。

June 30, 1998

Hillary Rodham Clinton, First Lady of the United States of America (I)

Born on October 26, 1947, in Chicago, Illinois, Hillary Rodham Clinton enrolled at Yale Law School, where she met Clinton. They got married on October 11, 1975, and she was the political advisor to Clinton during the latter's 1992 presidential campaign. She was made Chairwoman of the Task Force on National Health Care Reform on January 25, 1993. She became the first First Lady ever elected to public office, when she won a US Senate seat on November 7, 2000. Her White House memoir Living History was published on June 9, 2003, and its initial printing sold one million copies. The Chinese translation of the memoir was published in August 2003 by Yilin Press.