



黃華

Huang Hua

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**黄 华**

何理良 主编

※

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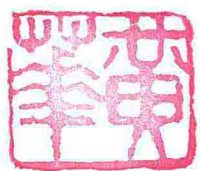
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# 献给九十华诞的黄华同志

Dedicated to Huang Hua on His 90th Birthday

## 筹备单位

中国福利会

中国宋庆龄基金会

中国国际友好联络会

中国国际友人研究会

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潘 华

年君武题



# 前言

我和黄华同志是同一时代的人，从年轻时就一直追随着中国共产党，我们的经历和党的战斗历程密切相连。光阴荏苒，如今我们已是耄耋之年。看到中国经济蓬勃发展，人民生活不断改善，国际地位与日俱增，心里感到十分欣慰。

我与黄华同志相识在一二·九运动时期。他在燕京，我在清华，都是风华正茂、抗日爱国的热血青年。我们不甘做亡国奴，和北平、天津的学生们一道高举抗日救国的旗帜，和反动军警顽强斗争。中国共产党领导中国工农红军在陕北建立的革命根据地，如同光辉的朝阳吸引着成千上万爱国志士，我们也投笔从戎，奔向延安。

1946年的一件趣事令我至今记忆犹新。那时我在南京梅园新村周恩来副主席处工作，黄华在北平军事调处执行部工作。中央委托他从北平专程捎一百锭黄金给梅园新村作经费。赖祖烈同志点过后开玩笑说：“不对呀，怎么多出一锭？”黄华听了诙谐地说：“噢，是生了小金锭了。”

黄华从事外事工作数十年。在陕北保安，他为埃德加·斯诺做翻译，到延安后又接待过许多外国朋友和记者，包括美军观察组等。建国后他调入外交部，在周总理和陈毅同志的直接领导下，多次参加新中国重大外交活动，从而培养了作为外交官必须具备的胆略、气魄和斗争艺术。黄华同志深受周总理高风亮节、庄重洒脱的外交风范影响，牢记周总理“外事工作，授权有限”的八字告诫，谦虚谨慎，成为一名立场坚定，掌握政策，钻研业务，开拓进取的外交家。

记得在1989年5月底，正是北京发生那场政治风波前夕，黄华要去美国出席国际行动理事会。行前，他坚守党的外事纪律，通过姚依林找我研究中央的对外口径。在中国革命艰难、漫长的道路上，黄华始终站稳革命立场，和党中央保持一致。

黄华不仅不忘为中国革命和建设倾注过心血的国际友人，而且非常重视结交新朋友。无论过去、现在和将来，我们都需要各国人民的支持和帮助。他领导的几个民间组织，在增进与外国人民的了解和友谊方面做了许多工作。

黄华同志年届九十，几个民间友好团体筹划出一本纪念性的画册，我很赞同。从那些弥足珍贵的照片中，我们可以看到他几十年走过的光荣岁月。



宋平

2002年8月



# FOREWORD

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Comrade Huang Hua and I are contemporaries. From the days of our youth, we have always followed the Communist Party of China (CPC). Our lives have been closely related to its struggles. Time has slipped by, and now we are old. We are gratified to see that China's economy is flourishing, the people's livelihood is improving steadily, and China's international status continues to rise.

I met Comrade Huang Hua during the December 9th Student Movement of 1935, when we were university students, he at Yenching (Peking), I at Tsinghua. Ardently patriotic, we strongly opposed Japanese aggression, determined that China would never be enslaved. Together with students from Beiping (Beijing) and Tianjin, we held high the banner of resistance against Japan and for national salvation, and fought tenaciously against the reactionary government's troops and police.

The Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army, led by the CPC, established a revolutionary base in northern Shaanxi Province. Like a brilliant rising red sun it fascinated tens of thousands of noble-minded patriots. Huang Hua and I cast aside our pens and hurried to join the revolutionary forces in Yan'an.

An amusing incident still remains with me. In 1946 I was working for Vice-Chairman Zhou Enlai at Meiyuan New Village in the city of Nanjing. Huang Hua was in Beiping (Beijing) with the Military Executive Headquarters. The Central Command entrusted him with a mission to deliver 100 ingots of gold to Meiyuan New Village. Comrade Lai Zulie first checked them over. "How come there is one ingot too many?" he joked. "They must have given birth to a little one!" Huang Hua rejoined, straight-faced.

He was involved in foreign affairs for several decades, starting in the thirties in Bao'an in northern Shaanxi Province when he acted as interpreter for Edgar Snow. Later, in Yan'an he met with quite a few foreign friends and journalists, as well as members of the U.S. Military Observer Group (popularly known as the "Dixie Mission").

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Huang Hua was appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Under the direct leadership of Premier Zhou Enlai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, he took part in many important diplomatic activities. These developed in him the boldness of vision and maneuvering talents so essential to a skilled diplomat.

Deeply influenced by Zhou Enlai's highly principled conduct in matters of diplomacy, his serious yet relaxed charm, Huang Hua bore always in mind the Premier's caution: "There is a limit to how much you can concede in foreign affairs." Huang Hua was a modest and prudent diplomat, a man of steadfast principle with a firm grasp of policy, a thorough professional of pioneering and enterprising spirit.

I remember the end of May 1989, just before the outbreak of the political storm which followed in June. Huang Hua was about to leave for the U.S. to attend a meeting of the Inter-Action Council. In strict observance of Party discipline, through Yao Yilin he checked with me on the stance of the Central Committee regarding this complicated situation. On New China's long and difficult road, whenever the revolution hit a snag, Huang Hua stood rock-solid with the Communist Party Central Committee.

In addition to always remembering the foreign friends who poured their energies into China's revolution and construction, Huang Hua devotes considerable attention to making new friends. Whether past, present or future, China needs the support and help of friends abroad. Several NGOs under Huang Hua's leadership have done much to promote international people's friendship and understanding.

Comrade Huang Hua has attained the age of ninety. Five of the NGOs — the China Welfare Institute, the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, the China Association for International Friendly Contact, the China Society for People's Friendship Studies and the Great Wall Society of China — plan to publish a pictorial album commemorating him. I heartily approve this idea. The precious photos it contains will serve to recall to us the splendid achievements of Huang Hua's many years.

Song Ping  
August 2002

*Editor's note: Song Ping, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 13th, 14th CPC Central Committee.*

# 序 言

## 我所认识的黄华同志

我同黄华同志相识是在抗日战争后期，在延安外事组工作时。当时的印象是：他是一位表情严肃，不苟言笑，对工作十分认真和勤恳的领导。

黄华是新中国许多重大外交事件的历史见证人和参与者。1935年一二·九北平学生运动，他是领导人之一，同美国记者埃德加·斯诺夫妇相熟与友好。1936年夏，黄华陪伴斯诺在陕北保安和西部前线采访中央领导人和红军将士。1937年初，在延安接待史沫特莱、海伦·斯诺、贝特兰等友人。1944年美军观察组到延安常驻，1946年北平军事调处执行部成立，他同美国官方有不少交道。

1949年4月，奉周恩来副主席的指示，黄华从天津调任南京军管会外事处长，以私人身份与当时留在南京的前美国驻华大使司徒雷登建立接触。1953年朝鲜停战后，他作为中国人民志愿军谈判代表团成员在板门店参加中朝方面同美韩代表讨论政治解决的谈判。

他在担任驻加纳和阿联（埃及）大使时，访问了多哥、达荷美、坦桑尼亚、毛里求斯、刚果（布）等非洲国家，接触了许多非洲国家和民族解放运动的领导人，为增进了解、推动建交作出了成就。

中美关系始终是我国外交工作的重点。1971年7月，黄华参加接待秘密来访的美国总统国家安全助理基辛格。随着中美关系解冻，双方在1978年底正式建立外交关系。建交时遗留的美国售台武器问题继续困扰着两国关系。经过两国代表持续、耐心和字斟句酌的谈判，最后于1982年发表了《八一七公报》。《八一七公报》同《上海公报》一起，都是中美关系中里程碑式的文件，严格遵循，认真执行，一定会促进两国关系不断发展。

1971年10月，联合国恢复我国的合法权利，中国开始全面进入多边外交领域。黄华担任首任常驻联合国组织和安全理事会代表。联合国讨论的议题广泛，各方面关系复杂，现场交锋多，政治影响大。因此，做好联合国工作，决非易事。黄华领导下的代表团遵照毛泽东主席和周恩来总理的指示，对联合国加深调查研究，勤奋努力，逐步克服了初期情况不熟、经验不足的困难，较好地执行了中央的方针政策。值得一提的是，我代表团于1972年初向非殖民地化委员会提出，要求将香港、澳门从殖民地名单中删除。委员会接受这项建议并将其载





入向联合国大会的报告，联合国大会以压倒多数票予以通过，这就为杜绝香港、澳门问题的复杂化，为我国日后收回香港、澳门主权的谈判工作打了重要的前哨仗。

随着改革开放形势的发展，我国对联合国的看法也更加深入和全面。在他担任外长期间，我国参加了联合国的裁军和人权会议；接受多边援助；建立同联合国开发计划署、世界银行、国际货币基金组织的合作；有区别地参加联合国维和行动等等。多边外交局面有了新的开展。

中央一直关心我国同北方邻国苏联的关系。黄华外长及时建议举行中苏副外长级定期会谈，交换意见，以促进两国关系。此后他于1982年11月以中国政府特使身份参加勃列日涅夫葬礼时，进一步向苏联新领导人转达了中国领导人关于共同努力使两国关系逐步恢复正常的愿望。这在两国人民中产生了良好反应。

中国和日本是一衣带水的邻邦，中日友好是两国人民的共同愿望，是邓小平同志紧抓的大事。黄华外长同外交部的同志们积极进行中日和平友好条约的谈判，经过不少曲折，条约终于在1978年8月签订，并在东京举行批准书的交换仪式。邓小平副总理亲自出席，以示我国的重视。

1972年2月，中国的老朋友埃德加·斯诺病情危重，周总理急电给在亚的斯亚贝巴出席安理会会议的黄华，要他赶赴瑞士探望，传达毛主席、周总理的关切和问候。马海德大夫已率领医疗组在那里看护治疗。当这三个老朋友见面时，三双手紧握在一起，斯诺兴奋而诙谐地说：“三个赤匪又聚在一起了。”斯诺满脸笑容，一瞬间充分流露出他从对中国、对老朋友们三十多年结下的深情厚谊中所感到的由衷的高兴与眷恋。

由于黄华同众多友好人士交往的这种“特点”，在他退出第一线后，仍然有很多外国朋友找他，他仍然积极活跃在民间外交和社会活动的舞台上。他经推选担任宋庆龄基金会、中国福利会、中国国际友好联络会、长城学会等很多社团的领导人，并作为知名人士应邀参加国际行动理事会（由三十多位离职各国政要组成）。他亲自组建的中国国际友人研究会，与许多外国民间团体进行友好交流活动。

今天，九旬高龄的黄华依旧每天阅读书报，关心国内外大事，不时接待来访的外国朋友，并且经常上网看时论，查资料，不忘“与时俱进”。勤耕耘，广交友，应该是外交界的一个好传统吧！

现在，《黄华》画册出版了。图片从一个侧面展示一个革命知识青年在党的指引和培育下成长的过程。我希望读者会喜爱这本书，希望广大干部和青年可以从中得到鼓舞和激励。

凌青

2002年8月

编者注：凌青曾任中共中央延安外事组成员，常驻联合国和安理会代表、驻委内瑞拉共和国大使，现任中国国际友人研究会会长。

# PREFACE

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## THE HUANG HUA I KNOW

I met Huang Hua near the end of the War Against Japanese Aggression, when I was working in the Foreign Affairs Group in Yan'an. He impressed me as a rather solemn, reserved person who took his leadership responsibilities very seriously.

Huang Hua witnessed and participated in many important events in New China's history. He was one of the leaders of the Beiping student movement of December 9, 1935. He was a good friend of American journalist Edgar Snow and his wife Helen Foster (who wrote under the name "Nym Wales"). In the summer of 1936, when Snow interviewed Communist leaders in Bao'an in northern Shaanxi, and generals and troops at the western front, Huang Hua acted as his interpreter. In early 1937, in Yan'an, he looked after American friends Agnes Smedley, Nym Wales and James Bertram. A U.S. Military Observer Group set up in Yan'an in 1944, followed in 1946 by the Military Executive Headquarters established in Beiping (Beijing), brought Huang Hua into frequent contact with American officials.

In April 1949, Vice-Chairman Zhou Enlai ordered him transferred from Tianjin to Nanjing to assume the post of director of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Military Control Commission. Former U. S. Ambassador Leighton Stuart was then still in Nanjing, and Huang Hua established contact with him in a private capacity.

After the Korean War ended in 1953, Huang Hua, as a member of the negotiating team of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the Sino-North Korean side, took part at Panmunjom in the discussions with the U.S. - South Korean side regarding a political settlement of the conflict.

While serving as Ambassador to Ghana and the United Arab Republic (Egypt), he visited Togo, Dahomey (Benin), Tanzania, Mauritius and Congo (Brazzaville). He also met with leaders of many African countries and national liberation movements, promoting understanding and hastening the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Sino-U.S. relations have always been a focal point of our diplomacy. In July of 1971, Huang Hua took part in receiving the American envoy Dr. Kissinger who had been sent secretly to arrange a meeting between President Richard Nixon and Chairman Mao Zedong. Nixon's visit to China marked a thaw in Sino - U.S. relations, culminating in the establishment of formal diplomatic ties at the end of 1978.

The sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan continues to disturb Sino - U.S. amity. After sustained and patient negotiations, weighing every word, both sides finally signed the "August 17 Communiqué" in 1982, another milestone document in Sino-U.S. relations. Strict adherence to these documents and their earnest implementation will certainly enhance relations between the two countries.

In October 1971, the United Nations restored China's legitimate rights, and we began full participation in many-faceted foreign diplomacy. Huang Hua was China's first permanent representative to the UN and the Security Council. The UN discusses a broad range of complicated issues, with frequent on-the-spot confrontations, exercising a tremendous political influence. Being a UN representative is no easy matter. The Chinese delegation which Huang Hua headed, acting in accordance with instructions from Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, studied the UN intensely. It gradually overcame its unfamiliarity and acquired sufficient experience to be able to meet the requirements of China's government.

For example, the Chinese delegation early in 1972 proposed to the Decolonization Committee that it exclude Hong Kong and Macao from its list of colonies. The Committee accepted the proposal and submitted it in a report to the General Assembly, which then adopted it by an overwhelming majority. This assured there would be no complications regarding the status of Hong Kong and Macao, and cleared away any obstacle to restoration of our sovereignty over them.



As China intensified reform and opening up, we expanded our participation in the UN. After Huang Hua became Foreign Minister (1976 ~1982), China took part in UN conferences on disarmament and human rights, accepted multilateral assistance, cooperated with the UN Development Program, the World Bank, and the IMF, and participated in UN peace-keeping activities. Our multilateral diplomacy entered a new stage.

China has always been deeply concerned about relations with our northern neighbor, the former Soviet Union. As Foreign Minister, Huang Hua proposed a regular exchange of views, at a deputy foreign minister level, to promote bilateral relations. In November 1982, when he attended the funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as China's special envoy, he conveyed to the new Soviet leadership the hope of China's leaders that mutual efforts be made to gradually normalize relations. This evoked a favorable response from the peoples of both countries.

China and Japan are separated only by a strip of water. Friendship is the desire of both peoples. Huang Hua and his colleagues in China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted long and difficult negotiations with Japan aiming at a Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. It was finally signed in August 1978 with a ceremonial exchange of instruments of ratification in Tokyo. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping attended personally, as a mark of the importance China attached to good relations with Japan.

In February 1972, China's old friend Edgar Snow was dying of cancer in Switzerland. Premier Zhou Enlai sent an urgent cable to Huang Hua who was attending a meeting of the Security Council in Addis Abeba, directing him to hurry to Switzerland and convey to Snow his deep concern and that of Chairman Mao Zedong. A Chinese medical group under Dr. George Hatem (Ma Haide) was already in attendance. When the three old friends met, they tightly clasped hands. Snow, very moved, clearly reflected how he cherished their friendship of more than thirty years: "The three 'Red Bandits' are together again!" Snow said with a warm smile.

Because Huang Hua enjoyed an intimate relationship with innumerable foreign friends, many continued to seek him out after he officially retired. He is still active in people-to-people diplomacy and on the stage of public affairs. He has been elected president of several mass organizations such as the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, the China Welfare Institute, the China Association for International Friendly Contact, and the Great Wall Society of China. He has also been invited to join the Inter-Action Council — an international body of some thirty prominent figures from various countries who have retired from public office. The China Society for People's Friendship Studies, which he personally set up, has been engaged in friendly exchanges with many foreign people's organizations.

Today, at the age of ninety, Huang Hua still reads the daily newspapers, is concerned about major domestic and international events, and continues to receive visitors from abroad. In step with the times, he daily peruses current affairs articles and checks reference material on his computer. A large circle of friends and hard work is an old tradition in the diplomatic community!

The pictorial album HUANG HUA is off the press. It shows one aspect of how a young student developed into a mature revolutionary under the guidance and teaching of the Chinese Communist Party. I hope that all readers will enjoy it, and that it will provide inspiration and encouragement to China's many civil service workers and youth.

Ling Qing  
August 2002

*Editor's note: Ling Qing was a member of Foreign Affairs Group in Yan'an, Permanent Representative to UN and Security Council, Ambassador to Venezuela, and is currently president of China Society for People's Friendship Studies.*



# GREETINGS

## HUANG HUA — My Friend

Huang Hua is 90 but, after 70 years, has preserved the youthfulness of his early 20s as a leading activist of the historic Beijing student movement of December 1935 that helped arouse all China to resist the spreading threat of Japanese militarist aggression that menaced her national existence.

To that time, too, belong the earliest roots of the future diplomatic career that, after the Liberation, would take him to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Fluent in English, he was a link of the student movement with staunch foreign friends like the Americans Edgar and Helen Snow and the New Zealand author James Bertram, his fellow alumnus and room-mate at Yenching (Yanjing) University. Later he would be Snow's interpreter on the latter's window-opening journey which would result in the world-famous book *Red Star Over China*. And Bertram, on the basis of personal travels, would also write reliable and valuable books on the Xi'an Incident of 1936, and on the areas led by the Chinese Communist Party, where like Snow he interviewed Mao Zedong, and was an eyewitness to their earliest fruitful development of guerrilla and mobile war against Japanese occupation.

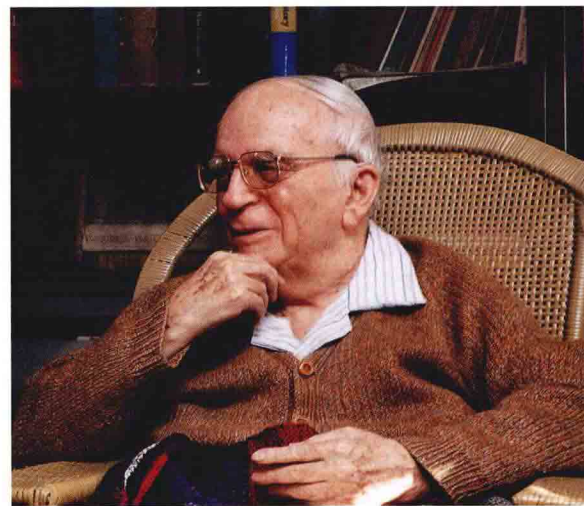
I myself, though I already knew of Huang Hua from the Snows, first met him some 60 years ago, in Yan'an in 1944, when as secretary to Zhu De, commander-in-chief of China's Communist-led armies, he acted his interpreter in a separate interview I had with that world-famous revolutionary warrior. I was in Yan'an as part of the first press group to visit there after five years of tight news-blockade by the Chiang Kai-shek government, finally broken by the persistent efforts of foreign newsmen plus the pressure of China's allies for Japan's final defeat at a time when the Chiang regime had virtually ceased to resist the Japanese aggressors within China.

Our next contact was seven crucial years later, in the young People's Republic of China, in Shanghai where Huang Hua was in charge of the liberated city's foreign affairs. My late wife Elsie Cholmeley and I, newly arrived from some years in the United States on the invitation of Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) were preparing the printing at that time there, of the new magazine *China Reconstructs* (now renamed *China Today*). Huang Hua presided at a welcoming reception for us. Also attending were staff members of *Shanghai News*, a newly established English language daily in the city.

Since that time Huang Hua has had a far-reaching and varied diplomatic career. After attending the epoch-making Bandung Conference in 1955, he became China's first ambassador to Ghana, West Africa and special envoy to several African countries that had shaken off colonial control, and after new China's restoration to her rightful place in the United Nations, with the acclaiming votes of the newly independent states of the Third World, he became his country's first permanent representative in the world body. Since retirement as Foreign Minister he has been regularly participating in the international gatherings of retired statesmen known as the Inter-Action Council.

Within the past 20 years now, I have had the pleasure and honor of working with Huang Hua in several organizations which he has headed the Smedley-Strong-Snow Society of China (later renamed the China Society for People's Friendship Studies), the China Welfare Institute and the Soong Ching Ling Foundation. He is devoted to the memory and heritage of Soong Ching Ling as a principled revolutionary, a pioneer of modernization and a builder of bridges between forward-looking and peace-loving people everywhere.

I am proud that he has often called me his friend.



*J. Epstein*

December 2002

**Editor's note:** Israel Epstein, born in 1915 in Poland, settled in Tianjin in 1920 and was engaged in journalism from his teenage years. He sympathizes and supports the revolutionary struggle of Chinese people. In 1938 he was a member of the Central Committee of the China Defence League established by Soong Ching Ling in Hong Kong. After the founding of New China, he joined and helped to found the magazine *China Reconstructs* (now renamed *China Today*), of which he rose to be chief editor. He became a Chinese citizen and is currently a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, vice-chairman of China Welfare Institute and Soong Ching Ling Foundation and vice-president of the China Society for People's Friendship Studies.

## 我的朋友——黄华

黄华九十岁了，但他仍保持着七十年前的那种青年气息。1935年12月，他二十岁刚出头，北平发生了历史性的学生运动，他是参与领导这场学生运动的积极分子。那时在日本加强军国主义的威胁下，中国处于危急存亡之秋，学生运动唤起全中国人民起来抵抗日本的侵略。

他那时候从事的活动成了他后来外交生涯的基础。全国解放后，他被派到中华人民共和国外交部工作。他讲一口流利的英语，他与那些对中国革命坚信不疑的朋友，如美国的埃德加·斯诺和海伦·斯诺，新西兰的作家、他在燕京大学时的同学、室友詹姆斯·贝特兰建立了联系。往后，他在斯诺那次向世界报道中国红色区域的旅行中做了斯诺的翻译，结果是斯诺写成了享誉世界的《西行漫记》一书。贝特兰根据个人旅行见闻，也写了关于1936年西安事变和中国共产党领导的地区的一些材料可靠、有价值的书籍。他和斯诺一样，采访过毛泽东，也是一位亲眼看到共产党领导下的人民利用游击战、运动战抵抗日本占领取得初期成效的见证人。

我自己虽早就从斯诺夫妇那里知道黄华，但第一次见他是在大约六十年前，1944年在延安，他是中国共产党所领导的军队的总司令朱德的秘书，我个别采访这位世界著名的战士时，他担任翻译。那一年我到延安，是打破了蒋介石政权严密封锁新闻达五年之久去的第一个访问延安的记者代表团成员，这是由于中外记者的不断努力和中国的盟国一定要彻底击败日本而施加压力的结果，那时蒋政权实际上已停止了在中国国内抵抗日本侵略者。

我们下一次接触是在经历了严酷斗争的七年以后，在年轻的中华人民共和国刚刚建立时，黄华负责解放了的上海的外事工作。我和我已过世的妻子邱茉莉在美国待了几年以后，应宋庆龄（孙中山夫人）的邀请，参与她筹办一本新杂志《中国建设》（现更名为《今日中国》）的工作。黄华主持一个欢迎我们的招待会，上海新出版的英文报纸《上海新闻》社的职工也出席招待会了。

自那以后，黄华度过了多年远涉重洋、执行多种任务的外交生涯。1955年出席划时代的万隆会议后，他成为中国派往刚摆脱了殖民控制的非洲和阿拉伯国家的首任大使。1971年，经过第三世界独立国家的支持，联合国恢复了新中国的合法席位，他成了这个世界机构中的中国首任常驻代表。从外交部长的岗位上退下来后，他经常出席一些前国家领导人的国际集会，如国际行动理事会。

二十多年来，我很愉快和荣幸地在以他为首的几个民间团体中同他一道工作，如史沫特莱、斯特朗、斯诺学会（后改名为中国国际友人研究会）、中国福利会和宋庆龄基金会。宋庆龄是一位有原则的革命家、现代化的先驱和在有远见卓识及热爱和平的人民之间架设桥梁的人，黄华致力于继承和发扬光大她的遗志。

他常说我是他的朋友，我为此感到自豪。

爱泼斯坦  
2002年12月

编者注：伊斯雷尔·爱泼斯坦1915年生于波兰。1920年定居天津，青年时即从事新闻工作。同情和支持中国人民的革命斗争。1938年他担任宋庆龄在香港创建的保卫中国同盟的中央委员。新中国成立后参加《中国建设》（现改名为《今日中国》）杂志的创办，曾担任总编辑。他加入了中国国籍，曾担任全国政协常务委员以及中国福利会、宋庆龄基金会副主席和中国国际友人研究会的副会长。



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# 第一部分

## 积极投入北平学生抗日救亡运动 到陕北参加红军 ( 1935 ~ 1937 )

1931年爆发九一八事件，日本帝国主义大举武装侵略，占领了中国东北三省。蒋介石执行对外投降，对内反共内战的政策，命令二十余万东北军撤至长城以南。当时在锦州东北交通大学求学的黄华（原名王汝梅）与大批同学愤然离开东北，来到北平。次年考入燕京大学。日本的侵略野心绝不止是东北，而是吞并全中国！1935年5月，《何梅协定》签订后，蒋、日政府策划华北五省自治，成立“冀察政务委员会”傀儡政府。华北大片土地包括北平和天津即将成为日本的殖民地，华北人民眼看要成为亡国奴。

当时，中国共产党领导下的地下组织——北平学联——决定发动平津各校抗日大游行。12月8日，时为燕大学生会执委会主席的黄华同燕大学生会主席张兆林召开大会提议参加次日大游行，得到全体学生坚决响应，于是爆发要求抗日救亡的一二·九运动。一二·九运动迅速成为全国性运动。

黄华在1936年初参加了中国共产党。

1936年6月中旬，黄华应美国记者埃德加·斯诺的要求，为他担任采访陕北苏区的翻译，秘密离开北平。同年10月，斯诺离开保安回北平写书。黄华参加红军。

1937年1月，红军进驻延安。黄华随军进城。



# Part One

## **Active participation in the Beiping (Beijing) student movement of resistance against Japan and for national salvation and going to northern Shaanxi to join the Red Army (1935~1937)**

With the outbreak of the September 18th Incident in 1931, the Japanese imperialists carried out armed aggression on a large scale, and seized China's three northeastern provinces. Chiang Kai-shek implemented a policy of capitulation in foreign affairs and anti-Communist civil war at home, and ordered the Northeastern Army of over 200,000 troops to withdraw to the south of the Great Wall. At that time, Huang Hua (original name: Wang Rumei) who was studying at Northeast Jiaotong University in Jinzhou, left the Northeast in anger for Beiping (Beijing) together with large numbers of fellow students. He was admitted to Yenching University in the following year. Japan's aggressive ambitions were not limited to the Northeast only, but sought to swallow up the whole of China. After the signing of the "Ho-Umezu Agreement" in May 1935, the governments of Chiang Kai-shek and Japan plotted autonomy in the five provinces of northern China, and set up a puppet regime of "Political Council for Hopei (Hebei) and Chahar". A vast area of northern China, including Beiping and Tianjin, would soon become a Japanese colony. People in this region would be turned into slaves of a foreign country.

The Beiping Student Union, an underground organization led by the Communist Party of China, decided to mobilize students of Beiping and Tianjin to stage an anti-Japanese demonstration. On December 8, Huang Hua, then chairman of executive committee, and Zhang Zhaolin, president of Yenching University Student Union, convened a meeting, proposing to join the demonstration the following day, which won firm response from all the students. The December 9th Movement which was then launched to demand resistance against Japan and for national salvation, became a nationwide campaign.

Huang Hua joined the Communist Party of China early in 1936.

In mid-June 1936, Huang Hua, at the request of American journalist Edgar Snow, undertook to be his interpreter on his visit to Chinese Soviet Areas in northern Shaanxi. Huang Hua left Beiping in secret. In October, Snow left Bao'an and returned to Beiping to write his book. Huang Hua joined the Red Army.

In January 1937, Huang Hua followed with the Red Army, which moved to Yan'an.