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1979

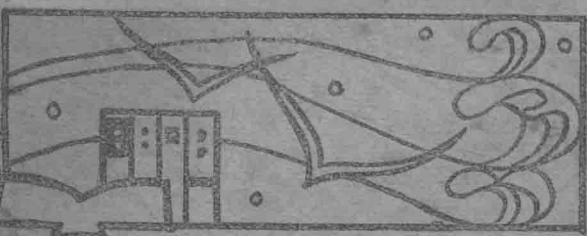
英汉对照活页文选

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Chairman Hua Gives Press Conference On the Establishment of Sino-American Diplomatic Relations

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Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, gave a press conference① in Peking's Great Hall of the People② on the morning of December 16 in connection with③ the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America.

Chairman Hua started the press conference by reading out④ the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and the statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China. He then answered questions from newsmen.

Question: Chairman Hua, will you please speak about the significance of the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations?

Answer: The normalization of Sino-U. S. relations has long been a wish of the Chinese and American peoples. Our great leader the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and our esteemed Premier Chou En-lai paved the way for⑤ opening Sino-U. S. relations. During the visit of President Nixon⑥ and Dr. Kissinger⑦ to China in 1972, the Chinese and U.S. sides issued the Shanghai Communiqué,⑧ which started the process of normalizing Sino-U.S. relations. Thanks to the joint efforts of the leaders, governments and peoples of the two countries in the past few years, Sino-U.S. relations have now been normalized. Former U.S. President Ford,⑨ many of the senators⑩ and congressmen⑪ and other friends from all walks of life⑫ have all played their part⑬ towards this end. Now, President Carter,⑭ Dr. Brzezinski⑮ and Secretary of State Vance⑯ have all made valuable contributions to the eventual normalization of our rela-

tions.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States is a historic event. It opens up broad vistas^⑰ for enhancing understanding and friendship between the two peoples and promoting bilateral exchanges in all fields.^⑱ It will also contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. The Chinese and American peoples are happy about it and I believe the people all over the world will be happy at the news too.

Q: Chairman Hua, my question is: What policy will the Chinese Government adopt towards Taiwan in the new circumstances when relations between China and the United States have been normalized?

A: Taiwan is part of China's sacred territory and the people in Taiwan are our kith and kin.^⑲ It is the common aspiration of all the Chinese people including our compatriots in Taiwan to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the country with Taiwan returning to the embrace of the motherland. It has been our consistent policy that all patriots belong to^⑳ one big family whether they come forward^㉑ early or late. We hope that our compatriots in Taiwan will join all the other Chinese people including our compatriots in Hongkong^㉒ and Macao^㉓ and overseas Chinese in making further contributions to the cause of reunifying China.

Q: Can you say that after normalization China would object to a visit to Taiwan by an American official?

A: The relations between China and the United States have been normalized after the joint efforts of both sides which have reached an agreement and have now issued the joint communique. And the answer to your question is clearly stated in the joint communique which I quote: "The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." So the answer is very clear in this paragraph. There will only be unofficial relations.

Q: will the United States be permitted to continue providing Taiwan with access to military equipment for defensive purposes?

A: Paragraph two of the joint communique which I announced just now says: "The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." In our discussions on the question of the

commercial relations, the two sides had differing views. During the negotiations the U.S. side mentioned that after normalization it would continue to sell limited amount of arms to Taiwan for defensive purposes. We made it clear that we absolutely would not agree to this. In all discussions the Chinese side repeatedly made clear its position on this question. We held that after the normalization continued sales of arms to Taiwan by the United States would not conform to the principles of the normalization, would be detrimental to the peaceful liberation of Taiwan and would exercise an unfavourable influence on the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. So our two sides had differences on this point. Nevertheless, we reached an agreement on the joint communique.

Q: Mr. Chairman, may I ask you please about the possibility of a worsening of relations with Russia as a result of what you have announced today, since the Russians may be very suspicious of your joining more closely with the Americans. Do you feel that it may lead to a worsening of relations with Moscow?

A: We think that the normalization of relations between China and the United States and the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship Between China and Japan are conducive to peace and stability

in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole. Does this mean the formation of an axis^{②①} or alliance^{②②} of China, Japan and the United States? We say that it is neither an alliance nor an axis. China and the United States have now normalized their relations and the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have also been normalized. Therefore it is out of the question^{②③} that the normalization of relations is directed at any country.

Here I would like to make an additional explanation. China has now normalized relations with the United States and Japan and signed a treaty of peace and friendship with Japan. This is beneficial to the development of relations between countries in the Asia-Pacific region and to the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole. Undoubtedly, of course, it is also favourable to the struggle of all peoples against hegemonism.^{②④} We have mentioned our opposition to hegemonism in our joint communique. We oppose both big hegemony and small hegemony, both global^{②⑤} hegemony and regional^{②⑥} hegemony. This will be conducive to the peace of the whole world.

Q: I would like to ask you if there were any Chinese compatriots from Taiwan involved at any stage^{②⑦} in the discussions towards normalization?

A: No.

Huang Hua, Chinese Foreign Minister,^③ and Chang Wen-chin, Vice-Foreign Minister, attended the press conference. More than 100 Chinese and foreign correspondents were present.

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|----------------------------|-------------|
| ① press conference | 记者招待会 |
| ② Great Hall of the People | 人民大会堂 |
| ③ in connection with | 就……; 关于 |
| ④ by reading out | 宣读 |
| ⑤ pave the way for | 为……开辟(铺平)道路 |
| ⑥ President Nixon | 尼克松总统 |
| ⑦ Dr. Kissinger | 基辛格博士 |
| ⑧ Shanghai Communiqué | 上海公报 |
| ⑨ President Ford | 福特总统 |
| ⑩ senators | 参议员 |
| ⑪ congressmen | 众议员 |
| ⑫ all walks of life | 各界 |
| ⑬ play their part | 起作用; 作出努力 |
| ⑭ President Carter | 卡特总统 |
| ⑮ Dr. Brzezinski | 布热津斯基博士 |
| ⑯ Secretary of State Vance | 万斯国务卿 |
| ⑰ broad vistas | 广阔前景 |
| ⑱ in all fields | 各个领域; 一切领域 |
| ⑲ kith and kin | 骨肉同胞 |
| ⑳ belong to | 属于 |
| ㉑ come forward | 站出来, 响应 |
| ㉒ Hongkong | 香港 |
| ㉓ Macao | 澳门 |
| ㉔ provide…… with access to | 对……提供获得的途径 |
| ㉕ will not conform to | 不符合…… |
| ㉖ will be detrimental to | 不利于…… |

②⑦	worsening	恶化
②⑧	Treaty of Peace and Friendship	和平友好条约
②⑨	axis	轴心
③①	alliance	同盟
③②	out of the question	谈不到，谈不上
③③	hegemonism	霸权主义
③④	global	全球性的
③⑤	regional	地区性的
③⑥	at any stage	在任何阶段
③⑦	Foreign Minister	外交部长

华主席为中美建交举行记者招待会

中共中央主席、国务院总理华国锋就中华人民共和国和美利坚合众国建立外交关系今天上午在人民大会堂举行中外记者招待会。

华主席首先宣读《中华人民共和国和美利坚合众国关于建立外交关系的联合公报》和《中华人民共和国政府声明》，接着，回答了记者提出的问题。

问：请华主席谈谈中美关系正常化的意义。

答：实现中美关系正常化是中美两国人民长期的愿望。伟大领袖毛主席和敬爱的周总理在生前为打开中美关系开辟了道路。一九七二年尼克松总统和基辛格博士访华的时候，中美双方发表了上海公报，这样，开始了两国关系正常化的进程。经过几年来中美两国领导人、两国政府和人民的共同努力，两国关系正常化现在实现了。福特总统，还有美国参众两院的许多议员先生和美国各界朋友都为此做出了努力。

现在卡特总统、布热津斯基博士和万斯国务卿为两国最终实现关系正常化作出了宝贵的贡献。

中美建交是一个历史性的事件。它将为发展两国人民的了解和友谊、促进两国在各个领域的交流开辟广阔的前景，也将有助于亚洲和世界的和平和稳定。对此，中美两国人民都高兴，相信世界各国人民也会很高兴的。

问：在中美关系正常化的新形势下，中国对台湾将采取什么政策？

答：台湾是我国的神圣领土。台湾人民是我们的骨肉同胞。台湾回到祖国的怀抱，实现祖国统一大业是包括台湾同胞在内的全国人民的共同愿望。我们的一贯政策是爱国一家、爱国不分先后；我们希望台湾同胞和全国人民包括港澳同胞、海外侨胞，一起为祖国统一大业继续作出贡献。

问：在正常化之后，中国是否会反对美国官员访问台湾？

答：中美关系正常化是经过双方努力，讨论协商，达成了联合公报。至于美国今后如何对待台湾问题，联合公报已说得很清楚：“美利坚合众国承认中华人民共和国政府是中国的唯一合法政府。在此范围内，美国人民将同台湾人民保持文化、商务和其他非官方关系。”这已经说得很明白了，是保持非官方关系。

问：是否允许美国继续向台湾提供用于防务目的的军事设备？

答：在我宣读的公报的第二条里提到：“美利坚合众国承认中华人民共和国政府是中国的唯一合法政府。在此范围内，美国人民将同台湾人民保持文化、商务和其他非官方关系。”其中，商务关系问题，我们在讨论中是有不同意见的。美方在谈判中曾提到在正常化后美方将继续有限度地向台湾

出售防御性的武器。对此，我们是坚决不能同意的。在谈判中，中国多次地明确表明了我们的态度。我们认为，在两国关系正常化后，美方继续向台湾出售武器，这不符合两国关系正常化的原则，不利于和平解决台湾问题，对亚太地区的安全和稳定也将产生不利的影响。这就是说，我们之间有不同的观点，有分歧，但我们还是达成了公报。

问：在你宣布了这件事之后，中苏关系会不会恶化？因为俄国人一直是很怀疑中国会同美国接近。因此，在正常化以后，中国和俄国的关系是否会恶化？

答：我们认为，中美关系正常化和中日和平友好条约的缔结，有利于亚洲和世界的和平和稳定。这是不是意味着结成中日美三国轴心或者同盟呢？我们说，不是同盟，也不是轴心。现在是中国和美国实现关系正常化，美国和苏联关系已经正常化。所以这谈不到正常化就是针对某一个国家的问题。

我还要补充说明，中国、美国和日本关系都正常化了，中国和日本签订了和平友好条约，这对亚洲和太平洋地区的国家关系的发展，对于亚洲、太平洋地区，甚至于全世界的和平、稳定是有好处的。当然，这毫无疑问也有利于各国人民反对霸权主义的斗争。我们在公报里已经提到了反对霸权主义。我们既反对大霸权主义，也反对小霸权主义，既反对全球性的霸权主义，也反对地区性的霸权主义。这有利于全世界和平。

问：在讨论正常化的时候，台湾有没有任何同胞在谈判的任何阶段参加这一讨论？

答：没有。

外交部长黄华、副部长章文晋，参加了记者招待会。

出席记者招待会的中外记者，共一百多人。

President Carter Makes an Announcement

President Jimmy Carter^① announced the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China, effective^② January 1, 1979. The announcement was televised^③ to the nation at 21:00 hours, December 15 (10:00, December 16, Peking time).

The President described the agreement on establishing diplomatic relations as a "historic agreement."^④ He declared: "We do not undertake this important step for transient tactical^⑤ or expedient^⑥ reasons. In recognizing that the Government of the People's Republic [of China] is the single Government of China, we are recognizing simple reality.^⑦ But far more is involved in this decision than a recognition of reality."

In his announcement, which was made over all channels of^⑧ the three major television networks^⑨ in the United States, President Carter read the joint Sino-American communique and added: "To

It strengthen and to expedite¹⁰ the benefits of this new relationship between the People's Republic of China and the United States, I am pleased to announce that Vice-Premier Teng has accepted my invitation to visit Washington at the end of January. His visit will give our governments the opportunity to consult with¹¹ each other on global issues¹² and to begin working together to enhance the cause of world peace."

He declared: "As a nation of gifted¹³ people who comprise one-fourth of the population of the earth. China plays an important role¹⁴ in world affairs—a role that can only grow more important in the years ahead."¹⁵

The U.S. president said: "Before the estrangement¹⁶ of recent decades, the American and Chinese people had a long history of friendship. We have already begun to rebuild some of those previous ties.¹⁷ Now, our rapidly expanding relationship requires the kind of structures that diplomatic relations will make possible.

"The change I am announcing tonight will be of long term benefit¹⁸ to the peoples of both the United States and China—and, I believe, to all the peoples of the world.

"Normalization—and the expanded commercial and cultural relations it will bring with it—will

contribute to the well-being^① of our own nation, and will enhance stability in Asia.

“These more positive relations with China can beneficially affect the world in which we and our children will live,” Carter declared.

He pointed out that the events “are the result of long and serious negotiations^② begun by President Nixon in 1972, and continued by President Ford. The results bear witness to^③ the steady, determined bipartisan^④ effort of our own country to build a world in which peace will be the goal and the responsibility of all countries.”

“The normalization of relations between the United States and China has no other purpose than^⑤ this — the advancement of peace,” he added.

President Carter stated in his speech that the American people “will maintain our current commercial, cultural and other relations with Taiwan through non-governmental means.”^⑥

① Jimmy Carter

吉米·卡特

② effective

生效

③ Was televised

电视播出

④ historic agreement

历史性协议

⑤ transient tactical

暂时的，策略上的

⑥ expedient

权宜的

⑦ simple reality

简单的事实

⑧ all channels of

……的全部途径(渠道)

⑨ three major television networks	(美)三大电视公司的电视网
⑩ expedite	促进
⑪ consult with	与……磋商
⑫ global issues	全球性的问题
⑬ gifted	有才能的
⑭ play an important role	起着重要的作用
⑮ in the years ahead	在未来的年月里
⑯ estrangement	隔离
⑰ previous ties	从前的联系
⑱ long-term benefit	长远利益
⑲ well-being	福利
⑳ the result of long and serious negotiations	长期而严肃的谈判的结果
㉑ bear witness to	证明……; 为……作证
㉒ bipartisan	(美国)两党的
㉓ no other purpose than	只有……目的
㉔ non-governmental means	非政府手段

卡特总统发表讲话

美国总统吉米·卡特十二月十五日晚上二十一时(北京时间为十六日上午十时)向全国发表电视讲话,宣布美利坚合众国和中华人民共和国将于一九七九年一月一日起建立外交关系。

美国总统说,两国建交协议是一个“历史性协议”。他说:“我们采取这一重要步骤并非出于暂时的策略上的原因或权

宜之计。我们承认中华人民共和国政府为中国的唯一政府就是承认一个简单的事实。但是，这一决定的意义远远超过承认现实这一点。”

卡特总统的讲话是通过美国三大电视公司的电视网向全国播发的。他在讲话前宣读了中美两国关于建立外交关系的联合公报。

卡特总统在讲话中还说：“为了加强和促进中华人民共和国和美国之间的这种新关系的好处，我高兴地宣布，邓小平副总理已接受我的邀请，于（明年）一月底访问华盛顿。他的访问将使我们两国政府有机会就全球性的问题进行磋商，并为加强世界和平事业开始一起工作。”

卡特总统说：“中国人口占世界人口的四分之一，中国人民是有才能的人民，因此，中国在世界事务中起着重要的作用，而且这种作用在未来的年月中只会越来越重要。”

他说：“在最近几十年的隔离之前，美、中人民曾有长期的友好关系。我们已开始重建从前的某些联系。现在，我们两国间迅速发展的关系需要那种只有建立外交关系才可能有的结构。

“我今天晚上宣布的这一改变将符合美、中两国人民的长远利益，而且，我相信也符合全世界人民的长远利益。

“关系正常化以及随之而来的商务和文化关系的发展，将促进我国的福利，并加强亚洲的稳定。

“同中国的这种更积极的关系将对我们和子孙后代所生活的世界发生有益的影响。”

美国总统说：“这些事态发展是由尼克松总统一九七二年开始、并由福特总统继续的长期而严肃的谈判的结果。这种结果证明了我们两党（指美国民主党和共和党）为建立世界

