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一代外交家

顧維鈞

A Pictorial Biography of V. K. Wellington Koo
The Life of a Diplomat in Modern China

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V.K. Wellington Koo

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編著



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序

样-书
上海辞书出版社

先夫顧維鈞在為中國服務五十多年後于1966年退休時，他為自己作出的奉獻深感自豪，但認為他這一切不久就會成為歷史的一部分而被遺忘。自青年時代起，無論處於怎樣的政治環境中，他致力於為中國人民的權利和中國在世界上的正當合法地位而奮鬥。

他是一個一絲不苟的人，堅持每天寫日記，并用十七年的時間口述回憶錄，記錄自己一生的工作。他做這些是因為他確信，理解中國的過去有助于它的未來。

在他去世約二十年後有那麼多人以不同的方法來紀念他——這本畫傳和他的英語演講譯成中文的出版，以及伴隨着這兩本書出版的活動——對此，他在天之靈會既驚訝又欣慰的。顧氏家人和我對所有使這一切成為現實的人所作出的努力表示深深的謝意。我要由衷地感謝對顧維鈞在近代中國歷史中的作用進行深入研究的復旦大學金光耀教授，感謝所有近年來發起紀念顧維鈞的人，并感謝從家屬視角提供看法的包括我的女兒顧菊珍、楊雪蘭和我的外甥女徐景燦在內的家庭成員。

我希望，這本書的出版能給立志服務于自己國家的年輕一代以啓迪。

顧嚴幼韻

2006年8月，時年一百零一歲

Preface

When my husband retired in 1966 after over 50 years of service to China, he was proud of his contributions but assumed that they would soon be forgotten as part of history. From the time he was a young man, irrespective of the political environment, he devoted his life to fighting for Chinese people's rights and China's rightful position in the world.

A man of great discipline, he kept a diary every day and then spent 17 years recording an oral history of his life's work. He did this because he wanted to ensure that China's future would benefit from understanding its past.

He would be both surprised and pleased that some 20 years after his death, so many people have chosen to remember him in so many ways...with the publication of this pictorial biography, the book of his English speeches translated into Chinese and the events accompanying the publication of these books. The Koo family and I are deeply appreciative of the efforts of all those who have made these a reality. Our heartfelt thanks to Professor Jin Guanyao of Fudan University who has devoted so much scholarly study to Wellington Koo's role in modern Chinese history, to all those who have taken the initiative to honor Wellington Koo in recent years, and to my family members including my daughters Patricia Tsien, Shirley Young, and my niece Jeanette Zee who have provided the family perspective.

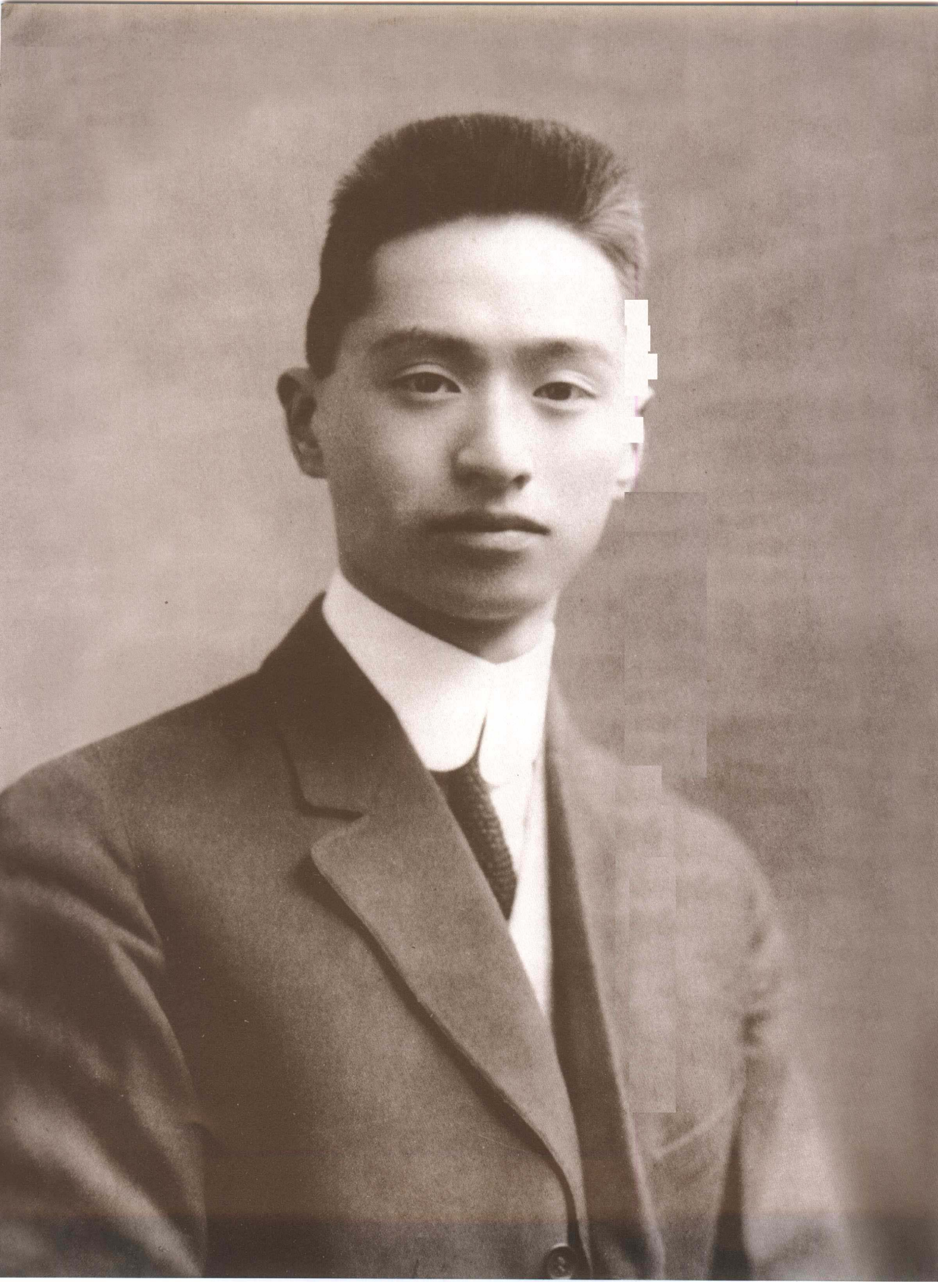
My hope is that all of this book will serve as an inspiration to future generations of those who choose to serve their country.

Juliana Koo

August, 2006

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I

求學生涯

A Young Chinese Student
in the U. S.

On January 29, 1888 V.K. Wellington Koo was born in Shanghai. He was given the courtesy name of "Shao Chuan," but was known as V.K. Wellington Koo or simply Wellington Koo in international circles.

Koo's ancestral home was Jiading County of Jiangsu Province (what is now Jiading District of Shanghai Municipality.). Jiading has a long cultural tradition that dates back one thousand years.

Born into a well-to-do family, Wellington Koo received a traditional Chinese education in his early years. At the age of eleven, however, he attended an English-language school. He next entered St. John's College in Shanghai, which was then one of the most famous missionary schools in China. Many of the graduates of St. John's College at that time, went overseas for further study. Koo was influenced by his fellow students and also decided to go abroad for a formal Western education. In 1904, Wellington Koo, at the age of sixteen, went to America as a student, before completing his studies at St. John's College.

His first stop in the United States was Cook Academy, located in upper New York State. He completed the linguistic and preparatory courses, which usually required two years, in just one year. In 1905, Wellington Koo entered Columbia University, where he studied international law and diplomacy. He chose these subjects because of his dream of changing the diplomatic history of China, since China had always failed in dealing with foreign powers. Koo was active in extra-curricular events. For example, he joined the university's debating team and served as the editor-in-chief of the university's newspaper. He was one of the early sponsors of "The Chinese Students' Union" and one of the editors-in-chief of *The Chinese Students' Monthly*. He was also elected chairman of the Federation of the Chinese Students in the Eastern United States.

In 1912, Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Republic of China, invited Wellington Koo to be his English secretary. Koo, with the support of his advisor, managed an earlier defense of his dissertation in order to return to serve his country.

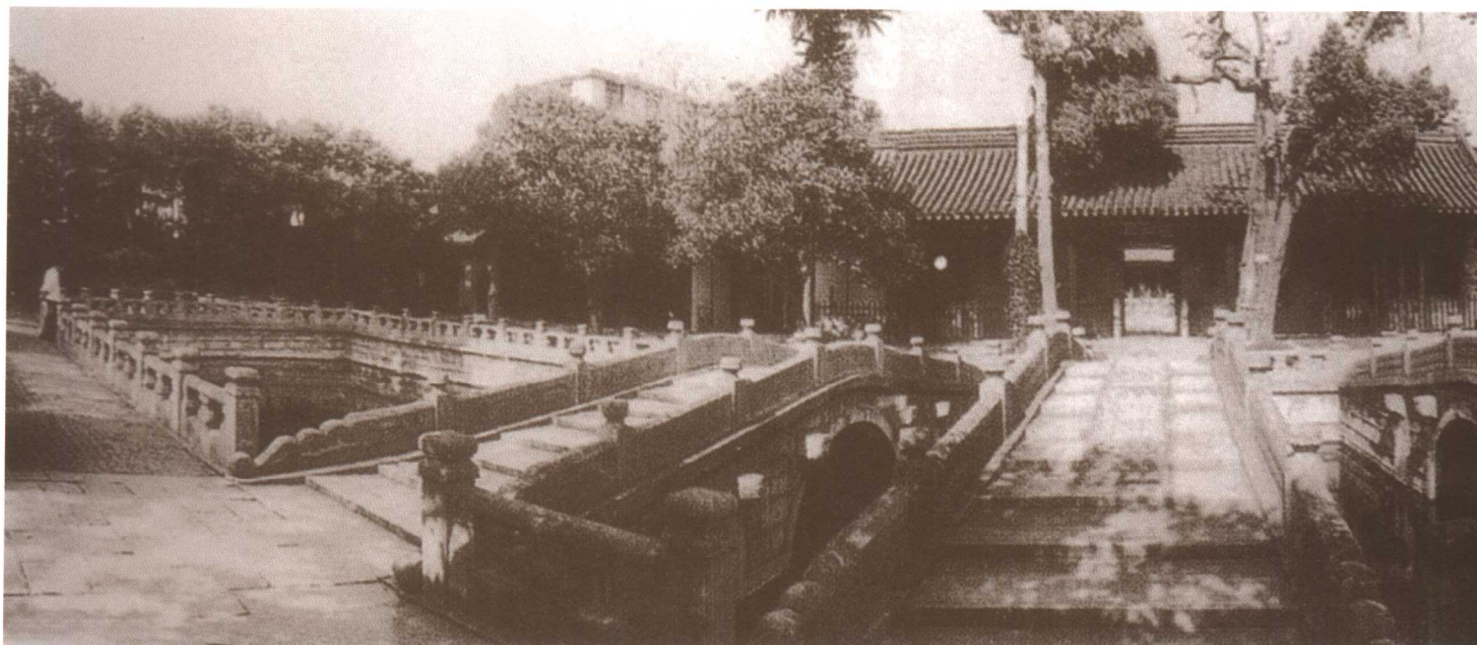
1888年1月29日，中國近代著名的外交家顧維鈞（字少川）出生于上海。

顧氏祖籍江蘇省嘉定縣（今上海市嘉定區）。位于上海市區西北的嘉定于1217年（北宋嘉定十年，因此得名）設縣，是個歷史悠久的江南古鎮。清初，清兵下江南時，為鎮壓嘉定的反清義兵，在一個月中三次屠城，在嘉定的史書上留下了悲壯的一頁，也顯示了嘉定人剛正不屈的精神。嘉定城中有江南最大的孔廟，廟中的千年古柏見證着源遠流長的人文傳統。明清兩朝嘉定出過十餘名狀元和上百名進士，其中有錢大昕、王鳴盛這樣在中國學術史上有重要地位的國學大師。而到了20世紀，中國有好幾位外交家的祖籍都是嘉定。顧維鈞之外，最著名的就是曾任中華人民共和國外交部長的錢其琛。

20世紀初的江南水鄉嘉定城。當地讀書人應考屢試不中，便集資造塔以祈中試，嘉定法華塔又稱文筆峰，塔依河傍街，塔下之橋是為登龍橋，這就是顧維鈞在海外夜思夢想的故鄉

The town of Jiading in Southern China, circa 1900s. As the local students had been repeatedly unsuccessful in passing the imperial exams, they built the Fahua Tower where they could pray for success. The tower is also known as Pen Peak and is located close to a river. The bridge over the river is called Riding Dragon Bridge. Jiading was Wellington Koo's hometown and had been in his dreams when he was overseas.





文廟是上海最早的學宮之一，具有儒家經典文化象徵意味的嘉定孔廟前的泮池，是科舉士子們的會聚場所

Wen Temple (also know as Confucius Temple) in Jiading is one of Shanghai's earliest schools. Pan Pond, located in front of the Confucius Temple, embodied the classical Confucian culture and was the meeting ground for students who succeeded in the imperial exam.

顧家祠堂舊址

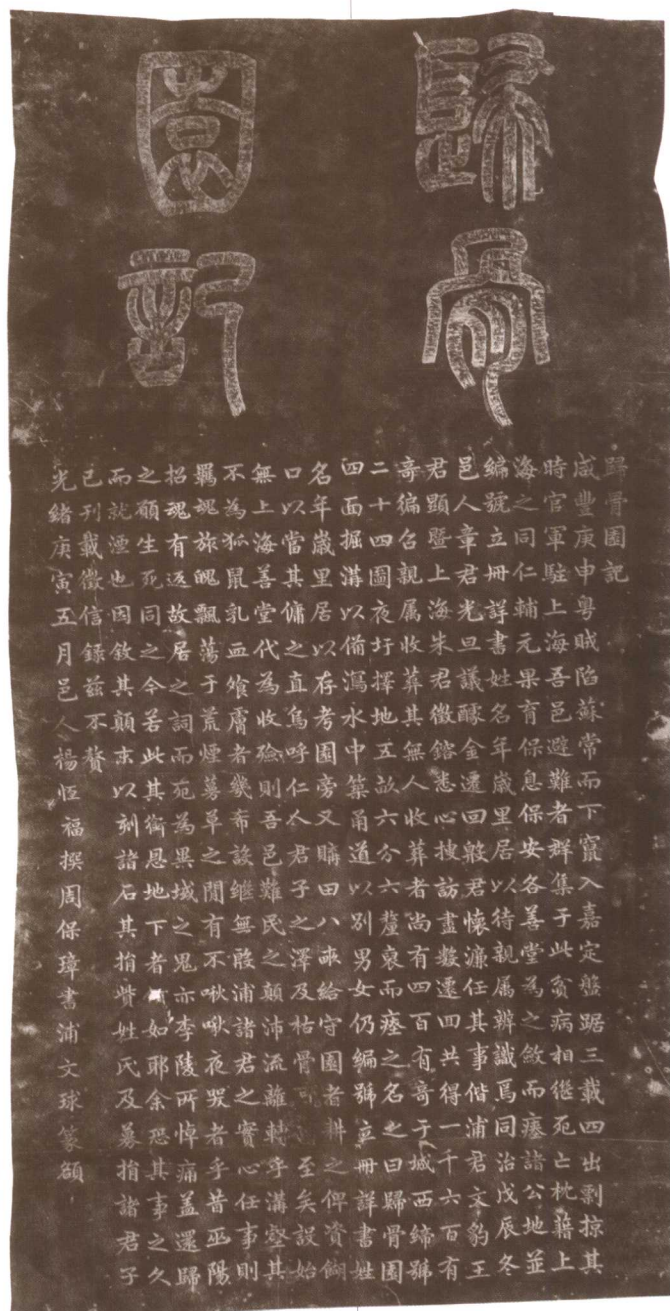
The location of the Koo Family shrine.





1860年太平軍攻克嘉定，並在此駐扎三年，不少嘉定居民離鄉避難上海。1868年，寓滬嘉定人將在此期間客死上海的兩千餘具遺骸遷返故鄉，建歸骨園，並立碑記其始末

In 1860, the Taiping Tianguo (Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace) soldiers stormed Jiading under the control of the Qing Dynasty. They were stationed there for three years, during which time some of the local residents moved to Shanghai. Then in 1868, many returned to Jiading and commemorated the two thousand of countrymen who had died during those years.





顧維鈞的父親顧溶（字晴川），母親蔣福安

Koo's father Koo Rong (courtesy name Qing Chuan), and his mother Jiang Fu-an.

19世紀中葉，顧家是嘉定城中最有聲望的大戶人家。1860年太平軍逼近嘉定縣城時，城中士紳人家紛紛棄家避難，顧家也於此時遷居上海。兵荒馬亂中，顧維鈞的祖父被太平軍抓獲，以錢財贖回後不久就去世了。這之後，顧家有過一段艱難的日子。

顧維鈞的父親顧溶（字晴川）在上海從雜貨店的學徒做起，先後做過報關行的工作和官督商辦的大企業輪船招商局的幫賬，最終進入官場——上海道臺衙門，掌理財政事務。但在顧維鈞的母親蔣福安懷上顧維鈞時，顧溶剛因報關行倒閉而失業，顧維鈞的母親不願在生活艱難的時候再添孩子，增加家庭的負擔，因此，她指望靠民間流傳的偏方進行流產。然而，這個偏方並不靈驗，於是顧維鈞在他母親不太情願的情況下來到這個世界。不過，也就在這個時候，顧溶進了輪船招商局，顧家的家境大為改善，搬進了上海老城中一幢寬敞的房子，並又雇傭了僕人，顧維鈞的出生由此被他父母看作是帶來了好運。



左起顧維鈞、顧溶、顧維新、顧維炳

(From left to right) Wellington Koo, his father Koo Rong, his two elder brothers Koo Weixin, and Koo Weibing.

顧溶與蔣福安育有三子兩女。三個兒子為維新、維炳、維鈞。顧維鈞在三兄弟中排行最小。老大維新幼時因家境尚不寬裕，未能接受新式教育。相比之下，顧維鈞與他二哥維炳就幸運多了。

顧維鈞剛過3歲就進私塾讀書。沒有機會受過正規教育的父親希望兒輩能熟讀經書，精通八股文章，走傳統的科舉道路，重振顧家門風。顧維鈞在私塾念了7年，打下了初步的國學根底。以後他步入外交界，雖以精通英語、擅長英語寫作和演講聞名，但處理中文也得心應手，顯然受益於幼年私塾的教育。

1899年，11歲的顧維鈞聽從姐夫的建議，進入設在上海公共租界崑山路的中西書院預科學習，開始接受與私塾不同的西式教育。這所由傳教士開辦的學校是當時沿海地區剛剛興起的新式學校，課程設有英文、算術、地理等。在科舉制度仍存在的情況下，這意味着顧維鈞注定要走一條與傳統的讀書求功名不同的道路。