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周文重 著

出使美国演讲话录

2005—2010

第二版



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序

Foreword

报效祖国万里外

一周前，突然接到我在外交部的老战友文重同志的一封信和一包书稿。他恳切地让我为这部《出使美国演讲录》作序。我和文重同志颇为有缘。我们都把青春献给了祖国的外交事业，都曾担任外长助理、副外长和驻美国大使等，都为自己是中国人民的儿子感到自豪；不同点包括他比我懂经济，他是我国驻外使节中少数毕业于外经贸大学的，在经济外交等方面我多年来努力向他学习。想到这里，作序的“重担”，成了我的快乐。

做大使难，做中国驻世界唯一超级大国的大使更难。所幸，我年轻的老战友文重在美五年中举重若轻和举轻若重相结合，很好地完成了人民赋予他的艰苦而光荣的使命。

文重40多年的外交生涯中，超过一半时间都在参与处理与美国的关系。他先后出任驻旧金山副总领事、美大司副司长、驻洛杉矶总领事、驻美国使馆公使、驻美国大使等，其足迹遍布美国各州，是名副其实的“美国通”。他任驻美大使的五年，正值中美关系的多事之秋。美售台武器问题、北京奥运会在美火炬传递、拉萨“3·14”事件、新疆“7·5”事件等都在折腾着文重同志的神经，而文重经受住了一次次严峻的考验。他时刻不忘“祖国为先、人民为上”，坚持立场和原则，有力地维护了祖国和人民的权益和尊严；本着互利共赢的精神，努力推动中美两国友好合作关系正常发展，为两国百姓谋求更大福祉；他善于用演讲等方式向美国各界人士介绍中国，增信释疑，加深美国社会对中国的了解，为国为民结交了许多美国朋友。

从事外交工作的朋友们读读这本书会耳目一新，汲取一些对本职工作有用的知识；其他行业的朋友读一读也会有所收获，会更爱自己的祖国，更珍惜来之不易的中美伙伴关系，更有决心和信心把自己的事办好，把同邻国和所有发展中国家团结搞好。

为了方便读者，文重同志在谋篇布局方面可谓“独具匠心”。他在每一篇演讲稿前都撰写了“场景再现”，让大家了解讲演的缘由；他在演讲稿后开设

“咬文嚼字”专栏，帮大家回顾文中的重点词句，让读者有身临其境之感。他向美国听众介绍了中国的悠久历史和改革开放成就，言语中充满自豪感和民族自尊。他自信而不自满，时刻谨记自己的祖国仍然是世界上最大的发展中国家，人均国民生产总值还排在世界第100位左右。他立场坚定，态度诚恳，耐心地摆事实、温柔地讲道理，体现出一位资深职业外交官的风采。他娓娓细说中美关系的过去、现在和将来，号召双方搁置在意识形态、价值观、历史和文化传统方面的差异，努力扩大共同点，发展互利合作，与其他国家一起创造一个更加美好的世界。

大家知道，美国人是最重视口才和演讲的，每个美国政客都从年轻时代练就了一副“如簧巧舌”，每位美国总统在当选前就是吸引听众的演说家。在美国当外交官，如果不能在公众面前演讲几乎等于“自废武功”。文重刚进入外交部时曾在翻译室工作，多年担任党和国家领导人的英文译员。这段经历使他有学习老一代领导人说群众能听懂、愿意听的话的本领，记住了少说套话、不说假话的规矩，练就了良好的中英文表达能力和良好的话风。

对学习英语感兴趣的读者会注意到本书文字朴实、厚重，恰如作者之名“文重”。讲稿英文措辞堪称精妙，值得品味。比如，说“国际形势”时，我一般用“international situation”，而文重用的是“international landscape”。两者译法都不错，但用“landscape”显得画面感更强。国与国之间的关系又何尝不是一道风景呢？又如，说“廉价商品”时，我听有人用过“cheap products”。这不大合适，因为“cheap”在英语里含有某种贬义，有点“低贱”的意思。本书用的是“inexpensive products”，就更为严谨、贴切。

我喜欢这本演讲集。它凝结着作者远在万里之外报效祖国和人民的汗水和智慧，容易懂，值得读，读了对参与维护和平和友谊、促进合作共赢的伟业大有裨益。



2012年12月1日于中国人民外交学会

Serving His Country Half a World Away

Foreword to Ambassador Zhou Wenzhong's *Speeches by an Ambassador to America*

A week ago, a letter arrived together with a package of manuscript. They were from my old friend Wenzhong, a colleague from my days working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He asked me to write the foreword to his upcoming book, *Speeches by an Ambassador to America*. It immediately occurred to me that the two of us have so much in common. We have both given our very best years to the foreign service of the motherland; we had both served as assistant foreign minister, vice foreign minister and ambassador to the United States of America; and we both feel proud as son of the Chinese people. What sets us apart is that he is better versed on economics, being one of the very few Chinese diplomatic envoys who graduated from the University of International Business and Economics, and I have been working hard to match his ability of handling the economic diplomacy. The thought of these makes writing the foreword to his book a “pleasant burden”.

It is a difficult job representing one's country abroad as an ambassador, and more so representing China in the only superpower of the world. Fortunately, my longtime colleague and friend several years my junior was chosen for this difficult job. With his confidence on matters big and meticulousness on matters small, Wenzhong carried out his arduous and honorable mission over five years with distinction.

In fact, Wenzhong had spent half of his four-decade diplomatic career handling China's relations with the United States, having served as, among others, deputy consul general in San Francisco, deputy director general of the Department of North American and Oceanian Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, consul general in Los Angeles, minister of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, DC, and Ambassador to the United States. With footprints in almost all states, he is a true “America-hand”. Under his stewardship as Ambassador to the United States from 2005 to 2010, China-US relationship cleared various hurdles and steered the right course through numerous events: US arms sales to Taiwan, the Olympic torch relay in America, March 14th incident in Tibet and July 5th incident in Xinjiang—just to name a few. With his country and people in mind, he adhered to China's positions and principles and safeguarded the rights, interests and dignity of the nation. Believing in mutual benefit and win-win results, he strove to

ensure a normal, friendly and cooperative relationship between China and the United States and maximum benefit for the people of the two countries. Speaking eloquently and directly to the American people, he told stories about China, built understanding and trust, and made friends for his country and his people.

This collection of Wenzhong's speeches as Ambassador to the United States provides food for thought for many people. For those in the foreign service, it offers refreshing ideas and useful knowledge, and for those not in the foreign service, it inspires stronger love for the country, deeper understanding of the hard-won China-US partnership and greater resolve and confidence in building a better China and strengthening ties with neighbors and developing partners all over the world.

Wenzhong also sees to it that the book is thoughtfully structured with readers in mind. Each speech is preceded with a "playback" to brief readers on the background of the event and issues, and followed with "language tips" to help readers review key words and expressions from the speech and learn to use them. In the speeches, Wenzhong talked to the American audience with pride and dignity about China's long history and achievements of the reforms and opening-up efforts. He was confident but not complacent, always reminding himself and the audience of China being a developing country with the biggest population and a per capita GDP ranking around the hundredth place. He was firm and sincere, always the patient and mild-mannered senior career diplomat who based his reasoning on facts. He tirelessly recounted the past, analyzed the present and envisioned the future of China-US relationship, calling on both countries to shelve their differences in ideology, values, history and heritage, strive to expand common points and engage in mutually beneficial cooperation, and join hands with all other countries to build a better world.

It is known to all that Americans emphasize public speaking capability. Every American politician has had a "silver tongue" since his or her younger days, and every US president had been already a captivating orator before being elected. Therefore, a foreign diplomat in the United States unable to speak eloquently in public would be considered "next to crippled" in his job. Fortunately for Wenzhong, his experience in the early years of his diplomatic career as an interpreter for top Chinese leaders gave him the opportunity to observe how the elder generation of leaders talk in the language of the general public, imprinted in his mind the rules of rejecting clichés and factual errors, and prepared him to be an eloquent and pleasant communicator in both languages.

Readers who are interested in improving English language skills will appreciate the book's unadorned yet dignified style, matching the name of the author, Wenzhong, meaning "words carrying weight". The English version of the speeches is noted for its accurate choice of words, which is worth

savoring. For example, while I usually use the expression “international situation” when referring to the developments in the world, Wenzhong’s version is “international landscape”. Both are accurate translations but “landscape” projects a more powerful image—why wouldn’t state-to-state relations be a fascinating landscape? Another example is the translation of “low cost goods”. I have heard people say “cheap products” and found it inappropriate as “cheap” has a certain derogative connotation of “inferior quality”. The word “inexpensive” used in the same context in this book is more accurate and appropriate.

I like this collection of speeches. It embodies the author’s painstaking efforts to serve his country half a world away. It is easy to read and worthwhile. It is a useful reference to those who are ready to be part of the grand cause of safeguarding peace and friendship and promoting win-win cooperation.

Li Zhaoxing

December 1, 2012

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1. 交流互鉴，合作共赢

——中美大学校长论坛演讲

2005年6月1日，西雅图

Promote Exchanges, Mutual
Learning and Win-win
Cooperation

Speech at China-US University
Presidents Forum
Seattle, June 1, 2005

1

场景再现

西雅图中美大学校长论坛是中美大学间首次进行大规模的高层主管集体对话。来自中国北京大学、人民大学、南开大学、厦门大学、山东大学、武汉大学、四川大学等54所高校和美国莱斯大学、华盛顿大学、得州大学达拉斯分校、犹他大学、宾夕法尼亚大学、南卡罗来纳大学等48所大学的负责人与会。双方就中美两国大学的交流与合作、全球化过程中的高等教育等议题进行了研讨。

我重点向与会者介绍了我们对中美关系的看法。

演讲文稿

Feng Jun博士,
Da Hsuan Feng博士,
曹国兴司长,
各位嘉宾,
女士们、先生们:

首先,衷心感谢大家出席中美大学校长论坛(1)。我很高兴来到西雅图,与来自太平洋地区的著名大学校长们见面。

中美教育交流与合作作为中美关系的一个重要组成部分,对于增进中美两国人民的相互理解和友谊意义重大。

近年来,在双方的共同努力下,中美教育交流发展迅速(2)。截至2003年,来美留学的中国学生人数已达30多万,到中国大陆学习的美国学生人数也已超过万人,而且这一数字还在逐年增加。

Dr. Feng Jun,
Dr. Da Hsuan Feng,
Director General Cao Guoxing,
Distinguished guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me begin by expressing my heartfelt thanks to you all for attending the China-US University Presidents Forum (1). It is indeed a great pleasure to be here in Seattle and meet such a distinguished group of presidents of universities across the Pacific.

As an important part of the bilateral relationship, the educational exchanges and cooperation between China and the United States are of major significance to greater mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

In recent years, thanks to the joint efforts of both sides, China-US educational exchanges have been growing fast(2). By the year 2003, more than 300,000 Chinese students and scholars have studied in the United States, and now over 10,000 American students study in China's mainland every year and the number is growing.

Nowadays, delegations from departments of education of both countries come back and forth across the Pacific each year and the university-to-university exchanges are booming. Language is a medium for communication. The Chinese language teaching is making headway in the United States, with the Chinese language added to the AP program by the US College Board in December 2003 and the Confucius Institute established at the University of Maryland in November 2004. Meanwhile, in China, you can easily find American teachers teaching English even in the west part of the country.

Past experience shows that exchanges and cooperation in education serve as a bridge between Chinese and American peoples and an effective way to promote the overall China-US relations. I am confident that our two countries will make greater achievements in this field in the years to come.

Now, if I may, I would like to share with you the following four points about China-US relations:

First, it is fair to say that China-US relationship is one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world. It is important because the United States is the biggest developed country in the world and China is the biggest developing country in the world; the two countries have between them a population of about 1.6 billion; and both countries are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

I remember when I presented my credentials to President Bush last Thursday, the President told me that China was a great country and that US-China relationship was very important. He also said that he and the US government attached importance to developing US-China relations and that many things in the world required good cooperation between the United States and China.

如今，中美教育部门代表团每年来往于太平洋两岸，大学校际交流蓬勃发展。语言是交流的工具。在语言教学方面，2003年12月，美国大学委员会将中文列入AP项目；2004年11月，马里兰大学成立孔子学院；即使在中国西部亦随处可见在华教授英语的美国老师。

事实证明，教育交流与合作在中美人民之间架起了桥梁，有效地促进了中美关系。我相信，在今后的岁月里，中美在教育交流与合作方面将取得更大的成就。

下面，请允许我从四个方面谈一谈中美关系。

首先，中美关系可以说是世界上最重要的双边关系之一。之所以重要，是因为美国是世界上最大的发达国家，中国是世界上最大的发展中国家；两国人口加起来大约有16亿；两国都是联合国安理会常任理事国。

我记得上星期四递交国书时，布什总统对我说：“中国是一个伟大的国家，中美关系非常重要。我和美国政府十分重视发展中美关系。世界上有许多事情需要中美两国良好合作。”

自1979年中美建立外交关系以来，在两国政府和人民的共同努力下，我们克服了各种困难，双方合作取得了历史性的进步。更重要的是，两国的共同利益不断增加，越来越多的人已经认识到中美关系的重要性，并致力于将中美关系做大做强。

回顾历史，中美之间的合作领域十分广阔，打击恐怖主义、防止大规模杀伤性武器扩散、打击有组织犯罪、应对非传统安全威胁，如此种种，不一而足（3）。展望未来，我更深感中美应坚持建设性合作关系（4）。

一个良好稳定的中美关系符合两国和两国人民的根本利益，对于世界的和平、稳定和繁荣至关重要。中国和美国在很多方面都能合作，共同创造更加美好的世界。

美方有人出于这样或那样的理由，对中国的发展心存误解。有些人甚至声称，中国的发展定将导致军事扩张，中国正在走上与美国冲突的道路，中国对美国的利益是个威胁。

A sound and stable China-US relationship is in the fundamental interest of our two countries and peoples, and crucial to the peace, stability and prosperity of the world. China and the United States can do a lot together in many areas and make our world a better place.

Some people in the United States have misunderstandings about China's development for one reason or another. Some even assert that China's development will surely lead to military expansion, that China is on a collision course with the United States, and that China will be a threat to US interests.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979, our two governments and our two peoples have worked together, overcome various difficulties and made historic progress. More important, our common interests have been growing over the years and more and more people have come to recognize the importance of China-US relationship and committed themselves to making this relationship stronger and better.

When we look back, we can clearly see that our cooperation covers a wide range of areas, from combating terrorism to preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, from fighting organized crimes to meeting challenges from nontraditional security threats (3). When I look ahead, I feel even more strongly that China and the United States should stick to the constructive and cooperative relationship (4).

A sound and stable China-US relationship

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