A portrait of George W. Bush, smiling and wearing glasses and a suit. The background is a warm, slightly blurred indoor setting.

美国前总统乔治·布什
为中英文版作序
著名经济学家厉以宁教授
为中文版作序

READ MY LIPS: NO NEW TAXES

[美] 丹尼尔·奥斯特兰德(Daniel Ostrander)/著 苏世军/译

君子一言： 决不增税

中国人民大学出版社

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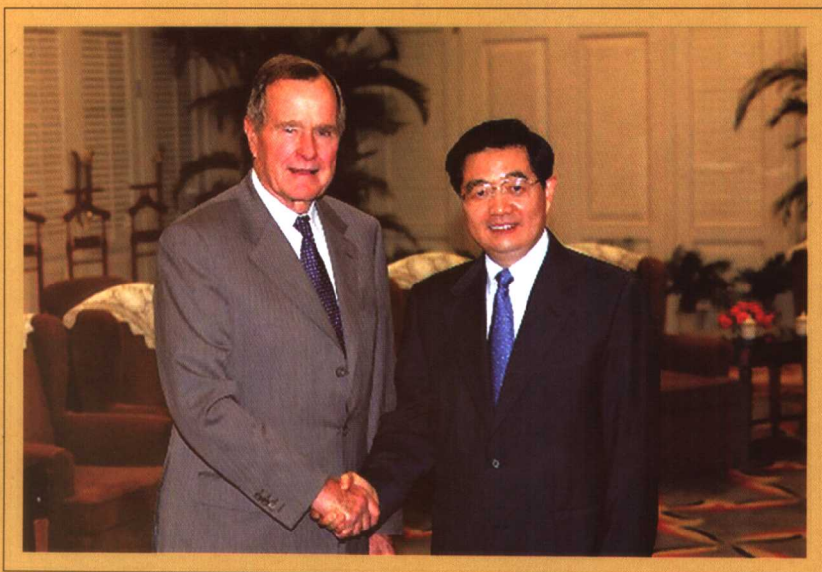
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A meeting between Former President George Bush and President Hu Jintao during the Boao Forum for Asia, Hainan Province, China, in 2004.

美国前总统乔治·布什与国家主席胡锦涛于2004年相会在中国海南的“博鳌亚洲论坛”期间。



A meeting between Former US President George Bush and President Jiang Zemin in the United State in 2003.

2003年美国前总统乔治·布什与国家主席江泽民相会在美国。



A meeting between Chinese senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, and US President George Bush in Beijing in 1989.

美国总统乔治·布什在1989年与中国领导人邓小平相会在北京。



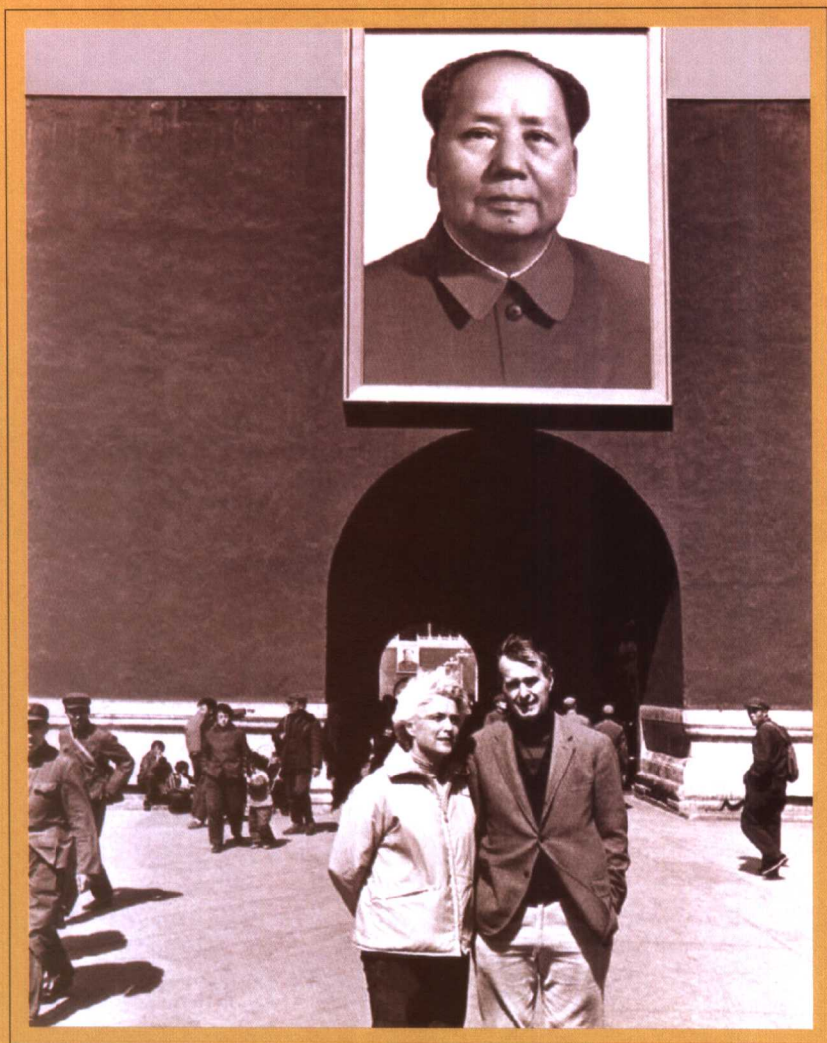
A handshake between Chairman Mao and Mr. George Bush as a member of the US delegation headed by Henry Kissinger. At the time, he was liaison officer in China (from October 1974 to December 1975) .

乔治·布什作为以亨利·基辛格为首的美国代表团成员与毛泽东主席握手，他当时担任美国驻华联络处主任（1974年10月至1975年12月）。



“We often...went about town on bicycles, as the Chinese themselves do.” —Taken in front of Tian’ anmen Rostrum, Beijing, in 1975.

“那时我们……常像中国人一样骑着自行车在街上到处游逛，” ——1975年摄于北京天安门城楼前。



While working in Beijing, George Bush took a stroll on Tian' anmen Square with his wife, Barbara Bush, and took a photo with her to remember the occasion.

在北京工作期间，乔治·布什和夫人芭芭拉·布什在天安门广场漫步留影纪念。

Read My Lips No New Taxes

君子一言:决不增税

A FOREWORD TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE

GEORGE BUSH

I have had a keen personal interest in China since my days as UN ambassador and my time as chief of the United States Liaison Office in Beijing. These early experiences gave me a deep and lasting appreciation for how extraordinary the Chinese people are. My engagement with this great country began in the 1970's, when then President Gerald Ford offered me a choice of ambassadorships, mentioning both Paris and London as possibilities. But I knew that the relationship between the United States and the People's Republic would be crucial in the years to come. This relationship would be important not just in terms of Asian but of worldwide American policy, so consequently I asked him if he would send me to China—if and when it was available. President Ford granted my request, and Barbara and I lived in Beijing from October of 1974 until December of 1975.

During our time in China, Barbara and I tried to get to know the leaders and people as well as we could. Our diplomacy with Beijing at that time was very active and, while Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conducted much of it, the job was fascinating and kept me busy. We were building a relationship with a country with which we had had virtually no contact for over two decades and we were very much feeling our way. Barbara and I tried to widen our contacts in every fashion. We often left our Chrysler sedan behind and went about town on bicycles, as the Chinese themselves do. I created as many excuses as possible to invite Chinese to functions and I attended the national day celebrations held by other countries. I gained an abiding respect for the Chinese people and what they could achieve.

中文版序言——致中国人民

乔治·布什

自从我担任联合国大使和美国驻北京联络处主任以来，我个人就对中国产生了浓厚的兴趣。这些早期经历使我对杰出的中国人民产生深厚而持久的情结。我和这个伟大的国家的交往始于20世纪70年代，当时杰拉尔德·福特总统提出让我就出任大使做出一个选择，他提到了巴黎和伦敦。但是我认为，在未来的岁月里，美国和中华人民共和国的关系将是举足轻重的。这种关系不仅对美国的亚洲政策而且对美国的全球政策都是重要的，因此我便问他能否派我到中国去，如果可能，何时可以成行。福特总统答应了我的要求，于是从1974年10月至1975年12月我和芭芭拉便一直住在北京。

在中国期间，我和芭芭拉带着极大的热诚去结识中国的领导和民众。那时我们与北京的外交非常活跃，虽然国务卿亨利·基辛格做了大量的工作，但我也乐此不疲。我们正在建设着与我们二十多年从未真正接触过的一个国家的关系，但我们感到我们的前景是十分可观的。我和芭芭拉决定全方位地扩大我们的接触。我们常常停下克莱斯勒轿车，而后便像中国人一样骑着自行车在街上游逛。我千方百计找出种种借口，邀请中国人参加集会活动，我也参加了其他国家举办的国庆纪念活动。我对中国人民和他们所取得的成就总是由衷地产生一种敬慕之情。

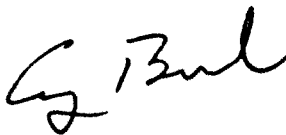


Our two countries have different historic and cultural traditions as well as different levels of economic development. But despite these differences, our leaders have effectively promoted mutual understanding between our two countries and our peoples so that we have gradually come closer together. At the same time, China has established itself as the most successful developing economy in the world. I believe that the leadership demonstrated by Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, and President Hu Jintao has been instrumental in realizing this achievement and has helped make our relationship with China second to none in importance. Their leadership has also demonstrated that China and the United States have more common interests than differences, and each country has much to gain from the other.

Successful world leaders throughout history have learned through experience that they often have to make pragmatic, and often unpopular, decisions that will benefit their country in the long-term. The purpose of this book, *"Read My Lips: No New Taxes,"* was to show that these are not always easy decisions to make and can sometimes come with a price.

I dedicate this foreword to China, her leaders and her people, and the growing interests that our two great countries share.

All the best,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Bush". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letter "G" being large and prominent.

我们两国有着不同的历史和文化遗产，经济发展水平也有所不同。尽管存在着这些差别，但两国领导人有力地增进了两国和两国人民间的相互理解，我们的关系变得越来越密切。在此期间中国已经建设成为世界上经济发展最为成功的国家。我认为邓小平、江泽民和现任主席胡锦涛的领导对于取得这样的成就是至关重要的，并且促使我们与中国的关系发展成为国际上最重要的双边关系。他们的领导还表明，中美两国的共同利益多于两国的分歧，每一方都可以从另一方获取巨大的利益。

在整个历史上成功的世界大国领袖都从经验中认识到：他们往往不得不做出务实的、常遭非议的，然而却是符合国家长远利益的决定。《君子一言：决不增税》这本书的目的在于说明这样的决定并非总是可以轻松做出的，而有时是要付出代价的。

因此我把这篇序言奉献给中国，她的领导人和她的人民，并祝愿我们两个伟大的国家共同享有的利益不断增长。

祝万事如意！

乔治·布什



FOREWORD

Professor Ostrander has spent several years researching and compiling this book, which largely deals with what has become known as the "1990 Budget Deal." After very painful and tedious negotiations with the Democrat-controlled Congress, my administration hammered out a budget agreement (HR5835—PL 101-508) that included budget cuts and a tax increase of almost \$500 billion (over five years). Most important however, in the budget agreement were changes that drastically altered the budget process that Congress had followed. This package of procedural changes was designed to make the budget savings stick by establishing a new "pay-as-you-go" system, enforceable caps on discretionary spending, and extending the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequester process by the use of mini-sequesters. Along the way, I lost the support of many people in my own party, and also had to break my pledge of "No new taxes" from the 1988 campaign. Although, I knew at the time I was taking a huge political risk, I thought getting the deficit down, continuing economic expansion, and employment in this country were more important than my earlier campaign pledge not to raise taxes; thus our budget agreement was in the best interest of the country.

There were times when even I questioned the success of my own economic program. I even stated publicly that I had made a mistake because raising taxes was such a painful thing to do and because the benefits of the deficit reduction process took much longer to become evident than I or anyone on my staff had hoped.

Many political pundits believe that the deal did contribute to my defeat in 1992, which was quite painful. However, as the current economy continues to grow and now that we have a balanced budget, I have been gratified by the many economists and elected officials who partially credit what we did in 1990 for the reason the economy is so healthy now. We