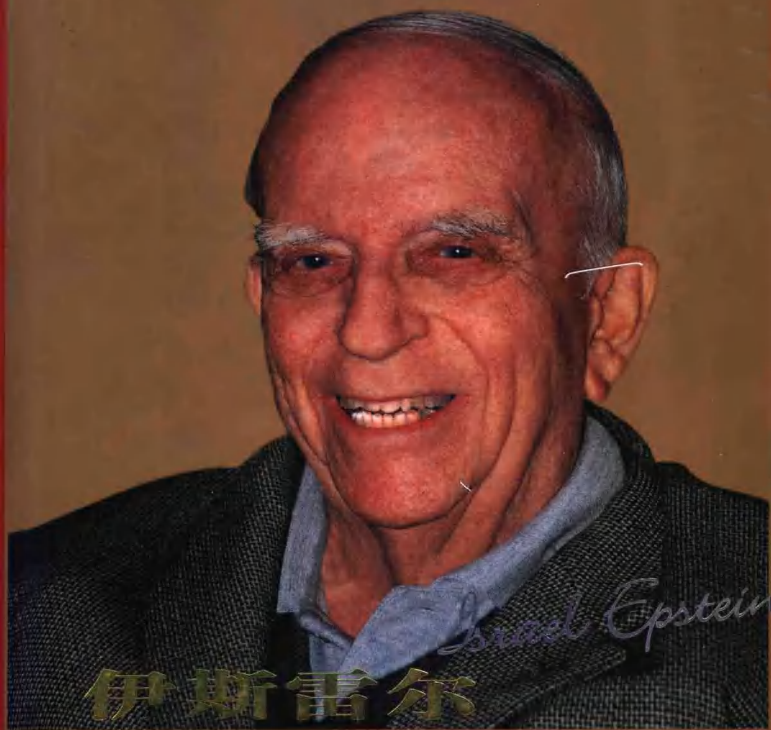




Israel Epstein

伊斯雷尔

爱泼斯坦

世界图书出版公司

谨将此书送给我的朋友、
同事及家人

*For My Beloved Family,
Friends and Colleagues.*

Al Epstein

爱泼斯坦



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主 办 中 国 外 文 局
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Advisors: Huang Hua, Hu Qili, Lu Ping, Zhao Qizheng, Cai Mingzhao, Yu Guilin, Xu Dexin,

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English Editors: Wang Guozhen, Pamela Lord

Designer: Jin Xiang

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Israel Epstein

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序

黄华
HUANG HUA



伊斯雷尔·爱泼斯坦 (Israel Epstein) 虽然是 1915 年出生在波兰华沙的犹太人，但是，自从两岁多跟随父母移居中国以后，他就在中国这块东方土地上成长、学习、工作、成家立业，并且加入了中国国籍，做出了他人不可能取代的业绩。在 20 世纪的风云时代里，中国和世界都发生了巨大的变化。15 岁就开始新闻工作生涯的爱泼斯坦，目击、报道、观察，并且深入地分析了这一历史发展过程。

坚持社会主义信念和马克思主义思想与观点的父母，对他的人生观、世界观的形成有着深刻的影响；加上广泛的实践、勤奋的学习，使他早日快速成长起来。

中国人民近百年的苦难与抗争，使他逐步走上了同情和支持中国革命的道路。30 年代中国青年学生与广大群众抗日救国大潮汹涌澎湃，震撼人心，点燃了他内心酝酿已久的激情。他决意投入这一伟大事业，尽可能为之做出贡献。

他深入前线 and 革命根据地作现场采访，向世界各国真实报道了中国人民为民族的独立和解放而斗争的英雄事迹。1938 年秋，他参加了宋庆龄领导的保卫中国同盟，从事国际宣传工作，为广泛争取国际上对中国进步事业的了解与援助，付出艰辛的劳动。抗日战争末期，他和前妻邱莱莉前往美国，同进步人士一起为反对美国干涉中国内政，为加强美中人民的友谊，积极参加了当地的活动，做出颇具创造性、开拓性的努力。例如他把《黄河大合唱》译配英文歌词，用多种乐器伴奏，使这部音乐作品深深打动了美国人的心，从而更加敬重和支持中国人民的伟大斗争。新中国建立以后不久，他们回到北京协助宋庆龄创办《中国建设》(现名《今日中国》)杂志，对外报道社会主义中国的建设和人民生活变化的变化，以增进世界人民对新中国的了解和友谊。在过去 50 年里，他还密切关注视着中国整个对外传播事业，并为它的发展做了大量工作。

作为杰出的新闻记者和作家，爱泼斯坦足迹遍及大江南北和边陲各地，并悉心研究中国历史和社会，以他的革命激情和勤奋耕耘的精神，写下了一部部颇具影响的著作，其中包括：《人民之战》、《中国未完成的革命》、《从鸦片战争到解放》、《西藏变迁》、《宋庆龄——二十世纪的伟大女性》。为了写好西藏这部有历史意义的巨著，他在 30 年间不顾高原的艰难险阻，数次入藏，进行长时间的采访，精神十分感人。为了完成宋庆龄传记，他更以惊人的毅力和

一丝不苟的精神，足足花 10 年功夫，写出了这部杰出的著作。在这部传记中，宋庆龄这位伟大女性栩栩如生的形象，使读者如见其人，如闻其声。他的最新著作是他自己的回忆录《见证中国》，他以独特的视角见证了覆盖近百年的历史沧桑。在这本书里，他说：“在历史为我设定的时空中，我觉得没有任何事情比我亲历并跻身于中国人民的革命事业更好和更有意义。中国人民占全人类的五分之一，在整个世界的命运中有举足轻重的地位。”他常说：“我走的是一条奇特的道路，从国际主义到爱国主义。”

我已 92 岁高龄，仅有一只眼睛还可用来看书。但拿到《见证中国》，我简直一开卷便放不下了。它处处闪耀着智慧的火花，给人启迪，给人激励。中国革命事业从来不是平坦大道，经历过许许多多曲折与艰难。在“文革”中，爱泼斯坦和邱莱莉同志也吃过很多苦头——在秦城监狱被无端关了五年。但他被释放出来不久就上班工作；关于那一段苦难，他在朋友面前从不提起。他对中国真是一往情深，无怨无悔啊！

在这里，对喜欢爱泼斯坦画册的朋友，无论长幼，如还没有机会读过《见证中国》，我愿很动情地建议你们抽时间浏览，如何？

我和爱泼斯坦的首次见面是在 1944 年的延安。我和他都是斯诺的朋友，解放以后我们又有过长期合作的经历，我们是亲密的老朋友了。祝愿他像他回忆录最后一段中所说的那样，10 年后继续写出他的“夕阳之歌”的续篇。我能为他 90 大寿时出版的画册作序，感到特别高兴和荣幸。

Israel Epstein was born in Poland in 1915. In 1917, his Jewish parents moved to China where Epstein studied, worked, married, and eventually took Chinese citizenship. He started working as a journalist at the age of 15. From this standpoint he was able to observe, analyze and make in-depth reports on the course of China's historic development. His achievements throughout the turbulent 20th century, when so many dramatic changes took place in China, are unparalleled.

Epstein's parents believed in socialism and Marxism, a discipline that had deep influence on his outlook on life and the world. Diligent study put into active practice brought him early to adulthood.

For nearly 100 years, the Chinese people had suffered and resisted foreign aggression. Sympathetic to their cause, Epstein supported the Chinese revolution. Fired by strong anti-Japanese feeling among students and the masses, he decided to devote himself to this great task, and make whatever contributions he could to it.

Epstein went to front-line revolutionary bases where he interviewed revolutionaries and wrote authentic reports about the heroism of the Chinese people as they fought for national independence and liberation. In autumn of 1938, he joined the China Defense League that Soong Ching Ling established to publicize and enlist international support for the Chinese cause. At the end of China's War of Resistance Against Japan, Epstein went to the USA with his late wife, Elsie

Fairfax-Cholmeley, where he worked for the *Allied Labor News*. He and other progressive thinkers united in urging the US government not to interfere in China's internal affairs. He also made creative and pioneering efforts to strengthen friendship

序

between the two peoples. One example is his help in translating the *Yellow River Cantata* into English and in getting it performed in the USA. This music touched the American people, winning greater respect for the Chinese people as well as more support for their struggle. Shortly after the founding of the PRC in 1949, Epstein and his wife returned to China to help Soong Ching Ling set up *China Reconstructs* (now *China Today*) in Beijing. The magazine's aim was to report to the outside world on the building of socialist China, and on changes that were taking place in the lives of the Chinese people. It helped to enhance world understanding of China, and promote friendship between its peoples. During the past half-century Israel Epstein has closely monitored and made great contributions to the development of China's international public relations.

A remarkable and accomplished journalist and writer, Epstein has traveled throughout China. He has devoted himself to the study of Chinese history and society, and written many influential works, including *The People's War; Unfinished Revolution; From Opium War to Liberation; Tibet Transformed; and Woman in World History – Soong Ching Ling*. In order to write *Tibet Transformed*, Epstein visited Tibet known as “the roof of the world” four times over a 30-year period, interviewing local inhabitants and amassing information, regardless of all hardships and difficulties. After ten years of painstaking labor, and sustained by his unwavering resolve and meticulous approach, Epstein finished his remarkable biography of Soong Ching Ling. This great woman lives again in his vivid portrayal of her and her great accomplishments. His latest work, *My China Eye—Memos of a Jew and a Journalist*, bears witness to China's highs and lows over the past century. He says, “In the place and time in which history placed me, I can think of nothing better and more meaningful than to have witnessed and linked myself with the revolution of the Chinese people, one-fifth of all humanity, with their weight in the fortunes of the entire world.” He has said, “I took the road from Internationalism to Patriotism.”

At age 92, I generally do little more than skim the books I read, but the moment I opened Eppy's intelligent and informative memoir, I couldn't put it down. China's revolution was hard-won – a bitter and arduous road for all concerned. During the chaotic “cultural revolution (1966-1976),” Israel Epstein and his wife Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley were imprisoned for five years. Upon their release, Eppy quickly resumed his work and has never wavered despite the suffering he experienced.

I sincerely suggest to friends of all ages who like Eppy's photo album but have not yet read his memoir to spare some time to browse through it. You'll be glad you did.

I first met Eppy in Yan'an in 1944. We both knew Edgar Snow very well. Since the revolution, we have maintained our long-term friendship and cooperation. I sincerely hope he will write an epilogue for his album as he did in his memoir.

It gives me immeasurable pleasure to write the preface to this photo album celebrating Israel Epstein's 90th birthday.

黄华：

曾任中国常驻联合国代表、国务院副总理兼外交部长、第六届全国人大常委会委员长等职。原中国福利会主席、宋庆龄基金会主席、中国国际友人研究会会长。

Huang Hua, former China UN representative, Vice Premier of the State Council of China, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. He was Chairman of China Welfare Institute, the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, and Director of the China Society for People's Friendship Studies.

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伊斯雷尔·爱泼斯坦于1915年出生在波兰华沙的一个犹太人家庭。父母是社会主义者，因反对沙皇反动统治，而被关进狱中或被流放过。他出生不久即随父母漂泊去日本，两岁到中国，在天津度过童年和学生时代。他15岁开始了新闻工作生涯。家庭的影响：目睹中国人民的苦难与抗争；与进步友人的相识，使他逐步走上同情、支持中国革命的道路。

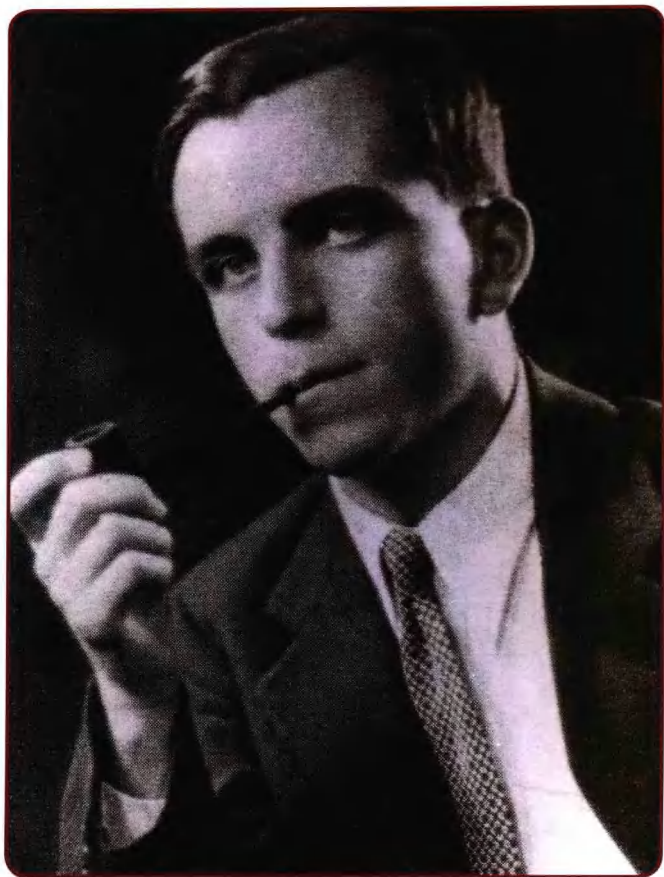
爱泼斯坦在1933年结识斯诺，成为他主办的《民主》刊物的编委和撰稿人，还受其委托掩护爱国学生和中国共产党的高级干部。1936年，斯诺秘密访问延安，爱泼斯坦有幸听到他讲述访问延安的印象，深为感动。爱泼斯坦后来忆及斯诺对他的影响：“没有他，我就不会投入到时代的潮流中去……如果没有他，我后来生活的整个道路也可能是截然不同的。”

家世与青少年生活

Childhood
&
Family
Background

Israel Epstein was born in 1915 in Warsaw, Poland. His socialist parents were jailed on several occasions and his mother exiled for opposing Russian tsardom. They took him to Japan when he was 3, and later to Harbin in Northeast China before moving to Tianjin, where he was educated. At age 15, he started his career as journalist and as such witnessed at first hand the Chinese people's opposition to foreign dominance of their country and desire for revolution. Progressive friends inspired him to commit himself to and support the Chinese revolutionary cause.

In 1933 Epstein met Edgar Snow and shortly after wrote and edited for *Democracy*, the journal Snow founded. In 1936, Epstein read Snow's impressions of China's red areas formed during the covert journeys he had made to them. Later, at Snow's behest, he helped patriotic students and Chinese Communist Party leaders leave Tianjin for Yan'an. Years later, Epstein recalled the strong influence Snow had on him, saying that if he had not known Snow his life would have been very different, and that he might never have so devoted himself to China's revolution.



1934 年，任《京津泰晤士报》青年记者的伊斯雷尔·爱波斯坦。
Israel Epstein, reporter on the *Peking & Tientsin Times* (1934).

我的家世大致是这样的：祖父戴维·爱泼斯坦据说原来是“犹太圣经教会”的一名学生，但后来却成了主陶匠（当时由沙皇俄国统治）维尔纽斯火车站的一个运输代理商。他娶了哈耶—克雷娜·贝弗，她的家庭从事于出版希伯来文祷告书和《犹太圣法经传》（它们在许多国家被广泛应用）。他把这些书籍运往世界各地，扩大了自己的接触面和知识面。从各地的来信中，他也了解一些海外的事情。因此，他赢得了人们的尊敬，成为一个犹太居民区教会的长老。象征这一地位的是他在公众聚会中所戴的一顶丝织大礼帽。他个子小，所以这顶帽子戴在头上特别显眼。

我的父亲拉扎尔和他的妹妹丽贝卡，在脑子上显然是最出众的，并成长为反对沙皇统治的革命者。他们的组织是“犹太劳动同盟”。

“同盟”成了他俩的生命。由于他的一位老师的引导，父亲大约从12岁起就为他的党服务。像他这样小个子，又驼背，别人是不大会怀疑他秘密传递革命情报的，而他所做的正是这样的工作。

姑妈丽贝卡又能干，又热心，一辈子都是积极分子。她成为工会干部，一度在巴黎大学接受培训。

她最终被德国纳粹杀害。据说，即使在列队走向可怕的死亡时，在一种旨在彻底剥夺一切人类尊严的环境中，她仍然尽量伸直她佝偻的背部站着并且还帮助他人。沙皇的宪兵常常来搜查我家，以便找到可用以迫害我父亲和姑姑的证据。遇到这种时候，祖母总是显示出她的无畏精神。她会不失时机地把那些可能被用作罪证的文件藏到他们找不到的地方。如果她的孩子们被捕了，她就带着一篮子食物，昂首挺胸地送到监狱里去。

在“犹太劳动同盟”的组织中，我父亲是母亲的上级。我父亲虽比母亲只大五岁，但比她经历过更多锻炼。他已经过反对沙皇专制统治的1905年革命的考验，他被捕过（前后共被捕五次），并曾作为“犹太劳动同盟”代表秘密前往伦敦。

1905年，祖父戴维·爱泼斯坦（左二）、祖母哈耶—克雷娜·贝弗（右三）和父亲拉扎尔·爱泼斯坦（左四）。Israel Epstein's grandfather, David Epstein (second left), grandmother, Haya-kraina Bayer (third right) and father, Lazar Epstein (fourth left) (1905).





1905年，父亲拉扎尔·爱泼斯坦（后左三）与犹太劳动同盟成员在明斯克。
Lazar Epstein (third left, rear) with the Jewish Labor Alliance members in Minsk (1905).



1910年，父亲（左二）与他的朋友们。
Lazar Epstein (second left) and friends (1910).

My family background was roughly this: Grandfather David Epstein, I was told, started life, as a young student of Jewish holy scriptures but became a forwarding agent at the Vilna (Vilnius) railway station in Lithuania, then ruled by the Russian Tsar. He married Haya-Kraina Baver, from a family of publishers of Hebrew prayer books and Talmudic texts used in many countries. Shipping these books worldwide broadened his contacts and knowledge since he had to write addresses and bills of lading in several languages. From letters received he learned something of events abroad. Though his income never exceeded the lower-middle level, he gained enough respect to become the gabbai (Elder) of a neighborhood synagogue. This status was symbolized on public occasions by a silk top hat, which impressively crowned his small height.

Yet my father Lazar and his sister Rebecca, were outstanding in energy of mind, and grew into revolutionaries against the Tsar. Their organization was the Bund, or Jewish Labor Alliance.

The Bund became their life. Dad, drawn in by an early teacher, served his party from the age of 12 or so. Tiny and humpbacked, he was not the type to suspect of carrying secret revolutionary messages, which he did. Able and warm-hearted Aunt Rebecca, too, was a lifelong activist. She became a labor union functionary and, for a time in Paris, took courses at the Sorbonne.

Ultimately, she was murdered, buried alive, by the Nazis in the killing field of Ponary near Vilnius. One believes that, even in time for grisly death, in circumstances designed to denude victims

of all human dignity before the end, she stood as straight as her hunched back would allow, and helped others.

Grandmother Haya-Kraina showed her mettle whenever the Tsarist gendarmes came to search the house for evidence against her son and daughter. She would hide incriminating papers where they could not find them. When her children were jailed, she would stride, head held high, with a basket of food to whatever prison they were held in.

In the Bund organization, my father had been my mother's superior. Much more tempered than she, though only five years older in years, he had already been tested in the 1905 revolution against Tsarist autocracy undergone the first of his five arrests, and traveled secretly as a Bund delegate to London.

1919 年，幼年爱泼斯坦
与母亲索尼娅在哈尔滨。
Little Israel Epstein with his
mother Sonya in Harbin (1919).



爱泼斯坦的母亲索尼娅。
Epstein's mother, Sonya.

1921 年，与母亲索尼娅在一起。
With mother Sonya (1921).



1920 年迁居天津。爱泼斯坦
与父亲在北戴河度假。

Epstein and his father on
vacation at Beidaihe (1920).



1920 年，在北戴河。
At Beidaihe (1920).





少年爱泼斯坦与母亲。
Young Epstein and his mother.

中国的现实开始冲击我，不是从书本上而是从亲眼目睹的事实中。在我10岁之前，中国连年内战和饥馑，我看到骨瘦如柴，衣衫褴褛的难民涌进天津。有的流着眼泪讨一口饭吃，有的出卖亲生孩子，因为给人家当奴婢总比活活饿死强。有一个寒冬的早晨，我在上学的路上，在一家门洞里看到一个同我差不多年纪（12岁）的孩子的尸体，他蜷缩着，已经冻僵。

这样，在我年幼的心灵中，中国的和世界的事态一点一点地相互联系起来。我在学习选择自己的立场，并且使自己不论遇到什么挫折都要保持自信。

Yet China's realities were beginning to impinge on me, not from what I read but from direct evidence. Already before my teens, amidst the country's surrounding internecine wars and famines, I saw gaunt, ragged refugees flooding into Tianjin. Some begging tearfully

for food, some offering to sell their children because it was better to have them be slaves than die of hunger. On a forever unforgotten winter morning, while going to school I came upon a boy of twelve or so, my own age then, crouching stiff and dead in a doorway where he had tried vainly to seek shelter from the freezing night wind.

So, drop by drop in my young mind, events and attitudes in China and abroad appeared in mutual linkage. I was learning to take sides, and be confident despite reverses.



1929年与母亲在一起。
Epstein and mother (1929).

Me and Ma
1929

1930 年，在天津上
学时，与同学在一起。
Epstein and classmates
in Tianjin (1930).



1933 年在北戴河打猎。
Hunting at Beidaihe (1933).

在天津上中学时，为同
学掰手腕比赛做裁判。
Epstein refereeing at a
sparring match at a Tian-
jin summer camp.



青年爱泼斯坦。
Young Epstein.

作为在职培训，我在《京津泰晤士报》的工作很有好处。这张报纸每天出版16至20页（包括广告及已打好的纸型），编辑部一共只有7名工作人员。我那时18岁，看校样、作标题、排版式，写本地新闻（从婚嫁、丧葬到警察和法院办案），还要担当体育报道和音乐戏剧评论的任务。有时彭内尔身体不适或外出，我甚至还要代他写社论——在我写的社论中显示出我的一些已经颇为激进的观点。

在《京津泰晤士报》工作的约三年时间内，我也没有专门写过关于中国的报道或社论。同中国关系较为密切的是我写的两篇书评。一篇是评论埃德加·斯诺所著的《远东前线》。斯诺的里程碑式著作是《红星照耀中国》（中文版书名为《西行漫记》）。我同他很快建立了长达40年的友谊。

我自己的兴趣逐渐地，然而也是决定性地转移到了中国的事件和发展趋势上来，在以后的数十年中，中国实际上成为我写作的唯一主题。

接着我在纽约出版的刊物《民族》上发表了一篇关于中国红军长征的文章，一个朋友把它译成法文，刊载在巴黎出版的《不安协者》日报上。

我的这篇报道插了一个小小的马蜂窝，几乎给我带来麻烦。但我当时一无所知。1935年初，在一份上海出版的英文刊物上，对“美国的自由主义和激进报刊”发起一场攻击，矛头主要指向我在《民族》上发表的那篇文章。当时斯诺挺身而出，为我辩护。他在1935年4月1日写信给《民族》和《新共和》这两个刊物，信中写道：“我偶然碰到过这个年轻人……发现他是一个十分杰出的、精明的新闻记者，他的责任心是毋庸置疑的……我的印象是，他的报道是在中国当今的混乱局面中所可能得到的最可靠的消息。”

我应斯诺夫妇之邀，成了《民主》的积极分子。我为它写稿，在天津帮助推广，并在它的最后一期版权页上被列为编委会成员，我那时刚满22岁，是编委中年龄最小的。

到1937年7月底，日本人已占领了天津——西方国家的租界除外，其中面积最大的英租界成了不愿意生活在中国占领下的人们的主要避难所。

起初，斯诺夫妇介绍几个学生来找我帮忙寻找住处。接着，斯诺本人和贝特兰乘火车从日本占领下的北京来到天津。他们护送来年纪较大的两位妇女和一位男士。据他们告诉我，这三位都是想离开日占区的爱国人士。如果有中立国家的外国人同他们一起走，他们装作这些外国人的雇员或随从，可以免去被车上日本宪兵扣留或遭遇更大不幸的危险。

其中年纪较大的那位妇女是邓颖超——周恩来的妻子，她也是中共中央一位高级干部。她秘密到北京来治疗肺结核病（长征时所得）。斯诺为他的著作《红星照耀中国》收集材料时认识她，那时她穿着八路军制服。日本人占领北京后，有一天她穿着城里时髦妇女的服饰来到斯诺家里找他，斯诺一下子认不出她来了（在来天津的路上，她改穿最朴素的衣服）。

（以上摘自《见证中国——爱泼斯坦回忆录》，下同。——编者）

For hands on journalistic training, my job on the P. & T. Times was very useful. With 16 to 20 daily pages (including advertising and boilerplate), the paper had an editorial staff of only seven. I, by age 18, had read proofs, written headlines, done make-up, reported on local affairs from weddings and funerals to police and law court matters, and filled in as sports writer and music and drama critic. When Pennell was unwell or out of town, I had even written "leaders" (editorials) — in which some of my already radical views showed.

In my almost three years on the P. & T. Times, I did not report or editorialize specifically on China. The closest I came was in reviews of the first books of two later well-known writers, *"The Desert Road to Turkestan"* by Owen Lattimore, and *"Far Eastern Front"* by Edgar Snow. With Snow, future author of the landmark *"Red Star Over China,"* I would soon develop a forty-year friendship.

Gradually but decisively, my own interest shifted towards events and trends in China, and to writing about them as my virtually sole theme for decades to come.

Then I published a piece on the Long March of the Chinese Red Army in *The Nation* in New York, which stirred up a small horns' nest, as will be told later, It was translated into French by a friend who placed it in the Paris daily *L'Intransigeant*.

The piece in *The Nation*, unbeknownst to me, almost ran me into serious trouble. It set off a storm in more than a teacup, and brought Ed Snow vigorously to my defense. In early 1935 it was the center of an attack on "the liberal and radical press in America" in a Shanghai English-language publication (by J. B. Powell, editor of the *China Weekly Review*, who was friendly to China but saw Chiang Kaishek as her bright hope.) Snow's rebuttal, in a letter dated April 1, 1935 to the editors of both *The Nation* and *New Republic*, read in part: ... "I stumbled upon this young man ... [and] found him a very brilliant alert journalist unquestionably responsible and ... that it is my impression that his information is as reliable as it is possible to get from the chaos in China today..."

Invited by the Snows, I was an activist for democracy, I wrote for it, assisted its circulation in Tianjin, and by its last issue, before the Japanese seizure of Beijing in July 1937 killed the magazine, was listed in its masthead as an editorial board member – the very youngest, having just turned 22.

By the end of July 1937, the Japanese were in control of Tianjin with the significant exception of the con-

cessions of western countries. The large British-run area, mainly, became a haven for persons choosing not to live under Japanese rule.

First, the Snows sent a few students to me to find lodging for. Then Ed himself, with Jim Bertram, came by rail from occupied Beijing, escorting an older group, two women and a man, who – I was told – were patriots wanting to leave. With neutral foreigners, they could be passed off as their employees or attendants, with less risk of detention or worse, from the Japanese gendarmes now on guard in the trains.

The older of the two women, was Deng Yingchao, wife of Zhou Enlai, herself a senior functionary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, secretly in Beijing in disguise for medical treatment of tuberculosis contracted during the Long March. Snow had known her when gathering material for his *Red Star Over China*, then she had worn a uniform. With no idea that she was in Beijing, he failed to recognize her when, after the Japanese seized the city, she had walked into his home dressed as a fashionable urban lady (for the journey to Tianjin she was to change into the plainest of clothes.)



爱德华斯坦的父母。
Epstein's parents.