

U.S. Declassified Documents Online

美国解密档案在线

让美国政府昨天的秘密成为今天的最新研究素材

~~SECRET~~

February 22, 1968

7ba

THOUGHTS ON CHINA

Prologue to the Present

The Present Predicament

The Most Probable Future

Relations with Others

The term "madness" has been applied to the present climate in Peking. In some ways it is not inappropriate. But to a Chinese, because of the historical prologue to the present and because of the Chinese way of viewing China and the world, much of the "madness" is explained as inescapable logic and reason.

December 8, 1941

A night telephone call from Ribbentrop; he is overjoyed about the Japanese attack on America. He is so happy about it that I am happy with him, though I am not too sure about the final advantages of what has happened. One thing is now certain: that America will enter the conflict, and that the conflict will be so long that she will be able to realize all her potential force. This morning I told this to the King who had been pleased about the event. He ended by admitting that in the "long run" I may be right. Mussolini was happy too. For a long time he has wanted the real relations between America and the Axis to be definitely clarified.

1. ADDITIONAL DETAILS WHICH FOLLOW WERE OBTAINED FROM SEVERAL IOC OFFICIALS.
A. AFTER DEMONSTRATIONS AT AWARDS CEREMONY BY SMITH AND CARLOS OCTOBER 15, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC) ADVISED USOC THAT FIRM AND PROMPT DISCIPLINARY ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST SMITH AND CARLOS. IOC ALSO ISSUED PRESS STATEMENT ON DEMONSTRATION WHICH IOC LABELED POLITICAL ACT OUT OF PLACE IN OLYMPIC CONTEXT. USOC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MET AND DECIDED AGAINST SEVERE ACTION SUCH AS SUSPENSION BUT AGREED ISSUE WARNING TO ALL U.S. ATHLETES AGAINST FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS. (USOC TRIED TO GET AGREEMENT FROM BLACK ATHLETES THAT NO FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD OCCUR, BUT ATHLETES REFUSED AGREE.)

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.4
BY 92-180
NARA, DocId:3194

"Flash - Not so blinding as New Mexico test because of bright sunlight. First there was a ball of fire changing in a few seconds to purple clouds and flames boiling and swirling upward. Flash ob- served just after airplanes rolled out of turn. All agreed light was intensely bright and white cloud rose faster than New Mexico test. Greater diameter. It mushroomed in three minutes it was one-third and the column mushroomed again. Cloud was most turbulent. It went at least to forty thousand feet. Flattening across its top at this level. It was observed from combat airplanes three hundred sixty- three nautical miles away with airplanes at twenty-five thousand feet. Observation was then limited by haze and not curvature of the earth.

d. Nehru likes green foods - particularly salads. He likes ice cream - the ordinary flavors not the un- usually rich varieties. Nehru likes milk. He will occasionally drink a small sherry, but has gone through an entire Russian banquet on one glass of sherry.
e. Nehru prefers and is quite fussy about his preference for fine Virginia (i.e., British) tobacco.



先睹为快……

利用这一档案库可以学习和研究大量的著名事件，因此它是众多不同学科领域的丰富资源，例如战争与和平、灾难与庆典、东方与西方及二者之间的各个地区。每个求知、好奇的人都能够在“美国解密档案在线”中找到些什么。

第二次世界大战：墨索里尼的女婿加莱阿佐·齐亚诺的日记



“如果我的这些笔记终有重见天日的那天，我相信它会，因为在德国人施诡计抓住我之前，我预先将它们存放在了一个安全的地方”

意大利总理贝尼托·墨索里尼的女婿加莱阿佐·齐亚诺（Galeazzo Ciano）的616页日记，写于1939年1月至1943年2月8日。齐亚诺记录了以下事件的细节和日期：墨索里尼与德国总理阿道夫·希特勒结盟，齐亚诺在1940年意大利加入第二次世界大战中发挥的作用，第二次世界大战中发生的主要事件，日本空袭珍珠港后美国宣战，战争期间意大利的政治混乱……齐亚诺从1936年至1943年2月任意大利外交大臣，直至被德国军队逮捕。他于1944年1月11日在意大利维罗纳被德国人和墨索里尼的追随者处决。

以下是来自1941年12月8日的一段叙述，齐亚诺在日本偷袭珍珠港第二天的日记。

December 8, 1941

A night telephone call from Ribbentrop; he is overjoyed about the Japanese attack on America. He is so happy about it that I am happy with him, though I am not too sure about the final advantages of what has happened. One thing is now certain: that America will enter the conflict, and that the conflict will be so long that she will be able to realize all her potential force. This morning I told this to the King who had been pleased about the event. He ended by admitting that in the "long run" I may be right. Mussolini was happy too. For a long time he has wanted the real relations between America and the Axis to be definitely clarified.

Department of State, 23 Dec. 1943. U.S. Declassified Documents Online, <http://tinyurl.galegroup.com/tinyurl/6TvcT1>

“美国解密档案在线”最大的价值在于它丰富的史实，建立起美国及其他国家政治、经济和社会状况的关联。内容突出新闻报道背后的真实故事。其中的文献资料多种多样，例如电话通话记录、备忘录、电报和报告等，提供了对二十世纪和二十一世纪美国政府及其参与的全球重大事件内幕的独家深入观察。

每一年，Gale都挑选5,000份原始记录增加到USDDO平台中，这些内容由专家顾问委员会精心挑选，需额外付费访问。

USDDO包含来自各家总统图书馆和众多行政机构的敏感文件档案，可轻松在一个数据库平台上全文检索。

这些文献资料的著名来源机构例如CIA（中央情报局）、NASA（美国国家航空航天局）、FBI（美国联邦调查局）和白宫。

关于“美国解密档案在线”年度新增

2015年12月，Gale发布了重新命名的“美国解密档案在线”主库，共计117,509份文件

年度新增

2016年12月

第一次年度新增，共计5,000份文件

2017年12月

第二次年度新增，共计5,000份文件

2018年12月

第三次年度新增，共计5,000份文件

2019年12月

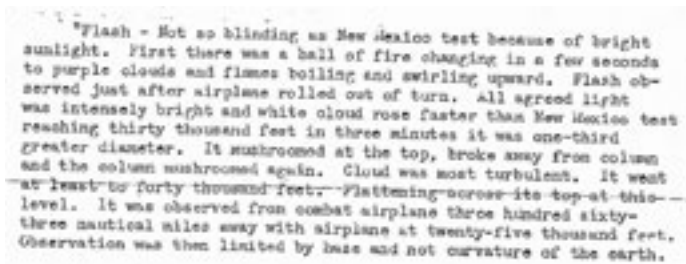
第四次年度新增，共计5,000份文件

每一次新增发布的内容都丰富了研究素材，或是揭示更多有关某一主题、事件或人物的文件资料，或是加入更多围绕当代问题的最新文件资料。

第二次世界大战：美国向广岛投掷原子弹的效应，莱斯利·格罗夫斯少将（MAJOR GENERAL LESLIE GROVES）

对日本使用原子弹的决定，摧毁了广岛和长崎，至今仍存争议。在USDDO中有各种档案记录，提供了对当时美国各界反应的深入观察，包括目击者的叙述、对科学家和医生的采访以及对日方报道的反响等。轰炸前后的事件也涵盖在内，突出了这一政治决定自那时起产生的巨大后果。

以下是“帕森斯上尉（Captain Parsons）来自观察点飞机的快报”，记录了空袭的消息如何传递回华盛顿。



"Flash - Not so blinding as New Mexico test because of bright sunlight. First there was a ball of fire changing in a few seconds to purple clouds and flames boiling and swirling upward. Flash observed just after airplane rolled out of turn. All agreed light was intensely bright and white cloud rose faster than New Mexico test reaching thirty thousand feet in three minutes it was one-third greater diameter. It mushroomed at the top, broke away from column and the column mushroomed again. Cloud was most turbulent. It went at least to forty thousand feet. Flattening across its top at this level. It was observed from combat airplane three hundred sixty-three nautical miles away with airplane at twenty-five thousand feet. Observation was then limited by haze and not curvature of the earth.

Major General Leslie Groves updates Army Chief of Staff George Marshall on the impact of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Japan, which immediately killed at least 70,000 people. Department of Defense, 6 Aug. 1945. U.S. Declassified Documents Online, <http://tinyurl.galegroup.com/tinyurl/6Ts4L4>



USDDO的特殊检索字段提供另一种探索文献资料的方式

该档案库的检索和发现界面允许研究者通过文档类型、发布日期、来源机构、保密级别、解密日期和其他文档特性找到全文文档并快速筛选他们的检索结果。

1968年墨西哥城夏季奥运会

这届夏季奥运会显然并非一帆风顺。墨西哥学生抗议引发的事件导致了对计划到访的美国总统尼克松安全问题的担忧。USDDO中的报告阐述了尼克松总统决定以私人身份参观奥运村，而非作为墨西哥政府的嘉宾，以避免惹起麻烦。

有人担心且相信这是一项共产党的战略，在奥运会前发起或煽动学生抗议，引发安全担忧。

然而出乎人们意料的是200米短跑金牌和铜牌得主、美国黑人运动员史密斯（Smith）和卡洛斯（Carlos）在颁奖仪式上的抗议行动。银牌得主、澳大利亚白人运动员彼得·诺曼（Peter Norman）在那天并没有举起他的拳头，但与史密斯和卡洛斯站在了一起。彼得·诺曼表示团结一致的行为最终毁掉了他的运动生涯，而这三位运动员当天的行动成为了现代奥运会历史上最著名的、公然表明政治立场的事件之一。据报道，国际奥委会决定这一行为“违背了奥运会宗旨”，要求美国奥委会对他们实施禁赛。

INDELIBLE IMAGES

Taking a Stand

The Olympic Champion Tommie Smith and John Carlos took their stand for the Black Power salute.



WASHINGTON (AP)—The Olympic champion Tommie Smith and John Carlos took their stand for the Black Power salute at the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City. Smith, a 200-meter sprinter, and Carlos, a 100-meter sprinter, were the first to raise their fists during the medal ceremony. They were joined by Australian silver medalist Peter Norman, who also raised his fist. The act of protest was widely criticized and led to the suspension of Smith and Carlos from the Olympics.



Davis, David. "Taking a Stand." Smithsonian, Aug. 2008, p. 12+. Smithsonian Collections Online, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/SGLFX1440730710/SMIT?u=webdemo&sid=SMIT&xid=74333983>

I. ADDITIONAL DETAILS WHICH FOLLOW WERE OBTAINED FROM SEVERAL IOC OFFICIALS.
A. AFTER DEMONSTRATIONS AT AWARDS CEREMONY BY SMITH AND CARLOS OCTOBER 19, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC) ADVISED USOC THAT FIRM AND PROMPT DISCIPLINARY ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST SMITH AND CARLOS. IOC ALSO ISSUED PRESS STATEMENT ON DEMONSTRATION WHICH IOC LABELED POLITICAL ACT OUT OF PLACE IN OLYMPIC CONTEXT. USOC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MET AND DECIDED AGAINST SEVERE ACTION SUCH AS SUSPENSION BUT AGREED ISSUE WARNING TO ALL U.S. ATHLETES AGAINST FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS. (USOC TRIED TO GET AGREEMENT FROM BLACK ATHLETES THAT NO FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD OCCUR, BUT ATHLETES REFUSED AGREEMENT.)

Details about civil rights demonstrations by Black U.S. athletes at Summer Olympics in Mexico City. Department Of State, 19 Oct. 1968. U.S. Declassified Documents Online, <http://tinyurl.gale.com/tinyurl/CNoE76>

招待国家元首

皇室成员、政治家（女政治家）和国际官员的履历和个人概况均包含在美国国务院和白宫文件中。为美国总统提供的资料、谈话要点和国家综述可以呈现出人物个性、关系和风格的微小细节。以下文档是在尼赫鲁总理1956年访美之前，提供给艾森豪威尔总统及其随行人员的有关尼赫鲁的细节，包括食物、礼品、谈话的话题以及尼赫鲁喜欢什么样的休闲活动等。



Nehru – hosted by Eisenhower

Picture source: "An Excessively Friendly Welcome: President Eisenhower Greeting Mr. Nehru on His Arrival in America." Illustrated London News [London, England] 29 Dec. 1956: [1099]. Illustrated London News.

d. Nehru likes green foods - particularly salads. He likes ice cream - the ordinary flavors not the unusually rich varieties. Nehru likes milk. He will occasionally drink a small sherry, but has gone through an entire Russian banquet on one glass of sherry.

e. Nehru prefers and is quite fussy about his preference for fine Virginia (i.e., British) tobacco.

Information on the likes and dislikes of India's Prime Minister Nehru so that entertainment for Nehru and his staff can be planned for his Washington visit. Department of State, n.d. U.S. Declassified Documents Online, <http://tinyurl.gale.com/tinyurl/CNq6D2>

对中国的观点

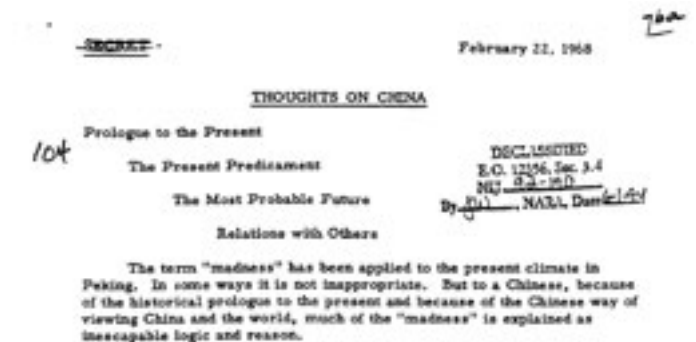
在USDDO中基本检索“China”，将会在USDDO主库和所有新增文档中得到19,000多条结果。

阿尔弗莱德·L·詹金斯（Alfred L. Jenkins）从1946年至1974年在美国外交服务部门任职，是林登·约翰逊总统和尼克松总统时期中美关系的专家顾问。在USDDO中有大量詹金斯撰写的有关中国及其周边国家的备忘录、笔记、报告和评论观察。

在20世纪50年代，作为美国驻香港副领事，他报告了上海的共产党活动，包括目睹战舰、德国战俘驾驶的喷气飞机、弹药，甚至是警察和军队的夏季制服“[纽扣向下仅到前襟的一半，典型的苏式领口](#)”，当时中国大陆正预备进攻台湾。

1966年，他起草了几份致沃尔特·罗斯托（Walt Rostow）的备忘录，表达了他认为需要有清晰的美国对大陆政策的观点。其中一份备忘录强调了他对越南战争升级可能导致第三次世界大战的担忧，以及美国应当采取的行动。

在1968年对中国的反思中，詹金斯写道“关于中国自1842年鸦片战争以来中国地位的想法，应置于中国的历史背景之下。毛泽东的政策已然呈现，例如‘大跃进’、‘文化大革命’等，以及它们已经或将会对未来政治、军事和经济政策产生的影响。詹金斯提供了意味深长的个人观点，论及他在新中国看到了什么，以及美国应当采取哪些可能会‘有利可图’的行动。”



Alfred Jenkins outlines his thoughts on China. Department Of State, 22 Feb. 1968. U.S. Declassified Documents Online, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CK2349045985/USDD?u=tlcn&sid=USDD&xid=4ec02da9>





GALE DIGITAL SCHOLAR LAB



GALE数字学术实验室

Gale Primary Sources平台整合强大的检索技术，将过去的思想、言语和行动呈现在今天。近二十年来，我们已经通过我们开创性的数字化项目保存了大量来自各大顶级图书馆的学术研究资料和内容，并让更多人能够访问到它们。

为了让研究更进一步，来自这些档案库（包括USDDO）的数据现在可以以全新的方式在Gale数字学术实验室（Gale Digital Scholar Lab）中进行探索。Gale数字学术实验室是一个基于云的研究环境，让学生和研究者能够在—个独立的研究平台上对来自Gale原始档案的文本数据（OCR）应用自然语言处理工具。

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用户的内容集将保存在Gale数字实验室中，便于他们为长期项目管理他们的研究工作。用户可以发表他们的研究结果，持有完整的知识产权，也可以随时分享他们的分析结果。

“美国解密档案在线”档案库可在实验室平台中访问，提供探索这些独特文献资料的新视角，帮助研究者形成颠覆性的结论与研究成果。

1995年4月17日，美国总统比尔·克林顿签署了第12958号行政命令（“解密国家安全信息”），规范了三种保密级别。

“绝密”（**Top Secret**）类别的信息，按照原保密分级部门的鉴别或描述，未经授权披露此类信息将无疑会给美国国家安全造成异常重大的损失。

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“秘密”（**Confidential**）类别的信息，按照原保密分级部门的鉴别或描述，未经授权披露此类信息将无疑会给美国国家安全造成损失。

“该档案库适于各个层级的研究，将吸引多个研究领域的学者，包括政治学、历史、法律、地区研究、环境研究、商业、社会科学和新闻学等。”

——《CHOICE》杂志