



The roofs of the old Swiss Embassy in Nanheyuan, 1966
位于南河沿的旧馆的屋顶，摄于 1966 年

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EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND IN BEIJING

40th anniversary of the Embassy of Switzerland's Sanlitun compound

Retrospective exhibition

When we decided to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Embassy of Switzerland's compound in Beijing, none of us had a clear notion about the history of this building. We therefore delved into the Federal Archives and little by little reconstructed the facts. The result was stunning and we were all charmed by the pictures taking us back to the 1960s in the former compound on Nanheyuan and to the construction and inauguration ceremony of the present compound in the 1970s. The idea of the exhibition was born. Today we are glad to take you along with us on this journey through time with a selection of these photos and a restitution of a text written by Mr. Dominique Dreyer (if not otherwise indicated), former Ambassador of Switzerland in China. The text was first published in the year 2000 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations.

当决定庆祝瑞士驻华使馆在北京的这座建筑 40 周年的纪念日时，我们当中并没有任何一个人对它的历史有着一个清晰的概念。因此，我们从联邦档案入手，开始一点一点地拼凑关于它的故事。最终展现出结果令人惊叹，旧照片如时光机一般带我们回到了 1960 年代位于北京南河沿的瑞士使馆旧馆，以及 1970 年代的现在这座使馆的奠基仪式和落成典礼。举办一个展览的想法也因此产生。今天我非常高兴能带您和我们一起，随着老照片和原瑞士驻华大使周铎勉先生的文字踏上这段迷人的时光之旅，追溯瑞士驻华使馆的历史点滴。展览中引用的周铎勉大使的文字初次发表于 2000 年中瑞建交 50 周年之时。



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Garden of the Residence in Nanheyuan, 1960
位于南河沿的旧馆的大使官邸花园，摄于 1960 年

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THE OLD EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND IN NAHEYUAN 位于南河沿的瑞士使馆旧馆

After recognizing the government of the new China on January 17, 1950, Switzerland moved its legation from Nanjing to Beijing in the same year. When Consul General Stiner came to Beijing in May 1950, one of his first tasks was to look for a location for the Legation. It was not easy to find an adequate building for a diplomatic mission in Beijing, and it was not before February of the following year that the newly established mission could move to satisfactory quarters, after having rented a building in Yanhao Hutong No. 40 for a few months.

瑞士和中国于 1950 年 1 月 17 日正式建交之后，瑞士公使馆从南京迁至北京。当驻香港的瑞士总领事斯提纳于 1950 年 5 月抵京时，他的首要任务是为公使馆找个落脚之处。在北京为外交使团找到一个合适的建筑并非易事，于是在一条小胡同租住了几个月房子后，这个新组建的使团才于 1951 年 2 月搬家到了一座理想的住处。



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Garden of the Residence in Nanheyan, 1960
位于南河沿的旧馆的大使官邸花园， 摄于 1960 年

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The compound in Nanheyan No. 8C (now No. 23) had been built by a Mr. Shoemaker, an American citizen who was the owner of four antique shops in China. The compound, built in the thirties, contained various buildings in the traditional Chinese Style, all enclosed in a walled garden and connected to the main street through a narrow lane. The lease started on February 15, 1951. The Legation, upgraded to the rank of an Embassy in 1957, was to remain there until 1976.

这座坐落在南河沿丙 8 号（现在的 23 号）的庭院由在中国拥有四家古董店的美国公民苏梅克先生所建。这座建于三十年代的庭院有许多中国古典风格的建筑物，均在四周为院墙的花园之中，庭院由一条狭窄的小路与大街相通。租期始于 1951 年 2 月 15 日。在 1951 年公使馆升格为大使馆后，仍一直在那里，直到 1976 年。



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Mrs. Keller inside the Residence, 1965

当时的大使夫人凯勒女士在大使官邸内，摄于 1965 年

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The then Swiss Minister described the new quarters in his yearly report of 1951 as follows:

"The building we found after painstaking research is just spacious enough for the chancery and the residence. It is part of a 'compound' which joins the offices and the residence of the Ambassador of Sweden, the Legation of Finland, the residences of the Minister of Denmark and of the Chargé d'affaires of Norway. The house has been let furnished. Its proprietor, the owner of an antiques shop, left in it a great amount of Chinese objects - of bad taste - which are of no use at all in a residence or a chancery."

当时的瑞士公使在 1951 年的年度报告中对新住所作了如下描述：

“在苦心寻找后我们所发现的这座建筑是相当宽敞的，足够办公和住宿之用。它是一个庭院的一部分，它与瑞典大使办公室及住宅，芬兰公使馆，丹麦外交使节及挪威代办的住宅相毗邻。房子里带有家具。但它的所有者，一个古董商店店主留下了大量中国物品。他的趣味极糟，这些物品住宅和办公司根本无法利用。”



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Entrance of the small alley leading to the Embassy with the insignia of Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark, Beijing 1963

穿过这条小道便是当时瑞士、瑞典和丹麦使馆的所在地，1963年摄于北京

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Entry of the Swiss Embassy in Nanheyan, 1963

位于南河沿的瑞士使馆的入口处，摄于1963年

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The representatives of other neutral countries that established diplomatic relations with China at the same time as Switzerland found its location equally convenient, so that the compound harboured at one point the mission of Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Finland and Norway; a symbol, probably, of peace and neutrality, and also an early example of successful European co-operation.

其他与瑞士同时与中国建立外交关系的中立国家的代表也认为这个位置相当便利，因此这座庭院一下子聚集了丹麦，瑞典，瑞士，芬兰以及挪威各国使团，可能是和平与中立的象征，也是欧洲国家成功合作的早期例证。



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Ambassador René Naville and Premier Zhou Enlai at the Swiss Embassy on August 1, 1960
1960年8月1日国庆日当天，瑞士大使纳维义先生和周恩来总理在当时位于南河沿的瑞士使馆的合影

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS IN NANHEYUAN 在南河沿的国庆日庆祝活动

A very special National Day reception took place on August 1, 1960, at the Embassy of Switzerland in Nanheyuan, attended by Premier Zhou Enlai together with Vice Premier Chen Yi and Xi Zhongxun, the father of Xi Jinping. On this occasion, Zhou Enlai held a speech that displayed his profound appreciation of Switzerland and that was perceived by many as a historic step for the relationship of the two countries.

“China and Switzerland have long established diplomatic relations. It can be said that the relations between China and Switzerland provide an example that countries of different social systems can peacefully coexist. (...) Switzerland is a peaceful and neutral country which has contributed to the preservation of world peace.”

(Zhou Enlai, August 1, 1960. Source: “Peking Review” , 22/1960)

1960年8月1号，一场别开生面的瑞士国庆日庆祝活动在当时位于南河沿的瑞士使馆内举行。当时的中华人民共和国总理周恩来、副总理陈毅以及习仲勋（现任国家主席习近平的父亲）出席了这次活动。周恩来总理在庆祝活动上发表的演讲展现了他对瑞士的欣赏和喜爱，是中瑞两国友好关系的重要历史时刻。

“瑞士和中国的外交关系已经建立了很久。可以说，中国和瑞士的关系是不同社会制度国家可以和平共处的一个例子。周总理在招待会上讲话，热烈祝贺瑞士联邦国庆日。他说：瑞士是一个和平中立的国家，是一个对维护世界和平有贡献的国家”。（周恩来1960年8月1日，来源：《北京周报》1960第32期）

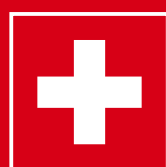


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Mr. Walter Wild, Ambassador Hans Keller, Mrs. Keller (from left to right), awaiting the arrival of the guests for the National Day celebrations in the garden of the old Embassy in Nanheyan, 1965
怀尔特·怀尔斯先生，汉斯·凯勒大使及其夫人（从左至右）在位于南河沿的瑞士使馆旧馆的花园中等待出席国庆日活动的宾客的到来，摄于1965年

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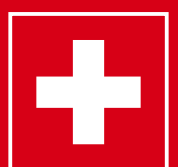
National Day celebrations in the garden of the old Embassy in Nanheyan
在南河沿的瑞士使馆举行的国庆日庆祝活动现场

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National Day celebrations in the garden of the old Embassy in Nanheyuan
在位于南河沿的旧馆的国庆节庆祝活动现场

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According to former Ambassador Hans Keller, the Embassy of Switzerland in Nanheyuan was a popular place for gatherings of diplomats, not only on the National Day. However, Keller points out that in the 1960s, the number of foreign diplomats was rather small, as there were only 30 legations in Beijing and their staff was often not very large. Contact with Chinese citizens was not very frequent in the daily life of Swiss diplomats in those times, which gave such gatherings as the Swiss National Day celebrations a special significance.

(Source: "Geschichte", 87/1989)

原瑞士驻华大使汉斯·凯勒先生曾说过，位于南河沿的瑞士使馆旧馆在外交官中十分受欢迎，不仅在国庆节，平时大家也喜欢聚集在这里。然而，凯勒先生指出在1960年代，北京仅有30个国家的驻华公馆设立在北京，因此外国外交官人数很少。那是的日常生活中，瑞士外交官和中国人的联系并不频繁，这也使得瑞士的国庆节活动显得意义非凡。

(来源："Geschichte", 1989年第87期)



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THE NEW EMBASSY COMPOUND IN SANLITUN
位于三里屯的瑞士使馆新馆

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In the sixties, the Chinese authorities decided to relocate the foreign missions to two newly developed areas in the east and north-east of Beijing. It was clear that the location of the mission in Nanheyan Street was only a temporary one. Internal events in China, as well as the process needed in Switzerland for the design of a new building did not allow this move to take place before 1976.

在六十年代，中国政府决定把外国使节安置到北京东部，东北部两处新开发的地区。显然，南河沿大街上的外国使节的住处只是临时的住所。中国国内的情况以及在瑞士设计一个新建筑需要的程序都使得这一搬迁不可能再 1976 年以前实现。



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Journalists, Federal Councillor Pierre Graber and Ambassador Albert Natural, August 6, 1974, first stone laying
记者、联邦议员皮埃尔·格拉贝尔先生和艾伯特·纳图尔大使在 1974 年 8 月 6 日的奠基仪式上

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The ground-breaking ceremony was held on August 6, 1974, and was presided by the then Foreign Minister, Federal Councillor Pierre Graber, on the occasion of his official visit to China for the inauguration of the first Swiss industrial exhibition. The building was formally inaugurated on February 26, 1976.

奠基仪式于 1974 年 8 月 6 日举行，仪式由正在中国为举办首届瑞士工业博览会而进行官方访问的外长，联邦委员皮埃尔·格拉贝尔主持。新建筑于 1976 年 2 月 26 日正式启用。



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Construction site of the new Embassy in Sanlitun
瑞士使馆位于三里屯的新馆的施工现场

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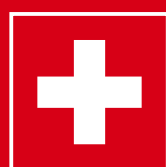
In order to build a new Embassy with more space and a better infrastructure than the old one, the Swiss Federal Council asked for a building loan of CHF 8.9 Mio. Although the Swiss National Council opposed this project for manifold reasons, the credit was approved by both chambers of the Swiss Parliament in September 1973.
(Source: Howard Dubois, "Die Schweiz und China", 1978.)

为了使新的使馆拥有比旧馆更大的面积和更好的基础设施，瑞士联邦委员会申请了 890 万瑞士法郎的建造经费。尽管瑞士国民议会处于多种原因反对这个项目，但这笔经费最终还是于 1973 年获得了瑞士国会上下两院的同意。
(来源：Howard Dubois, "Die Schweiz und China", 1978)



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Inauguration ceremony on February 26, 1976
三里屯新馆落成典礼，1976年2月26日

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Chinese officials, Ambassador Heinz Langenbacher, Mr. Francis Pianca (from left to right),
Inauguration ceremony on February 26, 1976
中国政府官员，瑞士大使 Heinz Langenbacher 和 弗朗西斯·皮安卡先生（从左至右）在
1976年2月26日的瑞士使馆新馆落成典礼上

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The new Embassy is located on 10,000 square meters of land granted by the Beijing authorities on a interest-free lease for a period of 60 years. It is composed of three main buildings: the chancery, the compound for the embassy staff, and the residence of the Ambassador. A swimming pool has been built in the rear of the gardens of the residence. The design was drawn by the Federal Office for Buildings, and the construction was undertaken under the supervision of the Diplomatic Service Bureau of the Municipality of Beijing.

新使馆占地面积一万平方米，由北京官方提供土地，免费租用六十年。它由三个主要建筑物构成：办公处，使馆工作人员住宅，大使官邸。一座游泳池建在住宅花园的后面。使馆由联邦建筑局设计，施工是在北京市政府外交人员服务局监督下进行的。



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At the time of its construction, nobody could envisage the fast changes that would take place in China after 1978; changes that would in turn rapidly increase the relation between Switzerland and China. It became necessary, in the nineties, to envisage an extension of the building. A third floor was added to the existing chancery, and a separate unit for the visa section was built adjacent to the main entrance to the Embassy compound.

在建筑期间，没有人能预见到中国在 1978 年以后将要发生的飞速变化，而这种变化又极大地增进了瑞中两国的关系。在九十年代，已有必要设想扩大该建筑。在现在办公处上加盖了第三层，使馆大门的附近修建了一个单独的签证处。



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