以下是基于Grok提供的关于“尼克松《不战而胜》中“当有一天，中国的年轻人已经不再相信他们老祖宗的教导和他们的传统文化，我们美国人就不战而胜了。

”言论的相关网页信息整理，包括具体说明、来源及可信度分析：

检索关键词：China\Chinese\Nixon

表1 Grok检索

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 序号 | 说明 | 原文内容 | 数据源 | 可信度 |
| 1 | 尼克松图书馆 | “Taking the long view, we simply cannot afford to leave China forever outside the family of nations… There is no place on this small planet for a billion of its potentially most able people to live in angry isolation.” Richard Nixon, Oct. 1967 - [Foreign Affairs](https://r20.rs6.net/tn.jsp?f=001HceA_iB1RKY_I-KP2B7BECp8YDzVI6_k7uUjSf8NU4tFZywSLe_btqYapZs6cztYIs7cx1pwAgmi-G1SGPk0lxBYqiF6p79F0-diFUVG0pwrOtxjRQKicCX-5NVazdRbmgm9Ngr1h6mYuvL45deNNgcgSJhowed9GKwv3xZRarmKJMsj2nIGxDYSoftHo9aPvEeTjrHnzxM=&c=KmfUQ-ElYizoyY3DChPoHDqo7UcWxY-zPQLpJzP7LRF2c5MTxRw9ng==&ch=Wp9PVWXACnDTdQ2mxoXqhQIA2kg7BAyp-jkyEbJzo8V7hvyoKiNXfw==), Vol. 46, No. 1, October 1967, pp. 113-125. | https://www.nixonlibrary.gov/ | 官方来源，可信度高，但无支持 |
| 2 | 维基百科描述访华背景 | The phrase "Nixon goes to China", "Nixon to China", or "Nixon in China"[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nixon_goes_to_China" \l "cite_note-1) is a historical reference to [U.S. President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States" \o "President of the United States) [Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon" \o "Richard Nixon)'s [1972 visit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972_visit_by_Richard_Nixon_to_China" \o "1972 visit by Richard Nixon to China) to the [People's Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People's_Republic_of_China" \o "People's Republic of China), where he met with [Chinese Communist Party Chairman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Communist_Party_Chairman" \o "Chinese Communist Party Chairman) [Mao Zedong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao_Zedong" \o "Mao Zedong). Its basic import is that Nixon's well-established reputation as an anti-Communist "hawk" gave him political cover against domestic criticism for a move that might have been portrayed as conciliating a geopolitical rival. The metaphor is often expressed as the observation "Only Nixon could go to China" or "It took Nixon to go to China". | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nixon\_goes\_to\_China | 可靠来源，可信度高，但无直接证据 |
| 3 | 维基百科描述访华背景 | The phrase had originated before Nixon's actual visit to China. An early use of the phrase is found in a December 1971 [U.S. News & World Report](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._News_&_World_Report" \o "U.S. News & World Report) interview with US [Senate Democratic Leader](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senate_Democratic_Leader" \o "Senate Democratic Leader) [Mike Mansfield](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mike_Mansfield" \o "Mike Mansfield) in a section summary lead that read, "'Only a 'Nixon' Could Go to China." The actual quote from Mansfield, which he prefaces by noting he had heard it said earlier, was "Only a Republican, perhaps only a Nixon, could have made this break and gotten away with it."[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nixon_goes_to_China" \l "cite_note-2) Nixon had developed an extensive record of opposing communism from his early days in the House of Representatives, including serving on the [House Un-American Activities Committee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_Un-American_Activities_Committee" \o "House Un-American Activities Committee), sponsoring the [Mundt–Nixon Bill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mundt%E2%80%93Nixon_Bill" \o "Mundt–Nixon Bill) to require Communist Party members to register with the government, and personally spearheading the prosecution of alleged Soviet spy [Alger Hiss](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alger_Hiss" \o "Alger Hiss).  When he met President Nixon, Chairman Mao also joked that "I voted for you during your last election." Nixon laughed and said "you voted for the lesser of two evils,"[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nixon_goes_to_China" \l "cite_note-:0-3) and Mao replied, "I like [rightists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right-wing_politics" \o "Right-wing politics), I am comparatively happy when these people on the right come into power."[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nixon_goes_to_China" \l "cite_note-:0-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nixon_goes_to_China" \l "cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nixon_goes_to_China" \l "cite_note-:1-5) | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nixon\_goes\_to\_China |  |
| 4 | 米勒中心分析尼克松外交政策 | A year before his election, Nixon had written in Foreign Affairs of the Chinese, that "There is no place on this small planet for a billion of its potentially most able people to live in angry isolation." Relations between the two great communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, had been deteriorating since the 1950s and had erupted into open conflict with border clashes during Nixon's first year in office. The President sensed opportunity and began to send out tentative diplomatic feelers to China. Reversing Cold War precedent, he publicly referred to the Communist nation by its official name, the People's Republic of China.A breakthrough of sorts occurred in the spring of 1971, when Mao Zedong invited an American table tennis team to China for some exhibition matches. Before long, Nixon dispatched Kissinger to secret meetings with Chinese officials. As America's foremost anti-Communist politician of the Cold War, Nixon was in a unique position to launch a diplomatic opening to China, leading to the birth of a new political maxim: "Only Nixon could go to China." The announcement that the President would make an unprecedented trip to Beijing caused a sensation among the American people, who had seen little of the world's most populous nation since the Communists had taken power. Nixon's visit to China in February 1972 was widely televised and heavily viewed. It was only a first step, but a decisive one, in the budding rapprochement between the two states. | https://millercenter.org/president/nixon/foreign-affairs | 讨论访华战略，未见具体引用 |
| 5 | Goodreads书评《RN：尼克松回忆录》 | I love stories about very intelligent people with a fatal flaw. Nixon fits this to a T. I am fascinated by Nixon’s trip to China. Though it resulted in a foreign relations coup and ultimately opening China provided a huge benefit for the average Chinese citizen, how could Nixon shake hands with one of the worst monsters in world history -- Mao Zedong? He did not seem phased by this, proving he was an adherent of realpolitik.    RN offers an indispensible perspective of a troubled and potentially triumphant presidency. He admits to some errors, such as his dabbling in price and wage controls, but does not acknowledge culpability to the Watergate situation. He makes a good case, but regardless of the ultimate blame, even Nixon admits to making poor judgment calls in responding to the crisis.    Don’t be intimidated by the size of this autobiography (1,000+ pages). It reads easily and our 37th president has a clear unadorned writing style. | https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/97939.RN | 未找到引用的原句，讨论外交政策 |
| 6 | Goodreads书评《RN：尼克松回忆录》 | The final part of the book is quite sad. Nixon writes of his emotions as he grapples with whether or not to resign prior to being impeached by the House, and probably also by the Senate. You see a man whose life's work is being forever tarnished due to his mishandling of, as he puts it, a “third rate burglary.” It is difficult to think of another President whose career ended in such an ignominious way. Woodrow Wilson comes to mind, but there are not many. Nixon, in the end, was done in by one person: himself. |  |  |
| 7 | 尼克松名言收集网站 | 列出多条名言，未包括相关语句 | https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/richard-m-nixon-quotes |  |













