

Is war inevitable?
中美註定會有一戰嗎？

I agree with Professor Graham Allison
我贊成艾利森教授的觀點

that the contest between US and China will intensify over the next 10 years
即未來 10 年美國和中國之間的競爭將會加劇

because this is a result of what I call the iron law of geopolitics
因為這就是我所說的地緣政治的鐵律

that an established power
也就是既有勢力

will not allow a rising power to overtake it
容不得被正在崛起的勢力所超越

But unlike Professor Graham Allison
但與格雷厄姆·艾利森教授

who said in his book “Destined for War”
在他的著作《註定一戰》中提及的有所不同

the book is called “Destined for War”
這本書叫做《註定一戰》

that war is more likely than not between US and China
書中提到這場戰爭更有可能發生在中美之間

I don't believe that a war between US and China is likely
但我並不這麼認為

because if you have a war between two nuclear powers
因為如果兩個核大國之間發生戰爭

and if they start using nuclear weapons
並且它們還動用了核武器

you don't have a winner and a loser
戰爭的結果不但難分輸贏

You have a loser and a loser
反而會造成兩敗俱傷

So both sides will lose millions of people
雙方都會有數百萬人員傷亡

So that's why I think war
因此我認為戰爭

a direct war within US and China is unlikely
美中之間的直接戰爭是不太可能發生的

Nonetheless
儘管如此

it's extremely important for both sides to understand
中美雙方都必須認識到發生戰爭的危險性

that there is a danger of war
這一點至關重要

And therefore as responsible countries
因此 作為負責任的大國

they should make every effort to prevent it from happening
它們應盡最大努力以防止戰爭發生

And they should therefore intensify their diplomatic exchanges
因此 兩國應當加強外交交流

because diplomacy was invented
因為外交

not to enable friends to talk to each other
不應只是促進朋友間的交流

but to enable adversaries to talk to each other
還應促成對手間的對話

Since the U.S. sees itself locked in an adversarial contest with China
既然美國認為自己已經陷入了一場與中國的對抗性較量

the U.S. should therefore step up its diplomatic exchanges with China
那美國就應該加強與中國的外交交流

Diplomatic exchanges **中美外交往來**

I think it was one positive development in 2022
在這一方面 2022 年的時候有一個積極的進展

was the very good meeting between president Xi Jinping
那就是中國國家主席習近平和美國總統拜登

of China and president Joe Biden of the U.S. in Bali
於 G20 峰會期間

during the G20 Summit
在巴厘島進行了友好會晤

I think that was an extremely positive development
我認為這釋放出了一個非常積極的信號

because it enables both sides to try
因為這能促使兩國

and arrest the downward slide in the relations between the two
在緩和雙方關係上做出努力

And as you know one positive outcome of that meeting was
這次會晤還有一個積極的成果

a decision for Secretary of State Antony Blinken to go to China
那就是美國國務卿安東尼·布林肯做出了訪華決定

Unfortunately
不幸的是

there was an accident of a balloon in floating over U.S.

中美「流浪氣球」事件發生了

and that created a new wave of anti-China hysteria in the U.S.

美國境內掀起了新一輪的反中狂潮

It made it very difficult for the Biden administration

這讓拜登政府

to send Antony Blinken to China

很難繼續其原定的布林肯訪華計畫

But I agree with what one of America's leading commentators

但我贊成美國著名時事評論家

Fareed Zakaria said

法裏德·紮卡利亞

in his Washington Post column

在《華盛頓郵報》專欄中寫到的

that the Secretary of State Blinken

國務卿布林肯

should have proceeded with his visit to China

應當繼續其訪華計畫

because the diplomats need to meet
外交官不應當只是

not when relations are good
在兩國關係好的時候才進行來往

diplomats need to meet
反而是關係出現問題時

when relations are bad
外交交流才能更加凸顯其價值

And clearly relations between the U.S. and China today are bad
很明顯 如今中美之間的關係是糟糕的

It's a fact you can't deny it
這是無法否認的事實

So for that reason
正因如此

the diplomat should be working harder rather than
外交官們更應加強外交交流

cancelling their visits to each other
而不是取消彼此的訪問行程

Bipartisan consensus against China

美國「兩黨共識」

I think the U.S. congressman are behaving

我認為美國國會議員在美中較量中

very irresponsibly on the US-China contest

表現得非常不負責任

because they instead of trying to carefully analyze the whole picture

因為他們並沒有仔細分析局勢

and figure out what are the long-term interests of the U.S.

沒有弄清楚什麼才是美國的長期利益

and how to advance these long-term interests in the U.S.

也沒有思考如何去推進這些利益

which will be a mixture of competition and cooperation with the U.S. and China

而實際上 這些利益通過中美良性競爭與合作是可以達成的

Instead they are purely engaged in scoring political points domestically

相反（這些議員）只在乎在國內為自己爭取政績

I think if you sacrifice your country's national interests

我認為 如果你犧牲自己國家的利益

in having a sober and sane relationship with China

不惜以惡化中美關係為代價

in favor of scoring domestic political points to enhance your personal career

只是為了獲得國內政績來為自己的事業鋪路

you are behaving irresponsibly

這樣的行為是極不負責任的

So I think the American people need to speak out therefore

因此 我認為美國人民需要呼籲發聲

and tell their politicians that the US-China issue is

告訴他們的政治家

too important to be left to political grandstanding

美中關係太重要了 這不能當成政治作秀的犧牲品

Instead

相反

they should step back and ask

他們應該仔細思考

what is in the long-term interests of the U.S.

什麼才是美國的長期利益

and stop just trying to score political points against China
而不是只想着炒作中國議題來獲得政績

Plutocracy not democracy
金權政治並非民主

I think I can understand why American politicians
我可以理解為什麼美國的政客們

in an effort to win over support of the American people
是如此想要獲得美國民眾的支持

say this is a contest within democracy and autocracy
他們聲稱這是民主與專制的較量

In English language
在英語話語世界中

democracy is always good
民主總是好的

autocracy is always very bad
而專制則是很糟糕的

So they would like to portray it as a simple
所以他們更傾向於簡單地將兩者置於對立

black and white thing

非黑即白

But in my book “Has China Won”

但在我寫的《中國贏了嗎》這本書中

which has actually been translated and sold very well in China

這本書已經有了譯本 並在中國獲得了不錯的銷量

I explain in chapter seven that this is not a contrast

我在第七章中寫道

between democracy and autocracy

這並不是民主與專制的較量

This is a contest between plutocracy in the USA

而是與美國的財閥統治的較量

where public policy decisions are made

在美國 公共政策的制定

not to benefit the population at large

並不是為了造福廣大民眾

but the public policy decisions are made to benefit a small sector

而是為了造福一小部分人

the population

這部分人

top 10% top 20%

也就是位居美國 10%或 20%的上流階層

That's why the standard of living at the bottom 50%

這就是為什麼美國底層 50%的人口的生活水準

of the America's population hasn't gone up in several decades

幾十年來一直都沒有提高

and I think a plutocracy is therefore at a competitive disadvantage

而這樣的金權政治

when it has to deal with

在面對中國的賢能政治時

a meritocracy in China

處於競爭劣勢

because in China

因為在中國

the leaders are selected on the basis of their experience and their ability

領導人是根據他們的經驗和能力

to run provinces

也就是

to run cities and so on and so forth

治理各省市的經驗和能力擇優選拔出來的

So therefore

因此

in this sort of contest where the meritocracy is working very hard

在兩種政治的較量中 賢能政治致力於

to improve the standard of living of his own people

提升人民生活水準

whereas the plutocracy is only interested in enhancing the benefits

而金權政治卻只將目光着眼於

for the top 20%

為前 20%的精英階層謀利

This is a competitive advantage for a meritocratic system off a plutocratic system

這就是賢能政體相較於金權政體所擁有的競爭優勢

And Americans should step back and reflect on this and ask themselves

美國人應當對此進行反思並捫心自問

how did this plutocracy emerge in the USA?
這種金權政治是如何在美國出現的

And there is a lot of intellectual dishonesty in America
在談論金權政治時

when it comes to discussing the plutocracy
許多美國政客有意粉飾真相

because the Americans believe in that
因為美國人認為

you should call a spade a spade
應當直言不諱

Right?
對吧

You should call a spade a spade
既然要直言不諱

you should call a plutocracy a plutocracy
那為什麼對金權政治的事實諱莫如深呢？

But this would go against political interests of the politicians

因為如果這樣做 就會違背政客的利益

and therefore, no politician in America dare to suggest that America has become a plutocracy

因此在美國 沒有政客膽敢稱美國已經成為了一個金權政治國家

because in some ways

因為從某些方面來說

it is the US congress that is responsible for the creation of a plutocracy

將美國變成金權政治國家這件事 美國國會難辭其咎

because the U.S. congress takes money from very wealthy people

因為國會從富豪和財團處獲得資金

to shape policies that will benefit the very wealthy people

同時也會出台有益於其金主的政策措施

And so since the U.S. congress is part of the problem in the creation of plutocracy

所以 由於美國國會對金權政治的出現負主要責任

they are reluctant to discuss it clearly and openly

他們不願公開透明地談論這個問題

And that's going to be a competitive disadvantage for the U.S.

這也將成為美國的競爭劣勢

Can China surpass US?

中國能否超越美國？

They always say that predictions about the future are very difficult
人們總是說未來難以預測

And it's possible that China's economic growth may slow down dramatically
他們說中國的經濟增長可能會大幅放緩

And if China's economy
如果中國經濟

for example
例如

close at 2 or 3% a year
每年增長近 2%或 3%

then it will not be able to overtake the U.S.
那將無法超過美國

because the U.S. can also grow at 2 or 3%
因為美國經濟也能年均增長 2%或 3%

So clearly for China to overtake the U.S.
顯然 如果中國要想超過美國

it has got to continue growing at 4 to 5 to 6 percent a year
經濟年均增長需要達到 4%至 5%甚至 6%

The question is whether or not you believe
所以問題就在於

China can grow at 4 to 5%
中國是否能實現這一目標

I actually believe that China can
我相信中國能夠達到

because they are still China is still educating
因為中國仍然

hundreds of millions of people and raising the education levels
在努力提升數以億計的人民的受教育水準

and people with a higher education level
擁有更高教育水準的人

with access to capital and other resources are able to be
更能獲得資本與資源

economically more productive
從而更具生產力 能夠創造出更多的經濟價值

And as they become more productive

人民的生產力水準提高

that per capita GNP will go up

人均國民生產總值就會上升

And if that per capita GNP goes up

而一旦人均國民生產總值上升

the total GNP will also go up

整體國民生產總值也會升高

It's important

這很重要

Therefore

因此

to ask the simple question

再回到這個問題

can China's economy grow faster than the U.S.?

中國經濟增速能快過美國嗎？

And traditionally a country with a per capita income of only 1,000 like China

傳統上 像中國這樣人均收入只有 1 萬美元的國家應該會

should have the ability to grow faster than a country like U.S.
比美國這樣人均收入超過 6 萬美元的國家

with a per capita income of over 6,0000
更具發展潛力

De-dollarization **去美元化**

I would say that I'm not comfortable with the term de-dollarization
我對「去美元化」這個詞本身持保留意見

It is true that many countries are trying to reduce
然而事實卻是許多國家都正在努力減少

their dependence on the USD
對美元的依賴

And this is an understandable trend among the countries in the world
世界各國呈現出這種趨勢也可以理解

because they have seen that the U.S. government will use the USD
因為他們已經看到了 美國政府會用美元

as a weapon against you
作為對付他國的武器

If you seem to violate some fundamental
特別是當你違反了

interests and concerns of the U.S.
美國的一些基本利益和關切時

And of course
當然

the most extreme example of this took place when the U.S.
最極端的例子就是美國

together with this West
聯合其西方盟友

European friends
歐洲盟友

froze the assets of the Russian Central Bank
凍結俄羅斯中央銀行在本國的資產

Now that is actually in theory
從理論上講

a violation of the sovereignty of Russia
這實際上是對俄羅斯主權的侵犯

because the Central Bank assets
因為中央銀行的資產

belong to the sovereign country of Russia
是屬於俄羅斯這個主權國家的

But once the U.S. begins to seize the assets of other countries
一旦美國開始向其他國家的資產深處黑手

it is natural for other countries to say
其他國家自然會質疑

should I keep all my assets in the USD?
以美元作為外匯儲備貨幣是安全的嗎?

What happens in the U.S. seizes my assets?
美國的局勢波動是否會對這些資產造成影響?

And that's why there is a trend towards countries
這樣的擔憂引發了世界各國

reducing their dependence on the USD
減少對美元依賴的趨勢

But at the same time in practical terms
然而與此同時 從實際上看

there is no substitute for the USD in the global economic system
在全球經濟體系中 美元仍是不可替代的

So still even today
所以 儘管如今

even though countries are trying to sign trade contracts
世界各國都在嘗試用人民幣等其他

in other currencies like the RMB
除美元之外的貨幣簽訂貿易合同

most of the trade in the world is still carried out in the USD
但世界上大部分貿易仍然是以美元進行的

But trade actually is not the big area
美元的重要作用不僅是體現在貿易上

but there's a huge amount of financial transactions that take place in the world
更是體現在世界大範圍內進行的大量金融交易上

and about 90% of financial transactions in the world
世界上大約 90%的金融交易

still take place in the USD
仍然是以美元進行的

even after the China's economy becomes bigger than the U.S. economy
即使在中國經濟規模超過美國經濟之後

let's say it happens within 10 years
假設這發生在十年之內

The dollar will still remain the global reserve currency
美元在未來很長一段時間內仍將保持

for a long time to come
其全球儲備貨幣的地位

And it would be difficult for the RMB to replace it
這個地位是人民幣很難取代的

unless China has allowed free flow of money in the capital accounts
除非中國允許資本帳戶中的資金自由流動

that's not going to happen soon
這在短時間內不會發生

So in view of this
因此 考慮到這一點

I don't see an immediate replacement for the USD

我認為美元不會立即被取代

But within 10 to 20 years
但在未來的十年至二十年內

if the U.S. continues to weaponize the USD
如果美國繼續將美元武器化

then is possible that the role and influence of the USD will not disappear
就算美元的作用和影響不會消失

but will diminish significantly
也會變得大不如前

China containment policy **對華遏制戰略**

The U.S. denies that
美國不承認

it is carrying out a containment policy against China
自己採取了遏華措施

But it's interesting that quite serious commentators inside America
但是美國一眾嚴謹的評論員

like Edward Luce of Financial Times
例如《金融時報》的愛德華·盧斯

Fareed Zakaria of Washington Post and CNN Max Boot

《華盛頓郵報》的法裏德·紮卡利亞 CNN 的馬克斯·布特

and other commentators have all said that

以及其他的一些評論員都認為

the U.S. is carrying out a containment policy against China

美國正在實施遏華政策

And I think it's important for the U.S. to assess

我認為對美國來說

whether such a containment policy

對這些遏華政策能否成功進行評估

can succeed or not succeed

是非常重要的

I believe that unlike in the case of the Soviet Union

我認為這與蘇聯的情況不同

where the containment policy succeeded

對蘇聯的遏制政策之所以能夠成功

because the Soviet Union hardly did any trade with the rest of the world

是因為蘇聯當時幾乎沒有與世界其他國家進行任何貿易

But in the case of China

但中國不一樣

since China trades more with the rest of the world than the U.S. does

由於中國與世界其他國家的貿易往來比美國更為密切

any effort to contain these Chinese trading relationships will fail

任何破壞中國與他國貿易關係的舉措都將失效

because the rest of the world is benefiting a lot from its trade with China

因為中國的貿易夥伴從與中國的貿易中獲益良多

And that's why it would be wiser for the U.S.

因此 美國更明智的做法是

instead of going for a containment policy

放棄這些遏華政策

should try to work out a policy of having agreed multilateral rules

而是要推出良性的政策

for all great powers

以推動大國在與世界其他國家互動時

when they interact with the rest of the world
更好地推進多邊貿易

For example in trading relationships
例如 在貿易關係

in investment relationships
投資關係

in financial relationships
以及金融關係中

let's agree on a common set of rules that we work out
我們可以在相關多邊機構的協助下

at the relevant multilateral bodies
商定一套共同的規則

like the United Nations for example
比如聯合國

like the World Trade Organization or like IMF
世界貿易組織或國際貨幣基金組織

and so I think it's important therefore
因此我認為

for the U.S. to consider the possibility that a wiser course
美國有必要考慮採用比遏制政策

than a containment policy
更為明智的做法

would be a new different form of engagement policy
即考慮採取一種新型的對華接觸戰略

but an engagement policy that takes place within multilateral fora
通過多邊論壇

agreeing on a set of rules that all the countries of the world
令參與的國家有機會進行協商

including U.S. and China also agree on
包括美國和中國 就制定的相關規則達成一致

HK's role **香港獨特之處**

I think Hong Kong has a very important role to play
我認為香港在這之中是一個重要角色

in terms of providing a different autonomous space for American companies
它能夠提供一個不同的自治空間

to establish themselves before they begin investing in China
供美國公司在開始內地投資之前建立完善自己的業務

The reason why it was very wise for Mr. Deng Xiaoping
鄧小平先生提出的「一國兩制」

to propose one country two systems
是非常明智的

is that it provided a window into China
它為其他國家的公司更好地了解中國

that other companies could be comfortable with
提供了一個重要窗口

Now I know many Anglo-Saxon media writers say that
我知道現在有許多西方媒體和作家都在說

“Oh HK has lost all its autonomy is now a part of China”
「香港已經失去了自治權 已經完全被中國管治了」

That's not true
這種說法是不對的

HK in many respects
香港在很多方面

still remains an autonomous entity and still has its own rule of law
都體現出它仍然是一個自治的實體 仍然有自己的法治

and still has its own financial center
仍然有自己的金融中心

its own stock exchange so on and so forth
自己的股票交易所 等等

So I think actually
因此 我認為

if American companies want to participate in and benefit from
如果美國的企業想參與

the growth of China
並從中國的發展中受益

it would be wiser for them to find ways and means of
更明智的做法是想辦法

establishing themselves in HK and then
在香港建立起業務

using HK as the base from which they can then understand China
並以香港為窗口來了解中國

and do business better in China

從而更好地在中國開展業務活動

China in Saudi-Iran deal

中國促成沙伊和解

I was very surprised that China decided to play mediator role

令我驚訝的是 中國在沙烏地阿拉伯與伊朗恢復外交關係上

in the Saudi Arabi-Iran deal

起到了斡旋作用

And I was surprised because when I was a diplomat for 33 years

我很驚訝 因為我已從事外交工作 33 年

from 1971 to 2004

從 1971 年到 2004 年

I noticed that Chinese diplomats were very hesitant to

我留意到中國的外交官在提出外交倡議上

carry out diplomatic initiatives

是比較保守 不會輕舉妄動的

and they were quite happy to leave it

他們更希望這事兒

to the Americans and Europeans to do it instead
是由美國和歐洲的外交官來提出

It's a very positive sign that China is doing so
因此中國這次促成沙伊和解是一個非常積極的信號

And in fact
事實上

I have launched something called the Asian Peace Program
我在新加坡國立大學發起了一個

at the National University of Singapore
名為「亞洲和平」的計劃

In next month in the month of May will come out with an article
在下個月 也就是五月 我們會出一篇文章

praising China's role in the Iran-Saudi deal
是有關於讚揚中國在促成沙伊和解中發揮的作用

and suggesting the work and learn some lessons from China
文章也會建議各國從中國身上汲取一些

on how to produce peace deals like that
促成和平協議的經驗教訓

And I know that China will not be very
我知道中國在這些事項上不會表現得

very active in this field
非常活躍

but I think the world would welcome more peacemakers
但我認為 我們的世界歡迎更多的和平締造者

rather than peace breakers in the world
而不是和平破壞者

And China could possibly be one of the world's best peacemakers
中國或許是世界上最好的和平締造者之一

Asian countries' role in global peace **「亞洲世紀」來臨**

I believe that the 21st century will be the Asian century
我相信 21 世紀將會是亞洲大放異彩的世紀

In fact
事實上

I produced a book of essays which is available freely on the Internet
我出版了一本書 可以在互聯網上免費下載

And when the book was released the publisher
當這本書發行時 出版商

German publisher expected 20,000 downloads of the book
德國出版商預測這本書的下載量為 2 萬次

Instead
而實際是

there have been 2.9 million downloads of the book in a hundred and sixty countries
這本書在 160 個國家被下載了 290 萬次

The reason I mentioned that is that countries around the world
我之所以提到這一點

are preparing for the Asian Century
是因為世界各國都在為亞洲世紀做準備

They know that the Asian century is coming
它們知道屬於亞洲的時代就要到來了

because the Asian countries are growing faster
因為亞洲國家的發展速度

than any other countries in the world

比世界上任何其他國家都快

But the only question is whether or not Asia will be
唯一的問題就是

whether or not the Asian century will be a peaceful century
亞洲世紀是否會是一個和平的世紀

To help ensure that the Asian century will be a peaceful century.
為了確保這將會是一個和平的世紀

we have launched a very small initiative whereby we try to produce essays
我們發起了一個小小的倡議 就是通過發表文章

or podcast that
或通過播客

provide suggestions on how to bring about peace in difficult areas within Asia
就如何在亞洲困難地區實現和平提供建議

And we hope that even though many of our suggestions may not be accepted immediately
儘管我們的許多建議可能不會立刻就被人接受

In due course if countries accept it
但或許在某個時候 一些國家接受了我們的建議

it will lead to a safer more peaceful world
這就有可能讓我們的世界變得更安全 更和平

For example
例如

the reason why a skirmish happened between Chinese and Indian soldiers
中國和印度士兵在中印邊境

at the Sino-Indian borders
之所以發生一些小規模衝突

because they have to go and check what's happening at the border
是因為他們必須前往邊界親眼查看

with their own eyes
這裏到底發生了什麼

So we wrote an article saying
所以我們寫了一篇文章 提議

instead of using our eyes
與其親身前往用眼睛查看

why don't we plant sensors along the border
為什麼不在邊境安裝一些感測器呢？

and both sides can see through the sensors what is happening
這樣雙方都可以通過感測器來掌握邊界的情況究竟如何

So technology can solve some problems too
所以技術也可以解決一些問題

I believe that China and India have begun planting sensors
我相信中國和印度已經開始安裝感測器了

We don't know whether it's because we suggested it
我們不知道這是不是因為我們的建議起了作用

but it's a positive development
但這確實是一個向好的發展

So we hope that if you come up with such concrete ideas
因此 我們希望這些被提出的具體想法

that will help to prevent as conflicts
能有助於防止衝突

skirmishes and save lives
防止小規模戰鬥發生 並且有助於拯救生命

And at the end of the day
說到底

the most important thing the world needs today is peace
當今世界最需要的就是和平

and we should work hard to establish peace in Asia also
我們也應當為建立亞洲和平而努力

India's rise **印度人口登頂**

It's very clear all the projections show that
我們可以清晰看到 所有的預測都表明

by the end of this century
到本世紀末

by 2100
到 2100 年

Indians population will be much bigger than China's population.
印度人口將遠超中國

And so by 2100
因此 到 2100 年

it's clear that the Indians prospects of becoming the largest economy in the world
印度成為世界上最大經濟體的前景

will be much stronger because they'll have the world's largest population
將更加明朗 因為他們將在本世紀末

at the end of the century
擁有世界上最多的人口

But I want to emphasize at the end of the century is still 80 years away
但我想強調的是 距離本世紀末還有 80 年

And over the next 10, 20 years
在接下來的 10 年 20 年裏

I predict that China's economy will be number one
我預測中國將成為第一大經濟體

U.S. economy will be number two
美國第二

and Indians economy will be number three
印度第三

So it will take some time for India
因此 印度仍需要一段時間

to catch up with both U.S. and China
才能趕上美國和中國

Tenth anniversary of BRI

「一帶一路」倡議提出十周年

I'm very optimistic that the Belt and Road Initiative
我非常看好「一帶一路」倡議

will continue to succeed and do well
並認為它能夠繼續取得成功

because the world is at large
因為整個世界

is very keen to work with China to improve their infrastructure
都非常渴望與中國合作 以改善他們的基礎設施

So many countries need new roads
許多國家需要新的道路

new bridges
新的橋樑

new train lines
新的鐵路線

new hospitals
新的醫院

China is the world's infrastructure superpower
中國是世界基建超級大國

is building more infrastructure
它建設的基礎設施

I think than the rest of the world combined
我認為比世界其他地方加起來的還要多

So for example in China today
例如

I think has more miles of highspeed train network than
我認為 在今天的中國 高鐵的總里程

any other than all the countries in the world combined
比世界上其他國家加起來的總數還要長

So with that expertise that China has
憑藉着專業的知識和技能

it is capable of sharing and exporting his expertise
中國也有能力向世界其他地區分享和傳授

to the rest of the world
這些知識和技能

And I think China will find that most countries in the world
我認為世界上大多數國家都會加入中國的

will join the BRI some will not India will not
「一帶一路」倡議 當然也有一些國家不會 比如印度

Australia will not Japan will not
再比如澳大利亞和日本

but still
但是

the countries are free to choose whether or not to join or not to join
這些國家仍然可以自由選擇是否加入

I believe more and more countries will want to join the Belt and Road Initiative
我相信越來越多的國家會希望加入「一帶一路」倡議

because they want to get better infrastructure
因為他們希望獲得更好的基礎設施

which will help to improve the lives of the people
這將有助於改善民生

and improve the economic competitiveness of their countries too
也有助於提高國家的經濟競爭力

Words to young people

寄語年輕人

I would say I envy the young people of the world
我羨慕世界上的年輕人

When I was born in Singapore in 1948
當我年在新加坡出生時

Singapore was a poor developing country
新加坡還是一個貧窮的發展中國家

In fact because I came from a poor family
因為我生長於一個貧窮的家庭

we didn't have enough food
我們沒有足夠的食物

When I went to school
當我上學的時候

I was put on a special feeding program
我被安排了一個特殊的飲食計劃

because I was technically undernourished
因為嚴格來說 我營養不良

when I went to my first 10, 12 years in my life
在我大概十歲 十二歲的時候

we had no flush started in our house
我的家庭依然是不富裕的

So I lived in third world conditions in Singapore
所以在我生命的前 20 年裏

for the first 20 years of my life
我在新加坡生活在類似於第三世界的環境中

As a result, that having experienced what poverty is like
因此 經歷過貧窮的滋味

I know how liberating it is to get out of poverty
我知道擺脫貧窮有多麼暢快

You notice that among the young generation of the world in HK
但如今的年輕一代 在香港

in China
在中國

the number of young people suffering from poverty in China is
中國遭受貧困的年輕人的數量處於

at an all-time low

歷史最低點

So the fact that China has been able to escape from poverty

因此 中國能夠擺脫貧困

and provide opportunities to the young people

為年輕人提供機會

is something that the young people should celebrate

中國的年輕一代應當感到慶幸

because the young people should remember that day to day

他們應當意識到 他們現在每天

have opportunities that their parents and grandparents didn't have

能夠獲得的一些機會 都是他們的父母與祖父母所沒有的

So they should take advantage of these opportunities

所以他們應該珍惜並用好這些機會

And I would say the best way to take advantage of the opportunities

我認為 最好的方法就是

to engage the rest of the world as much as possible

利用這些機會盡可能多地與世界其他地區產生聯繫

So I would encourage the young people of China to travel
因此 我鼓勵中國的年輕人多去旅遊

and see the rest of the world
多去世界各地看看

especially travel and see southeast Asia
特別是去中國的近鄰

a China's immediate neighbor
東南亞看看

Because the success of Southeast Asia in managing a very diverse population
因為東南亞在管理多樣化人口方面取得了成功

provides lessons for the rest of the world
為世界其他地區解決類似的問題

on how you can overcome difficult issues
提供了經驗

So if the young people in China are looking for inspiring stories
因此 如果中國年輕人正在尋找有關

of multi civilization or multicultural understanding

多元文明或多元文化的鼓舞人心的故事

they should go to Southeast Asia and become inspired
他們應該去東南亞以獲得一些啟發

China's poverty alleviation
中國扶貧成就

I believe that there's no doubt that if you look
我相信 如果你看看

at the top 20% of the population in America
位居美國前 20%的人口

the top 20% of the population in America has seen a dramatic improvement
毫無疑問 這部分人的生活水準

in their standard of living
有了顯著提高

I'll give you one statistic
我會用數據進行解釋

In the year 1978
在 1978 年

the average salary of the CEO in America was 30 times

美國首席執行官的平均工資

the salary of a worker in the year 1978
是普通職工工資的 30 倍

But by 2021
但到 2021 年

the average salary of the CEO was 1,500 times bigger
首席執行官的平均工資

than the average salary of the worker
是普通職工平均工資的 1500 倍

So you can see how the top 20%
所以你可以看到 在美國 這部分前 20%的人的生活水準

have improved their lives dramatically in America
被極大地提高了

But the bottom 50% have not seen any improvement at all
但底層 50%的人根本沒有看到任何改善

They have seen their income stagnate
收入水準也是停滯不前

and a Nobel Prize winner Angus Deaton is documented
諾貝爾獎獲得者安格斯·迪頓

all this in his book called the debts of despair
在他的書中將這種情況描述為絕望的債務

So clearly there's something has gone wrong there in terms
所以很明顯 美國在改善普通民眾生活上

of the taking care of the common people in America
是出了問題的

By contrast China has had the world's largest poverty alleviation program
相比之下 中國實施了世界上規模最大的扶貧計畫

and over 800 million people have been rescued from absolute poverty in China
8 億多人擺脫了絕對貧困

This obviously makes the people happy
這顯然增加了人民生活幸福感

and gives them a sense of hopefulness for the future
並令人民對未來充滿希望

I actually think that the U.S. can also do the same
其實我覺得美國也可以這樣做

can also improve the livelihood of his people
來改善民生

Because the U.S. is still the world's richest country
因為美國仍然是世界上最富有的國家

It has the resources to improve their lives of these people
它有資源來改善民生

But it needs to develop a new social contract
但它需要在富人階級和底層民眾之間

between the very wealthy and people at the bottom
建立一種新的社會契約

Because if they don't do so
因為如果他們不這樣做

if America remains a troubled society
美國社會就仍會充滿問題

then America is going to elect leaders like Donald Trump
那麼美國就依然會選出像特朗普這樣的領導人

And that will be a problem for the USA
這不利於美國發展

Taiwan Question

台灣問題

I think it's very sad that the leaders of Taiwan
我認為可悲的是 台灣地區領導人

have failed to educate their own population
並沒有讓台灣民眾了解清楚

on how dangerous the situation is going to be in Taiwan
台灣地區的局勢將會變得多麼嚴峻

Because as the US China contests accelerate over the next 20 years
因為隨着未來 20 年中美競爭越演越烈

for the reasons I've given in my book Has China Won?
我在《中國贏了嗎？》這本書中也給出了這個現象產生的原因

which I as I say
這本書

has been published in China too
也已經在中國出版了

In this there will be a game of chess
這就像是一場象棋博弈

They'll be play geopolitical chess
中美將會進行地緣政治的博弈

And in this game of geopolitical chess
而這場地緣政治棋局中

Taiwan is a small pawn that could be easily sacrifice
台灣是一個可以輕易被用來犧牲的小卒

So it's very important for the Taiwanese people to ensure that
因此 對台灣人民來說

they don't do something that will damage them
確保他們不做害己之事是非常重要的

And clearly
顯然

if Taiwan declares independence
如果台灣宣佈獨立

this will lead to war because China cannot allow the secession
這將引發戰爭

of Taiwan from China
因為中國不會允許台灣從中國分裂出去

Therefore, it will be wiser for the Taiwanese leaders to tell the population.
因此 更為明智的做法是 台灣地區領導人應當告訴民眾

independence is not an option
不要想着獨立

And even if they declare independence
即使他們宣佈獨立

almost nobody will recognize it
也幾乎沒有人會對此承認

Taiwan will become even more isolated than it is today
那時台灣將變得更加孤立無援

And therefore
因此

the Taiwanese people should realize that they should find better ways
台灣人民應該意識到

of managing their relationship with China
他們應該找到更好的方式來處理與中國的關係

And instead of getting engaged in a hostile relationship

他們應該找到與中國良性對話的方式

they should find ways and means of talking to China
而不是與之陷入敵對關係

as you had with the cool one talks in Singapore
就像雙方當時在新加坡進行的友好對話那樣

And also
也就是

as you had within the meeting between President Xi Jinping
像之前中國總書記習近平

and the then President Ma Ying-jeou in Singapore
和台灣地區前領導人馬英九在新加坡舉行的會晤中所展現的那樣

So clearly
所以

if you're going to be a pawn in a geopolitical chessboard
如果你是地緣政治博弈中的一個小卒

you have to be very
你必須

very careful
非常非常謹慎

It was a mistake for example
如果不小心犯了錯誤 例如

for Taiwan to host a visit of the U.S. Speaker of the House of Representatives
台灣地區容許了美國眾議院議長

Nancy Pelosi
南希·佩洛西的竄訪

and even an American commentator Thomas Friedman on New York Times
就連美國評論員托馬斯·弗裏曼都在《紐約時報》上評論說

said the visit was dangerous
這次訪問是危險

reckless and irresponsible
魯莽和不負責任的

But at the same time
但是

Taiwan welcomed her Taiwan shouldn't have welcomed her
台灣地區接待了她 這是不應當的

because all she was not doing it

因為佩洛西訪台

because she loved the Taiwanese people

並不是因為她關懷和愛護台灣人民

She was doing it for political grandstanding at home to enhance the status

而是為了在國內政治上嘩眾取寵以保全地位

because she knew she was going to lose her job as a Speaker

因為她知道自己將地位不保

So why should the Taiwanese people endanger their own lives

既然如此 台灣人民為什麼還要冒着生命危險

by hosting a politician who doesn't care for the people of Taiwan?

招待一個壓根不關心台灣人民

And only once to Taiwan to enhance her own standing in the USA

只想着利用台灣來提高她在美國的地位的政客呢

The danger of Taiwan is that they'll be used by politicians for their own purposes

台灣的危機在於 它很容易被政客利用於政治目的

and the interests of the Taiwanese people will be sacrificed in the process

而在這個過程中 台灣人民的利益將會被犧牲

So the Taiwanese people must be very come
因此 台灣人民必須非常主動 保持理性

very shrewd and very brutally honest in
並深入了解美中博弈的具體情況

understanding what is happening on the US-China front
以確保他們不會

and ensure that they don't get caught in the crossfire in any way
以任何方式被捲入戰火中